

NEW TOUR THRO'  
ENGLAND,  
PERFORM'D

the Summers of 1765, 1766, and 1767,

BY

GEORGE BEAUMONT, Esq;

AND

Capt. HENRY DISNEY.

Describing whatever is curious, in the several COUNTIES,  
CITIES, BOROUGHES, MARKET TOWNS, and VIL-  
LAGES of Note, in the *Kingdom*:

I N C L U D I N G

All the CATHEDRAL, COLLEGIATE, and PAROCHIAL  
CHURCHES; PALACES antient and modern; SEATS  
of the *Nobility* and *Gentry*; Remains of *British, Roman* and  
*Saxon* ANTIQUITIES, worthy the Inspection of *Gentlemen* or  
*Others*, who travel for Amusement, Instruction, or Business.

W I T H

A new M A P of *England*, by KITCHEN,

Accurately engraved, and finely coloured.

With the exact Distances by the MILE-STONES.

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THE BRITISH MUSEUM

GEORGE TOWN, PENANG, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

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A

# NEW TOUR

T H R O U G H

# E N G L A N D.

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## BEDFORDSHIRE.

**I** S bounded on the S. by Hertfordshire; on the N. by Northamptonshire and Huntingdonshire; on the E. by Cambridgeshire; and on the W. by Buckinghamshire. It is of an oval Form, about 22 M. in Length, 15 in Breadth, and 73 in Circumference; contains 9 Hundreds, 10 Market Towns, 124 Parishes, 550 Villages, and about 260,000 Acres. The Soil is a deep Clay, fruitful both in Corn and Pasture in the Northern Parts, but sandy in the Middle, with a Ridge of Hills clothed with Wood. Its principal Rivers are the Ouse and the Iwell. It has Forests and Parks well stocked with Deer, and fat Pastures with Cattle.

**BEDFORD**, 48 M. from Lond. is the County Town, a clean, well-built, populous Place. Here are 5 Churches, 3 on the N. and two on the S. Side of the River. The chief of them, and indeed the principal Ornament of the Town, is St. Paul's, which had once a College of Prebendaries. The Priory, now belonging to the Earl of Ashburnham, was founded before the Norman Conquest, for secular Canons. The neighbouring Soil is exceeding fruitful, and produces the best Wheat in England, which is carried in Waggon 20 M. to the Markets of Hitching and Hertford, where it is often bought, ground, and sent in Meal to London.

The Buildings of this Town are pretty good, and the Streets broad, especially the high Street. The N. and S. Parts are joined by a

Stone Bridge over the Ouse. Here was a famous Castle, demolished in the Reign of Hen. VIII. and the Site is now a Bowling-Green; it stands high and pleasant, and is reckoned one of the finest in Engl. The River Ouse often makes such an Inundation in the Isle of Ely, that it is common to say, the Bailiff of Bedford is coming, meaning this great River.

**BIGGLESWADE**, 5 M. from Bedford, 45 from Lond. noted for its Horse Fair and Stone Bridge. It is a great Thoroughfare, in the Road from London to York.

**AMPTHILL**, 43 M. from London, is a pretty Market Town, pleasantly situated between 2 Hills, almost in the heart of the country.

**WOBURN**, 44 M. from Lond. is remarkable for that noble Palace of the Duke of Bedford's called Woburn Abbey (formerly an antient Abbey, founded in 1145.) It has a Canal before it, that carries a Yatch of 30 or 40 Tons, and several Pleasure Boats. In 1724 about 100 of the Houses in the Town were burnt down, which are since neatly rebuilt; and a fine Market House erected, at the Expence of his Grace the Duke of Bedford; so that the Town makes a Handsome Appearance. Here is a free School, founded by Francis Earl of Bedford; and a Charity School for 30 Boys, who are clothed and taught. In and near this Place is a great Quantity of Fullers Earth dug, and there is another Sort at Aspley Gower, which petrifies Wood.

**LEIGHTEN BUZZARD**, 39 M. from Lond. 4 from Woburn, on the Borders of Buckinghamshire. Its Market is well stored with Cattle, and its Whitsuntide Fair with Horses.

**DUNSTABLE**, 34 M. from Lond. stands on a chalky Hill, at the Entrance of that long Ridge of Hills called the Chiltern. It stands on the old Roman Way, called Watling Street, in the very Place where 'tis crossed by the Icknild-Street, and hereabouts Roman Coins have sometimes been found, vulgarly called madning Money. Not far from the Town at the very Descent of the Chiltern Hills, is a large Area of 9 Acres, surrounded with a deep Ditch, and Ramparts called Maidin-Bour. The Larks hereabout are remarkable large, and esteemed the best in Engl. The Roads are plain, well beaten and broad, by reason of the Meeting of many Roads together that lead to Lond. which gave rise to the Saying, As plain as Dunstable Road. There are 4 Streets in the Town answering the 4 Quarters of the World, and because of the Dryness of the Soil, where they cannot find any Springs, they have each a Pond, which though only supplied by Rain Water is never dry. There are several good Inns here, some of which are like Palaces, it being not only a Thorough-fare to the N. and W. but to Ireland. The Parish Church was formerly a Priory, and built by Henry I.

**LUTON**, 29 M. from Lond. 3 from Dunstable. pleasantly situated between Hills, has a manufactory of Straw Hats.

Antiquities in this County are :

1. **POTTEN**, a little Town on the Borders of Cambridgeshire, formerly belonging to Tho. Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster.

2. **TEMSFORD**, a Village near the Mouth of the Iwell, noted for a Camp of the Danes when they ruined a strong Fort, built by the Romans, and then defended by the Saxons.

3. **SANDY**, the Selenæ of Ptolemy. A great many Urns and Roman Coins have been dug up betwixt here and the aforesaid Camp.

4. **MILTEN-EARNESS**, near the Ouse, where is an Hospital for 6 poor Men or Women who have 20l. a Year equally divided among them.

5. **HOUGHTON COWQUEST**, has a Free School belonging to Sidney-Suffex College in Cambridge.

6. **WOOD-END**, the Seat of the Lukes, from which Family was descended Sir Samuel, one of Cromwell's Commanders, thought to be Butler's Hudibras.

7. The Woad, for which this County is

famous, is the Plant with which the Britons send to dye their Bodies, that they might appear terrible to their Enemies, or rather to defend them from the inclemency of the Weather. The Culture of it as following. It is sown every Year, and the old Woad, except what they save for Seed, is plucked up. The beginning of March is the Season for sowing it, and the middle of May for cropping it. 'Tis best in a dry Year, but more plentiful in a wet one. 'Tis cropped commonly 4 Times a Year, as it comes up ; but the first Crop is best, and every one after is gradually worse. When gathered it is immediately ground small in a Mill, till it becomes fit to ball ; and when ball'd 'tis laid upon Hurdles to dry, and then grund into Powder ; after this 'tis spread on a Floor and watered, which is called couching ; and then turned every Day till it is perfectly dry and mouldy, which is called silvering. After silvering 'tis weighed and put into Bags, containing 200 Weight, and then sent to the Dyer to try it, who sets a Price on it according to its Goodness. The best is valued at 18l. a Ton.

Antiquities of Bedfordshire.

**HARWOOD NUNNERY**, formerly called Harewold, was founded by Sampson de Forte, A. D. 1150 for Nuns of the order St. Augustine.

**WARDON MONASTRY**, built for Cistercian Monks by Walter de Espec, A. D. 1136.

Seats of the Nobility and Gentry.

Woburn Abbey, the Duke of Bedford's, his Grace's Seat at Amptill.

Wresthouse the Marchioness de Grey's, the Wife of Lord Royston.

Hawnes, the late Earl of Granville's.

The Lord St. John of Beltsio at Melchburn.

The Lord Trevor's, at Brumham.

The Lord Torrington's, at Southill.

Sir George Osborn, Bart. at Chuckland Priory. This Convent was founded in the Reign of Henry I. by Roise, wife of Paganus de Beauchamp, Baron of Bedford, for Nuns of the order of St. Gilbert of Sempringham.

Sir John Napier, Bart. at Luton-hoe.

Sir Roger Burgoyne, Bart. at Sutton.

Thomas Pagé, Esq; at Battlesden; lately improved in a fine Taste.

Sir Boteler Charnocke, Bart. at Holcot.

Sir Philip Monoux, Bart. at Wooton, and at Sandy.

Sir Rowland Aston, Bart. at Odel.

Sir Stephen Anderfon, Bart. at Eyeworth.

Late ——— Cotton, Bart. at Stratton.

————— Ongly, Esq; at Old Warden.



**I**S bounded on the S. by the Thames, which divides it from Berkshire; on the W. by Oxfordshire; on the N. by Northamptonshire; and on the E. by Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire and Middlesex. It is 39 M. in Length, 18 in Breadth, and 138 in Circumference; contains 11 Market Towns, eight Hundreds, 185 Parishes, 615 Villages, and about 441000 Acres.

This County is diversified with pleasant Woods, and fine Streams, which render it a charming Retreat. Its chief Rivers are the Thames, the Ouse, and the Coln. The Soil is very fruitful both in Corn and Pasture, and abounds with physical Plants,

BUCKINGHAM, 60 M. from Lond. is the County Town, stands in a low Ground encompassed on all Sides but the North with the River Ouse. The Castle of the Town, now in Ruins, was built in the Middle of it, and divides it into 2 Parts. In the N. Part stands the Town Hall, a very handsome convenient Structure, in which are kept the Weights and Measures of the County. This Town was for many Years a Staple for Wool, and several of its Wool Halls are yet standing, but that Trade is now lost here. 'Tis very populous, and has 3 Stone Bridges over the Ouse. Its Church, which is in the W. Part of the Town, is a very large Building, and when its Spire was standing, might be reckoned the best in the whole County, and was as high as most in Engl. but in 1698 was in part blown down and never since rebuilt. The Buildings of the Town are of late very much improved. There is a Free School here. The County Goal and Court is kept here, and sometimes the Assizes. There are several Paper Mills on the Ouse.

CHIPPING-WYCOMB, or High Wickham, 5 M. from Aylesbury, 32 from Lond. lies in a Vale on the turning of a little River, which from hence cuts its Way into the Thames. It was called Chipping from the Saxon Word, denoting a Market Town; Wycomb, from the River on which it is situated, the Germans calling the Windings of the Sea, or a River Wick, and a Comb, a low Valley. This Town, which has on each side pleasant Hills shaded with Woods, may for Antiquity, Extent and Beauty, compare with the greatest and best in the Shire. The Market is esteemed the best in the County, especially for Corn. It has two principal Streets, one of which is spacious and well built with good brick Houses, and full of large Inns for Travellers on the Oxford Road, and other Parts branching from it. The Church is a fair large Structure with a handsome Steeple. There are several Mills near it both for Corn and Paper. After the

Wheat is ground and dressed at the former, it is sent to Marlow, and put on board Barges for Lond. Queen Elizabeth gave Lands for the Maintenance of a free Grammar School, and some poor people in this Town. The Assizes are sometimes held here. In July, 1724, as some Workmen were digging in a Meadow near this Town, they discovered a Piece of Roman Antiquity, being a Pavement of about nine Feet square, with Stones of various Colours wrought with exquisite Art, the biggest not broader than the square of a Dye.

AYLESBURY, 44 M. from Lond. stands at the E. End of a rich fruitful Vale, which feeds incredible Numbers of Cattle and Sheep, remarkable for their size and fine Fleeces; and extends almost from Tame on the Edge of Oxfordshire, to Leighton in Bedfordshire. 'Tis a very antient Town. The Town Hall is a handsome Fabric built in the middle of the Market Place, where the County Assizes and Sessions are often held. 'Tis a neat compact and populous Town, the best and biggest in the County, and stands on a rising Ground, consisting of several fine Streets. The Market Place is a large handsome Square, and has Plenty of all Manner of Provisions.

AMERSHAM, or Agmondesham, 29 Miles from Lond. is a small but very antient Town, lying in a Vale with woody Hills on each Side. It has a handsome Town Hall and a Free School: It is no Corporation.

WENDOVER, an old corporate Town but a poor Place, and in a dirty Situation, at the Entrance of the Vale of Aylesbury; the Hills on each Side are pleasant.

GREAT MARLOW, 3 M. from Wycomb, and 31 from Lond. is a Borough though not incorporated; it takes its Name from the Marle which abounds in the adjacent Soil. 'Tis a pretty large Town with a Bridge over the Thames, not far from the Place where it receives the Wycomb River; and has a handsome Church and Town Hall. The chief Manufacture of the Town is Bonelace, but it is of much more Account, 1. For the Navigation carried on by the Thames for Meal, Malt, and Beech Timber. 2. For the several Corn and Paper Mills in its Neighbourhood, particularly on the little River Loddon; and 3. remarkable ones called the Temple Mills, or the Brass Mills for Kettles, Pans, &c. besides a Mill for making Thimbles; and another for pressing Oil from Rape and Flax Seed.

Other Places of Note are:

ETON, which is joined by a wooden Bridge over the Thames to Windsor. 'Tis famous for its beautiful College, the Revenue of which is about 5000l. a Year, for the Maintenance of



Provost, and for instructing 70 King's Scholars, who when fitted for the University, are elected to King's College Cambridge; where they are provided for by Scholarships and Fellowships. There is a full Choir for the Chapel. The School is divided into upper and lower, and each into 3 Classes. There is a Master, with 4 Usher's to each School; and here are seldom less than 300 other Scholars, besides those on the Foundation. The College has large Cloysters like the Monasteries abroad. The Chapel is a noble Pile, and the Building very antient, except the School Room, but all has been repaired at great Expence within these few Years. A noble Library is also erected for Books, and there is a fine Statue put up to the Honour of the Founder of the College, Hen. VI. The Gardens extend from the College almost to the Thames.

**COLNBROOK**, 18 M. from Lond. on the borders of Middlesex, stands on the River Coln, here divided into 4 Channels; over each of which is a Bridge: It is a small Town, but has some great Inns which are its principal Support.

**BEACONSFIELD**, 8 Miles from Marlow, 27 from London, stands on a Hill in the Oxford Road, with several good Inns; also noted for being the Birth Place of Edmund Waller, Esq; the famous Poet.

**STONY STRATFORD**, 5 M. from Newport Pagnal, and 53 from Lond. is a well frequented Town in the Road to Cheshire, with a Stone Bridge over the Ouse. it takes its Name from the stony Ford that led over the River there, stands on the Roman Causeway, called Watling-street, some Remains of which are plainly to be seen. 'Tis a large Town with 2 Parish Churches, and here King Edward the I. erected a stately Cross. The principal Manufacture of this Place is Bone-lace.

**NEWPORT PAGNAL**, 51 M. from Lond. stands on the S. Side of the River Ouse, over which it has 2 Stone Bridges, and is a pretty large, well built, populous and trading Town, being a Sort of Staple for Bone-lace, of which his and the neighbouring Villages are thought to make greater Quantities than all England besides: It is neither a Borough nor Corporation, but bigger than many Places that are so.

**OULNEY**, 7 M. from Northampton, 53 from Lond, stands on the W. Side of the River

Ouse, noted also for the Manufacture of Bone-lace.

#### Antiquities of Buckinghamshire.

Nutley Abbey, founded and endowed by Walter Gifford, second Earl of Buckingham, for Canons Regular, A. D, 1162.

Burnham Priory, was founded for Benedictine Nuns by Richard King of the Romans, A. D. 1166.

#### Seats of the Nobility and Gentry.

Cleifden, the Earl of Inchiquin's.

The Duke of Marlborough's, at Langley-Park, where his late Grace built a new House.

The late D. of Montagu's, at Ditton Park.

The Duke of Bedford's, at Cheyneys.

The Duke of Kingston's, at Hanslope.

The Duke of Portland's, at Bulstrode.

The Duke of Bridgewater's, at Ashridge.

The Earl of Northumberland's, at Risling, or Piercy Lodge.

The late Lord James Cavendish's, at Lattimers.

The Earl Temple's, at Stow, where are the most magnificent Gardens in Engl. adorned with Temples, Pavillions, Obelisks, Statutes and Bustos of many illustrious Personages both ancient and modern.

Sir William Stanhope, Knight of the Bath, Ascot and Eythorp.

Sir Charles Chester's, Chichely.

Richard Lowndes, Esq; at Winstow.

Mr. Hamden's, at Great Hamden.

Edmund Waller, Esq; at Hall-barn near Beconsfield.

Earl Verney's, at Middle Clayden.

Mr. Pilfworth's, at Oving.

George Wright, Esq; at Gotehurst.

Richard Grenville, Esq, at Wotton-Under-wood.

Mr. Herbert's, at Kinsey.

Sir William Bowyer, Bart. at Denham.

Mr. Hill's, at ditto.

Mr. Drake's, at Amer sham Mount: Sometimes called Shardelois, Amer sham.

Sir William Lee, at Mill-houses.

William Perry, Esq; at Mill-park.

John Fleetwood, Esq; at Great Missenden.

Tyringham Backwell, Esq; at Tyringham.

Mr. Ferrer's, at Brayfield.

Mr. Uthwaite's, at Linford Magna.

Sir John Wittewronge, at Stantonbury.

Sir Charles Tyrrel, at Thornton.

Sir Robert Throckmorton, at Weston Underwood.

Lord Dormer's, at Peterly.



**I**S bounded on the S. by Hampshire; on the W. by Wiltshire; on the N. by the Thames, which divides it from the Counties of Buckingham and Oxford; and on the E. by Surry.

It is about 39 M. long, 29 broad, and 120 in Circumference: contains four parliamentary Boroughs, 20 Hundreds, 12 Market Towns, 140 Parishes, and 671 Villages.

The Soil is very fertile, where cultivated, and the whole County, one of the most pleasant in Engl. is well stored with Cattle and Timber.

Its principal Rivers are the Thames and the Kennet; the former flows on the N. Side, and the latter on the S. Its chief Manufactures are Woollencloth, Sail-cloth, and Malt.

The Parliamentary Boroughs are,

1. **WINDSOR**, 24 M. from Lond. on the River Thames, a very ancient Town, and consists of several good Streets, with a handsome Town Hall. The Parish Church is a large, but inelegant Structure.

William the Conqueror, charmed with the fine Situation of Windsor, built a Castle here; Edward III. who was born here, enlarged and beautified it; built the royal Palace and Chapel, together with St. George's Hall and its Chapel, and instituted here the Order of the Garter.

Queen Elizabeth added the noble Terrace, faced with Free-Stone Ramparts, like those of a fortified City, which is scarce to be equalled in Europe.

King Charles II. laid out great Sums in repairing, new modelling, and furnishing this Palace; and there is a fine equestrian Statue of him, erected in 1680 over a great Well in the inner Court.

King William added many Ornaments and rich Paintings, performed by that great Artist Verrio. He also enlarged the Park, augmented the Avenue Trees, &c. The Paintings are in general from the finest Designs, and executed by the best Masters: St. George's Hall is esteemed one of the finest in Europe. The royal Chapel is beautifully adorned with curious Paintings by Verrio. The round Tower is built like an Amphitheatre, very high, with elegant Apartments. On the N. Side is St. George's, or the Chapel of the Garter, one of the most elegant gothic Structures in the Universe. In the Choir are the Stalls of the 26 Knights of the Order, and their Banners over them, with a Throne for their Sovereign.

There are two Parks, one called the little Park, about three M. in Compass; the other called the great Park, about 14 M. in Circum-

ference; stocked with all Kind of Game, and lavishly embellished by the Hand of Nature. In the Forest, which is 30 M. round, are several Seats or Lodges, particularly Cranburn Lodge, which stands on the Top of a Hill, and has a View not only of Windsor and its Parks, but of Lond. and the adjacent Country. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, who is Ranger of both Parks, has fix'd his Residence here. The Gardens are also large and elegant.

2. **READING**, the principal Town of the County, 12 M. from Maidenhead, and 40 from Lond. stands on the River Thames, near the Influx of the Kennet, has three Parish Churches, built of Flint and square Stone: An hospital was founded here, and liberally endowed by Archbishop Laud. It had anciently a Monastery, equal to most in England; both for Riches and Beauty: The Gatehouse is still pretty entire, and there are some Remains of its Walls 8 feet thick. The most remarkable Curiosity of natural History is, a continued Bed of Oyster Shells, which, for many Generations, has been found near this Place, extending through the Circumference of 5 or 6 Acres of Ground.

3. **WALLINGFORD**, 11 M. from Reading, is a pretty Town with a Stone Bridge 309 Yards long, having 19 Arches and Draw-Bridges: Its chief Support is the Malt Trade, from the Conveniency of sending to London. Here are 4 Churches, a well built Town-hall and a free School. It had formerly a famous Castle, some Ruins of which are still to be seen.

4. **ABINGTON** or Abingdon, about 55 M. from Lond. very remarkable, in the Time of the Britons, for the Conversion of many Pagans to Christianity, and for being the Seat of the King. Here was a very magnificent Abbey, founded by Cissa, but destroyed at the general Dissolution of Monasteries: Here was also a fine Cross and Market House; but both, during the civil Wars, shared the same fate with the Abbey; the Loss of the latter was however, not many Years ago, supplied by a new one of Ashler Work, built on lofty Pillars, with a large Hall of Free Stone above, in which the County Assizes are frequently held.

The Streets of the Town are well paved, and center in a spacious Area, where the Market is held, which is very considerable, especially for Barley.

Other Places of Note in Berkshire are,

1. **FARRINGTON**, 7 M. from Wantage, 61 from Lond. a neat clean Town, pleasantly situate on a Hill, near the River Ouse: The Church

Church is a large handsome Structure. From hence, almost to Abingdon, extends that fertile Vale, called the Vale of White Horse, from the bare Side of a chalky Hill, representing that Animal, which the Inhabitants of the adjacent Villages take some Pains, once a Year, to trim and keep to its Shape: Land is said to be dearer here, than any where else, at that distance from Lond.

2. **WANTAGE**, 7 M. from Abingdon, 59 from Lond. is a pretty neat Town, noted for being formerly a royal Villa, and the Birth place of King Alfred. A little River runs by it, out of the Vale of White Horse, into the Ocke.

3. **HUNGERFORD**, 64 M. from Lond. stands on the River Kennet, famous for the best Trouts and Cray Fish; neither its Buildings nor Market are considerable. The Constable, who is chose yearly, is Lord of the Manor, and holds it immediately under the King. They have a Horn here, holding about a Quart, which, the Inscription says, was given by John of Gaunt.

4. **NEWBURY** or New Borough, 57 Miles from Lond. remarkable for being the Birth-place of that great Clothier Jack of Newbury. A large Quantity of Shalloons and Druggets are still made here; which, with its other Trades, render it a flourishing Town. It stands very pleasantly in a fruitful Plain, on the River Kennet. The Streets are spacious, and particularly the Market-place, in which stands the Guildhall. Fox reports, that at the Sand-pits near this Town, several were burnt for their Religion, in the bloody Reign of Queen Mary.

5. **LAMBORN** or Langhorn, 10 M. from Newbury, has its Name from a little River that runs by it, and falls into the River Kennet, near Thacham. It stands on the S. Side of White Horse Hill, in a pleasant sporting Country: 'Tis particularly noted for its Rivulet, which is always highest in Summer, but so low in Winter, as to be almost entirely lost.

6. **SUNNING**, 2 M. from Reading, stands on a fine Rise of Ground, with the Thames flowing in a very pleasant Vale below it. It is now only a Parish, but Lealand says it was once the See of a Bishop.

7. **MAIDENHEAD**, 7 M. from Windsor, 28 from Lond. is a considerable Town, since a Bridge was built here over the Thames. It stands in two Parishes, Bray and Cookham; and carries on a considerable Trade in Malt, Meal, and Timber, which they carry in Barges to London.

8. **BRAY**, about a M. from Maidenhead,

and is very famous, 'both on Account of its Antiquity and Vicar, who was twice a Papist and twice a Protestant, in the Reign of Henry VIII. Edward VI. and the Queens Mary and Elizabeth.

9. **OAKINGHAM**, 5 M. from Reading, is the chief Place in Windsor Forest, consisting of several Streets, a Market House, and Manufactures of silk Stockings and Cloth.

The most remarkable Antiquities not yet mentioned are, 1. St. Leonard's Hill near Windsor, on which have been discovered great Numbers of ancient Coins, instruments of War, and an antique Lamp.

2. A large Camp in East Hemsted, in Windsor Forest, call'd Cæsar's Camp.

3. Another, of a quadrangular Form with single Work, on the Brow of a Hill, a Mile above Wantage.

4. Another at Ashbury-Park, near Kingston Lisse, almost of a round Figure, about 100 Paces Diameter, and the Works single; supposed to be Danish.

5. Above the same Hill; and at about 2 Furlongs Distance, is a Barrow called Dragon Hill, supposed the Tumults of Utespendragon.

6. Cherbury Castle, within 2 M. of Denchworth, an orbicular Rampart treble ditched, said to have been the Castle of the Danish King Canute.

7. Ickleton Way, a high Roman Ridge, Part of Icknild Street, which the Antiquaries trace to Strately.

8. About 4 M. E. from E. Ilsey, are Tombs and Statutes of an extraordinary size; supposed by the Antiquaries, to have been made for the Family of La Beche, who had a Castle here.

Donnington Castle, built by Richard de Atterbury, is rendered remarkable, for having been the Residence of Chaucer the Poet.

Seats of the Nobility and Gentry

Mrs. William's at Hurley, near Maidenhead.

Mr. Dodd's, and Walker's at Swallowfield, near Oaking.

Duke of St. Albans at Windsor.

Lord Fane's, at Basselden, six Miles from Reading.

Earl of Abingdon's, Wythame, near Oxford.

Lord Barrington's, at Becket.

Lord Craven's, at Hamsted-Marshall, and Ashdam Park; the former near Newbery, the latter near East Ilsey.

The late Lord Blondell's, at Bill-hill.

Aldermaston, Mr. Congreve's.

Sir John Stonehouse's, at Redlay, near Abingdon.

Sir John Rush's, at Strately.



Sir Mark Stuart, Pledell's, at Colehill.—  
This House was built in 1650, by Inigo Jones,  
and having since undergone no Alteration or  
Addition, is remarkable for being the most (if  
not the only) compleat Work, now remaining,  
of that great Architect.

Sir John Cope's, at Bramsell.

Mr. Nevil's, at Billingbear.

Col. Thompson's, at Coley, near Reading.

Mr. Head's, at Hodcutt.

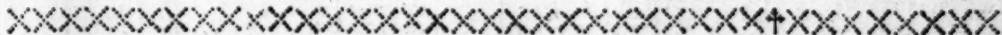
Mr. Bertie's, at Uffingham.

Mr. Gerrard's, at Lamborn.

Mr. Soutley's, at Appleton.

Mr. Pye's, at Farrington.

Mr. Packer's, at Donnington, near New-  
bery.



## C O R N W A L L.

**T**HIS County is the farthest extended to-  
wards the W. of any Part of England.  
It is terminated on the E. by the River Ta-  
mer, which divides it from Devonshire; on  
the N. by the Bristol Channel; on the W.  
by the St. George's Channel; and on the S. by  
the British Channel.

It is divided into 9 Hundreds, and contains  
21 Parliament Boroughs, 27 Market Towns,  
161 Parish Churches, besides Chapels of Ease,  
and betwixt 12 and 1300 Villages. Its Cir-  
cumference is computed at 150 M. and its  
Acres at about 960,000; but Mr. Carew tells  
us, that, by a Survey made in the Reign of E.  
I. it contained, 1,500,000 Acres, whence it  
seems probable that the islands of Scilly were  
then reckoned Part of it, as having been once  
connected to it, though since separated by the  
Sea.

Its chief Rivers are the Tamer and Hamel;  
the former of which rises near Hartland, in the  
N. W. Corner of Devonshire, runs to the S.  
and falls into the British Channel at Plymouth,  
the latter falls into the Bristol Channel at  
Padstow.

This County, though mountainous and  
rocky, hath all Kinds of Soil; in the Valleys  
Plenty of Pasture, and the Land near the Sea  
is manured with a Sea Weed, called Ore-wood,  
and a fat Kind of Sand.

Here are the best Slate-Tiles, which are not  
only used in England, but great Quantities ex-  
ported into foreign Countries. As also,

MOOR-STONE, which grows in moorish  
Ground, of great Use in facing Windows,  
Doors, and Chimneys, and when polished  
looks like Egyptian Granite.

It abounds with Mines of Tin and Lead, and  
with the Tin a yellow Ore is dug, called Mun-  
dic, which affords Copper, as good as the  
Swedish; the Ore emits a suffocating Vapour,  
and the Water that runs from it, after it is  
burnt, is poisonous, though before a speedy  
Cure for Wounds.

Their Horses are generally small, their Sheep  
for the most Part have no Horns, but the  
Flesh is very good, and the Wool equal to any  
in Engl. They have great Plenty of Fish of  
various Kinds, but what they acquire most  
Profit from are the Pilchards, 8 or 900 Hog-  
heads of them being generally taken and cured  
in one Season.

The most antient and chief Town of the  
County is Launceston, 209 measured M. from  
Lond. a very populous trading Town. Laun-  
ceston castle was formerly a very strong Place,  
and thence obtained the Name of Castle-Terri-  
ble; the round Hill on which it stands being  
environed with a triple Wall. It was built by  
William de Morton, E. of Cornwall, soon  
after the Conquest. At present it is so much  
decayed, that no Part of it is used, except that  
which serves for the County Goal.

LESKARD, 230 M. from Lond. is one of  
the largest and best built Towns in Cornwall,  
and has perhaps the greatest Market and Trade,  
especially in the Manufacture of Leather; here  
is a handsome Town Hall on Stone Pillars,  
with a Turret on it, and a noble Clock with  
4 Dials, that cost near 200l. It has a large  
Church, and an eminent Free School.

LESTWITHEL, a well-built Town on the  
River Tay, 4 M. from Bodmin, 240 from  
Lond. The common Goal is at this Place,  
and it is here that all the County Courts are  
held. Its Church is large, with a fine Steeple.  
Lestwithiel Palace was the principal Pa-  
lace and EXCHEQUER of the E.  
and D. of Cornwall, after they removed from  
the Restormel Castle on the adjacent Hill.

TRURO, 274 M. from Lond. stands at the  
Conflux of 2 Rivers that almost encompass the  
Town and form a large Wharf; its chief  
Trade consists in shipping off Tin and Copper  
Ore, found in great Quantities in the adjacent  
Mountains. 'Tis a considerable Town, with  
regular Streets, well frequented Markets, a  
large Market House and Church, and the Build-  
ings scarce inferior to any Town in the County.

BODMIN

**BOODMIN**, 263 M. from Lond. stands almost in the Center of the County. Its Church, whose Spire was destroyed by Lightning in 1699, is reckoned the largest in Cornwall. There is a good Corn and Flesh Market. The Town is near a M. long, situated in a Valley between two Hills. A Carnival is kept every July on Halgaver Moor, near this Town, which is resorted to by Thousands of People.

**HELSTON**, on the River Cobert, not far from its Influx into the English Channel, is a large populous trading Town, built in the Form of a Cross with 4 Streets, through each of which runs a Stream of Water, centring at a large Market House. It has a Guildhall, a large handsome Church with a Steeple about 90 F. high, which serves as a Sea Mark. Between Welfton Down and the Channel is Loo-pool Lake, 2 M. long and 5 in Compass, where are Plenty of a Kind of bastard Trout.

**SALTASH**, but a League from the Dock at Plymouth, to which there is a Ferry over the River called Crimble Passage, has a handsome Market House and Town House. The Inhabitants trade largely in Malt and Beer.

**CAMELFORD**, 14 M. from Launceston, 223 from Lond. (its Arms, a Camel Passant over a Ford.)

**WESTLOW**, 20 M. from Plymouth, on the W. Side of the River Low, or rather on a small Creek of the Channel opposite Eastlow, to which it is joined by a large Stone Bridge.

**EASTLOW**, on the E. Side of the River is defended by a small Battery of Guns.

**GRAMPOUND**, 252 M. from Lond. has a Bridge over the River Falle; by K. Edw. III. endowed with a large Privileges.

**PENRYN**, 264 M. from Lond. near the Entrance of the Haven at Falmouth, on the Side of Pendennis Castle, has neat Buildings, with such Gardens and Orchards that it appears like a Town in a Wood; 'tis well watered with Rivulets, and has an Arm of the Sea on each Side, with a good Custom House and Key, and trades much in Pilchards.

**TREGONY** is on the same River, 256 M. from Lond. its chief Manufacture is Serge.

**BOSSINEY**, 5 M. from Camelford, has the Ruins of a Castle reckoned one of the Wonders of the County; it stood on two vast high steep Rocks, one an Island, the other on the Continent, joined together by a Draw-bridge.

**St. IVES**, 7 M. from Penzance, is an ancient Town of very good Repute, and has a handsome Church, but the Town stands so near the Sea that it is greatly incommoded by the Waves. Madern Hills, in the Road from hence to the Land's End, afford an agreeable Prospect of the Cornish Coast, and the English

and Irish Channels; here is a Grammar School, and near it some Copper Mines.

**FOWEY**, 8 M. from Westlow, 240 from Lond. has a commodious Haven in Engl. Channel; is a populous, and pretty Town, extending about a M. on the W. Side of a River of that Name, and has a good Share in the Fishing Trade. Here is a fine large old Church and the Ruins of 2 Towers, built for Defence against the French. In the last Dutch War, a Chain of 200 F. long was drawn across the River.

**St. GERMAN'S**, 180 M. from Lond. once a Bp's See, has still the Ruins of the Episcopal Palace. It is at present only a large extensive Village; its chief Trade is fishing in Tiddisford River, which falls 10 M. below this Town into Plymouth Harbour. The Priory of St. German's was the Seat of a Bp. from the Year 937 to 1049; but on the Removal of the See to Exeter, which happened in 1050, a Prior and Monks were established here, whose Revenue, at the Dissolution of Monasteries, was rated at 243l. 8s. The Suffragan Bp. of Cornwall took his Title from hence. In the Year 1575, the Family of Elliot purchased the Priory House, calling Port Elliot, and in this ancient Family it has every since continued.

**St. MICHAELS**, 261 M. from Lond. accounted the old Borough in the County, but affords nothing remarkable. The same may be said of Newport, 209 M. from London.

**St. MAWES**, 260 M. from Lond. has a Castle built by Henry VIII. the largest in the Kingdom, to defend the Entrance of the Harbour. The Town is near 2 M. from its Parish Church of St. Juste, to which it is a Hamlet: it consists of one large Street fronting the Sea. The Inhabitants subsist chiefly by fishing.

**KELLINGTON**, on the River Lamara, 213 M. from Lond. has one good broad Street with a Market House, a neat Church, and is not inferior to many of the Cornish Boroughs for Buildings and Wealth. The chief Trade is the Wollen Manufacture.

The most remarkable Places in this County which do not send Members to Parliament are;

**FALMOUTH**, where the River Fall runs into the Engl. Channel, 282 M. from Lond. 'Tis by much the richest and best trading Town in the County. The Harbour is so commodious that ships of the greatest Burthen come up to its Key. 'Tis guarded by the Castles of St. Mawe's and Pendennis; the latter of which stands on a Peninsula, is large and well fortified, and was built

by Hen. VIII. for the Defence of Falmouth Harbour. There is such Shelter in many Creeks that the whole Royal Navy may ride here safe from any Winds. 'Tis well built, and its Trade greatly increased since the Establishment of the Packets from hence to Portugal and the W. Indies; which not only bring over vast Quantities of Gold in Specie or Bars for the Merchants of Lond. but the Falmouth Merchants carry on a large Trade with Portugal in Ships of their own.

HELFOED is a Harbour where the Tin Ships often take in their Lading for Lond.

PENZANCE, 10 M. from the Lands End, 290 from Lond. the farthest Town in the W. of Engl. is well built and populous, and has many Ships belonging to it; Veins of Lead, Tin, and Copper are said to be seen here even to the utmost Extent of low Water Mark.

St. BURIEN's, 296 M. from Lond. is an independent Deanry, including 3 Parishes, and has a Spiritual Jurisdiction, from whence there is no Appeal but to the King.

MOUNTSBAY is a Gulph near Penzance, so named from a high Rock in the Water, which the Seamen call the Cornish Mount (but properly St. Michael's Mount) having a Chapel in a Fort upon the Top. When the Tide is out, the Rock seems to join the main Land. St. Michael's Mount has on its Top an ancient religious House, built by William de Mortun, E. of Cornwall, Nephew to William the Conqueror, and which he annexed as a Cell to the larger Monastery of St. Michael de Periculo Maris in Normandy. About 200 Years since, as they were digging at the Bottom of the Mountain for Tin, they found several Spear-Heads, Axes, &c. wrapped up in Linen. At the Foot of the Mount is a noble and capacious Pier or Mole, where great Numbers of Ships may be cleared and refitted.

GODOLPHIN HILLS, 4 M. from Market Jew, give Title of Earl to the Family of that Name; near them is Rialton, the most remarkable Spot for producing Tin Ore in the whole County.

St. NEOT's, between Kellington and Bodmin, hath a handsome Church, in the Windows of which many Jewish Traditions are painted; the Explication of which is preserved in the public Library at Oxford, in a Book written in the Cornish Tongue.

PADSTOW, 232 M. from Lond. at the Mouth of the River Camel in the Bristol Channel, lies convenient for Trade to Ireland. From hence to St. Ives is a most pleasant fruitful Country. The Hills on the left abound with Tin, Copper, and Lead.

WADBRIDGE, 195 M. from Lond. has a large Stone Bridge over the River Camel, built

to prevent the Dangers Horsemen were exposed to from the Ferry. Some of the Arches were founded on Woolpacks, as there were so many Quicksands.

REDRUTH is a considerable Market Town between St. Ives and Truro, being the great Resort of Tinnars.

TREMATON Castle, (of which the Lord Warden of the Stanaries is Steward) stands high, and affords a delightful View of Plymouth Harbour, but is now in Ruins. This Castle was one of the four Houses, and the Head of a Barony, of the ancient E. and D. of Cornwall. About 200 Years since, there was dug up in the Chancel of the Parish Church a leaden Coffin, which being opened, there appeared the Skeleton of a very large Man. On the Lead was an Inscription, expressing it to be the Body of a Duke, whose Heir was married to a Prince. Mr. Carew, in his Survey of Cornwall, supposes it to be Orgarius, whose Daughter was married to Edgar.

#### Antiquities of Cornwall.

1. Biscaw-woane, near the Land's End, a Parish which gives Name to the Family of Boscawen. Here are 19 Stones fixed in a Circle, about 12 F. from one another, supposed to have been a Sepulchral Monument of the ancient Britons.

2. The Hurlers, a great Number of oblong rough Stones in 3 Circles on the Downs, not far from Bodmin. The superstitious vulgar will have it that they were Men transformed into Stones, for playing at Ball on a Sunday, Dr. Stukeley thinks them the Remains of an ancient Temple of the Druids.

3. At Tintagil, about 4 M. from Boscastle, is a Heap of noble Ruins. Tintagil Castle was one of the four Houses of the ancient Earls of Cornwall, and stands partly on the Top of the Hill. There is a very deep Cave, said to be the Grave of a Hermit, hewn out of the Rock, also a fine Spring of Water. Under the Island is another Cave, through which you may row at full Sea. This is said to be the Birth-place of the famous K. Arthur, and likewise the Place near which he lost his Life in a Battle between the Britons and Saxons.

4. At Castle Treryn is a famous Rock, called a Loganstone, which is placed upon another Rock in such a Manner, that it may be moved by one Finger, though of an enormous Weight.

5. Pengerick Castle, situated on the E. Side of Mount's Bay, is now in the Possession of the noble Family of Godolphin.

6. Restormel Castle was one of the most ancient and principal Seats of the British D. of Cornwall and others, long before the Conquest.



## Seats of the Nobility and Gentry.

1. Mount Edgumbe, the fine Seat of Lord Edgumbe, (between Saltash and Mount Edgumbe in Devonshire, situated on the Promontory called the Ramhead,) a noted Sea Mark; it was much admired by Charles II. who visited it in his Voyage to Plymouth. It is situated in the Center of a fine Park, and has an elegant View of the Harbour below it.

2. Anthony, in the same Neighbourhood, the Seat of the Carews. Here is a noble Fishpond, supplied with Water from the Sea.

3. Arwenack, near Penryn, the Seat of the Killigrews.

4. Port Elliot, a noble Seat of the Eliot Family, fronting the River Tiddiford, in its Passage through the Parish of St. German's to the Harbour of Plymouth.—See St. Germans, p. 4.

5. Boconock, 3 M. from Leskard, was the Seat of the late L. Mohun, but now of Thomas Pitt, Esq; elder brother of William Pitt, Esq.

6. Godolphin, a Seat of the Earl of Godolphin.

The Islands of Scilly have been always deemed part of Cornwall, they are about 140 small Islands, 30 M. from the Land's End, of which one called St. Mary's is largest, being 9 M. in Circumference; it has a good Harbour and a Castle, and is more fruitful than the rest; it stands high. Some of the Islands are overflowed at high Water; some of them bear good Corn; some abound with Rabbits, Cranes, Herons, &c. others formerly abounded with Tin Mines; but at present there are no Vestiges of any such Mines. The Phœnicians, Carthaginians, and Romans frequented these Islands.

They are situated in the Middle, betwixt the Bristol Channel on the N. and the English Channel on the S. that 'tis no Wonder they have proved the Destruction of so many Ships and Lives. Here Sir Cloudesley Shovel met his much lamented Fate, Oct. 22, 1707. Great Pains were taken to fix the Latitude, and assist the Mariner to avoid these Islands, by the late Dr. Halley.



## C A M B R I D G E S H I R E.

Including the Isle of Ely, is bounded by Part of Lincolnshire and Norfolk on the N. by another Part of Norfolk, and the County of Suffolk on the E. by Essex and Hertfordshire on the S. and by Huntingdonshire, Bedfordshire and Northamptonshire on the W. being 35 M. long and upward of 20 broad. The Face of the Country affords great Variety. The N. Part comprehending the Isle of Ely, is all Meadow and Fen-Ground which feeds vast Herds of Cattle; and the numerous Lakes, Rivers, and Canals, which divide the Fens, abound in Fish, and wild Fowl, and give the Inhabitants an easy communication with several counties, as well as with the Sea, which occasion a very brisk Trade. On the E. are those fine Downs, which go by the Name of Newmarket Heath, and Gogmagog Hills; and on the W. towards Roydon, are Downs no less extensive, intermixed with corn-fields.

The chief Rivers are, the Grant, the Ouse, and the Nen; which run generally from W. to E. and having received several other lesser Streams in their Course, fall into the German Sea, near Lynn in Norfolk. The Tide runs with that Violence up the Nen, as far as Wisbeach, about either Equinox, that it will overset any Boat in the Way of it; and the

Salt Waves dashing against each other, in the Night-time appears like a Stream of Fire. This is generally called the Eager from the Impetuosity of its Course. It is divided into 17 Hundreds, and contains 8 Market Towns, 163 Parishes, about 279 Villages, and 570,000 Acres.

CAMBRIDGE, 52 Miles from London, is called from its Situation on the Banks of the Cam, which forms several Islands on the W. Side, and divides the Town into two Parts which are joined by a large Stone Bridge. It is very ancient, being well known in the Time of the Romans by the Name of Camboritum. William the Conqueror built a Castle here, of which the Gatehouse is still standing, and used for the County Goal. The Town is divided into 10 Wards; has 14 Parish Churches; contains upwards of 1200 Houses, for the most Part irregularly built, and about 6000 Inhabitants. Its Greatest Glory is its

UNIVERSITY, which for Antiquity, Privileges, beautiful Colleges, good Discipline, Number of Students, plentiful Revenues, and all other Necessaries for the Advancement of Learning may challenge Equality with any other in Europe. We shall not pretend to determine when it was first instituted, it being sufficient

sufficient to observe that it has long been a remarkable Seminary for Learning, and has a Library well adapted to the Promotion of Literature.

The public Buildings in the University, are

1. The Senate-house, which forms the N. Side of an intended Quadrangle, as the Schools and public Library do the W. Side: On the S. another Building is designed of the like Form, directly opposite to the Senate-house; St. Mary's Church stands on the E. Side of the Square. The Senate-house is a magnificent and elegant Building; the Length 101 Feet, Breadth 42 Feet, Height 32 Feet.

2. St. Peter's College, which is the most ancient, and the first we meet with in entering the Town from London.

3. Clare-Hall, a noble College finely situated on the Eastern Bank of the River, over which there is an elegant Stone Bridge, leading to a fine Vista, beyond which is a beautiful Lawn. This delightful Spot is much resorted to on Summer Evenings, where, on the one Hand, there are elegant Buildings, Gardens, Groves, and the River; and, on the other, Corn-fields to a very great Extent. The Chapel of this College is now (1764) rebuilding from an elegant Plan.

4. Pembroke-Hall (or College, there being no Difference between a College and Hall at Cambridge) is situated almost opposite Peter-house. The Chapel which is one of the most elegant and best proportioned in the University, was built by Sir Christopher Wren.

5. Corpus Christi, or Bennet College.

6. Trinity-Hall.

7. College of Gonvil and Caius; commonly called Key's College.

8. King's College, which on many Accounts is deemed the most magnificent College in Europe. The Chapel is one of the finest Pieces of Gothic Architecture in the World, 304 Feet long, 73 broad and 91 Feet in height to the Battlements, and yet not a single Pillar to sustain the Roofs, for there are two; the first of Stone, finely wrought, the other of Timber covered with Lead, between which a Man may walk upright. It is adorned with 26 beautiful Pinnacles, of which the 4 principal ones are 150 Feet high, and are seen at 20 M. Distance. The carving is inimitably fine, and there still remains an Image of God the Father, driving the fallen Angels out of Heaven. A very grand Altar Piece is intended speedily to be erected in this Chapel.

9. Queen's College, the Front of which is intended to be rebuilt; part of it is already finished, and when the whole is compleated it will make an exceeding grand Front.

10. Catharine-Hall, the Chapel here is reckoned a fine Piece of Architecture.

11. Jesus-College, situated out of the Town, and surrounded by Groves, Gardens, and fine Meadows, originally a Convent of Benedictine Nuns.

12. Christ's-College.

13. St. John's College: the Service of the chapel here is performed as in Cathedrals.

14. St. Mary Magdalen College.

15. Trinity College, a very grand Structure containing two spacious Quadrangles. The chapel is 204 Feet long, 33 Feet 8 Inches broad, and 43 Feet 7 Inches high. A beautiful simplicity reigns throughout this Building: It is adorned with a grand Altar Piece, Stalls, and a noble Organ Gallery. Public Worship is performed here as in the cathedrals.

16. Emmanuel College, the chapel is well adorned and furnished; the Hall has lately been fitted up in a grand Taste and highly finished.

17. Sidney-Suffex-College.

ELY, 12 M. from Cambridge, 69 from London, is an ancient city, situated in the fenny country, called the Isle of Ely; and being surrounded by the Ouse and other Streams is unhealthy, though it stands on a rising Ground. It was made an Episcopal See, by Henry I. The Cathedral, and the Bishop's Palace are its chief Ornaments; the former has a remarkable Dome and Lantorn, supposed to be the only Work of its Kind in Europe, which seems to totter with every Gust of Wind. The church is 400 Feet long, has a Tower at the W. End about 200 Feet high, and was in the Saxons Time a Monastery. The city is neither populous nor beautiful, but has great Plenty of Provisions. The chief Street, which is on the E. Side of the city, is full of Springs, which generally overflow from one to another all the Way down the Hill. This city is so encompassed with Gardens, that all the country Towns in the Neighbourhood, especially Cambridge and St. Ives are supplied with Garden Stuff from hence. They are particularly noted for vast Quantities of Strawberries.

WISBICH, 20 M. from Ely, 88 from Lond. is situated among the Fens and Rivers in the N. Border of the Isle of Ely, where Wm. the Conq. erected a Castle; which in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth was converted into a Prison for Romish Priests and Jesuits. This is at present the best trading Town in the whole Isle of Ely, having the Benefit of a fine Navigation.

NEW-MARKET, 10 M. from St. Edmund's Bury, 60 from London, a handsome well built Town, consisting of one long Street, the N. Side of which is in Suffolk; is famous for Horse Races, prodigiously frequented by Persons

of all Ranks. The Town is not so modern as the Words imports; for it was of Note in Edward the III<sup>d</sup>'s Time, but being burnt down in 1683, was afterwards rebuilt. Besides the Parish Church of St. Mary's, which is in Suffolk; there is also another small Church, (All-Saints) which is properly speaking only a Chapel of Ease to Wood-Ditton, in Cambridgeshire. 'Tis a healthy Place, and on its spacious Heath, which is the finest Course in England, the King has a House for his own Residence when he comes to the Races, built by Charles II.

SOHAM, 4 M. from Ely, is remarkable for the Ruins of a Church burnt by the Danes.

The Antiquities and other remarkable Places besides those already mentioned, are

CAXTON, 7 M. from Cambridge, 50 from London, the Birth-place of William de Caxton, the first Printer in England, and of that celebrated Historian Matthew Paris. A Roman Way from Arington and Holm goes thro' this Place to Papworth.

LINTON, 8 M. from Cambridge, 46 from London; near this Place a Roman Military Way joins the Ikening.

THORNEY ABBEY, founded in the Year 972, is situated among the Fens to the N. W. of Ely, and formerly called Ankeridge, from the Anchorites Monastery there.—This County has undergone great Alterations. William of Malmesbury described it as very pleasant and fertile; Mr. Sandys says in his Time it was absolutely the Reverse.

RECH, a small Market Town in the Hundred of Stone; a Fortification with a large Ditch and Rampart, begins here and extends over New Market Heath.

GOGMAGOG HILLS, 50 M. from London. On the Top of them are the Remains of a Fort or Camp, which some think was an Encampment of the Romans; from the Brow of these Hills a Roman high Way ran to the S.

ARBURY, 1 M. from Cambridge, has a large camp of a squarish Figure; Roman coins have been found near it.

STURBRIDGE, a Place by a little Brook called Sture, in the Neighbourhood of Cambridge, where the most famous Fair in the whole Kingdom, both for People and Wares is kept; which some Years ago was reckoned the largest in Europe. The Quantities of Wool, Hops, Woolen cloth, and other Articles sold during this Fair are almost incredible.

A large causey was cast up here leading towards Newmarket, and at the End of it a Ditch which continued several Miles, called 7 Mile Dyke.

Belsars Hill in Erith, is a large but not very high Rampart.

Seats of the Nobility and Gentry.

The King's Palace at Newmarket.

The Duke of Bedford's, at Thorney-Abbey, and at Drayton-Dry, near Cambridge.

Marquis of Granby's, [in right of his Lady deceased,] at Chevely, near Newmarket.

Sir John Griffin Griffin's, [in right of his Lady,] at Audley End.

The Earl of Godolphin's, at Gogmagog Hills.

Wimple, Earl of Hardwick's, at Wimple, formerly Lord Oxford's.

Palace of the Bishop of Ely, at Wisbich.

Lord Montfort's, at Horfe Heath.

Catridge, near Newmarket, Lord Elibank's, late North and Grey's.

Mr. Montgomery's, at Chippenham-Hall, near Newmarket.

Mr. Seame Jenyn's, at Bottisham-Hall, near Cambridge.

Lord Viscount Irwin's, [in Right of Lady,] at Exning, near Newmarket.

Sir Jacob Garrard Downing's, at Gamlingay-Park.

Sir John Hind Cotton's, Bart. at Madingley

Mr. Affleck's, at Dalham Hall.

Mr. Pearce's, at Hatley St. George.

Mr. Martin's, at Qui-hall, near Cambridge.

Mr. Nightingale's, at Kneefworth.

Sir Thomas Hatton, Bart. at Long-Stanton.

Mr. Jocelyne's, at Stapleford.

Late Mr. Buck's, at Hoggington.

Mr. Pemberton's, at Trompington.

Mr. Ansty's, at Trompington.

Sir Robert Clark's, at Snailwell, near Newmarket.

Sir Thomas Peyton's, at Dodington.

Mr. King's, at Catley, near Linton.

Mr. Webb's, at Whaddon, late Sir Henry Pickering's.

Henry Lyeles, Esq; late Adm. Hagars, at Bourn.

Charles Allix's, Esq; at Great Swaffham.

Mr. Bennet's, at Baberham, an ancient Seat built by Signior Pallavicini, in Q. Eliz. Reign.

William Ingle, Esq;

Thomas Western's, Esq; and Mr. Young-husband, both at Abbingdon.

William Vachel's, Esq; at Hingeston.

William Hall's, Esq; at Hildersham, late Dr. Middleton's.

Dingley Ascham's, Esq; at Connington.

Mrs. Sindrey's, at Histon.

Charles Pepy's, Esq; at Impington.

John Stevenson's, Esq; at Newton.

William Graves, Esq; Commissary of the University.

Croxton, the Seat of Edward Leeds, Esq.



S divided from Lancashire on the N. by the River Mersee, has a corner of Yorkshire in the N. East; Derbyshire and Staffordshire in the E. and S. E. Shropshire and Part of Flintshire on the S. and Denbighshire, the W. of Flintshire, and the Irish Sea on the N. West Corner, where a Cherstone, 16 M. long and even broad is formed by two creeks of it, which receive all the Rivers of the county. 'Tis 54 M. in length, and 25 where broadest. It contains one city, namely Chester, 12 Market Towns, 610 Villages, in which are 86 Parish churches and 38 chapels. The Air of this county is more serene and mild than that of Lancashire, and the Soil mostly good. The low level Ground so abounds in Grass and Corn, that K. Edward the First stiled it the Vale Royal of England. On the Borders of Staffordshire and Derbyshire, 'tis full of small Rifings. In this Shire is a peculiar Sort of Ground, called Mosses, a Kind of moorish, boggy Earth, very stringy and fat, out of which are cut Turfs in Form of Bricks, and dried in the Sun. In these Mosses, especially the black Sort, are found Fir-trees sometimes 6 Feet or more under Ground, which serve the country People for candles, Fuel, and for small Timber Uses. The Product of this county is more particularly Cheese and Salt. Its Cheese is commended as the best in England; the Cheddar Cheese of Somersetshire only excepted. This county affords great Store of all Sorts of Provisions, Corn, Flesh, Fish, and the best of Salmon; and it drives a considerable Trade, having within itself Salt-pits, Mines and Metals. It was erected into a county Palatine by William the Conqueror. It sends two Members to Parliament for the county, and two for

CHESTER, or as it is commonly called West Chester, 182 M. from London, a large, fine, well built city, full of wealthy Inhabitants, who by its Neighbourhood to the Severn and to Ireland drive a considerable Trade; so that Shopkeepers have very good Business, as may be seen by the great Fairs held here every Year; to which Abundance of Tradesmen and Merchants come from all Parts, but particularly from Bristol and Dublin. That it was eminent in the Roman Times is unquestionable from the numerous Spoils of their Grandeur found here, as Vaults, vast Foundations, Coins, Altars, Pavements of chequer Work, and the like.

The Houses are, generally speaking, distinguished from all the Buildings in Britain; they are for the most Part of Timber, very large and spacious, but are built with Galleries, Piazzas, or covered Walks before them, in which the People who walk are so hid, that

to look up or down the Streets one sees no Body stirring, except with Horses, carts, &c. and yet they may be said to be full of People. By the same Means also the Shops are as it were hid, little or no Part of them being to be seen, unless one is under those Rows, or just opposite to a House. This was formerly reckoned the Glory and Beauty of Chester, but now its Disgrace and Deformity; for to obtain this Convenience of walking dry from one End of the Street to the other when it rains, the Houses are lessened, whose Fronts would otherwise come out into the Streets as far as those Galleries; also the Shops are dark and close, and many Ways incommodious; yet with all this Inconveniency and Disadvantage 'tis a very handsome city; and in those Streets where the Rows do not cloud the Buildings, there are very large and well built Houses. The Streets are generally straight, large, and very broad, and crossing one another in right Lines, meet in the center as at Chichester; and the principal are four Streets as at that city, E. W. N. S. The Walls of the city are firm, and built of very large Stone. On the S. Side of the Town, and on a rising Ground surrounded in Part by its River, is a very strong and stately castle, to which the Walls on that Side join, and from thence 'tis a most agreeable Walk round the whole city upon the Walls, only 'tis intercepted by some of the Towers over the Gates. 'Tis kept in good Repair, and has always a strong Garrison; for 'tis of very great Importance when any Military Preparations are making for Ireland, or any Disturbance raised on that side the country, it being a good Place for Magazines. Besides the Streets already mentioned there are many public Edifices, the cross, with the Town House and Exchange in the Middle, which is a neat Building supported by columns 13 Feet high, of one Stone each. From the city Walls there is a Prospect of Flintshire, and the Mountains of Wales.

Here is a noble fine spacious Bridge with a Gate at each End, and about a Dozen Arches over the Dee, which here falls into the Sea; 'tis the largest and longest River on the W. Side of Britain, between the Severn and Clyde, but a strange River both for the Force of its Current and the Quantity of its Waters in the Winter Season, and upon hasty Rains or Snows; for then the Mountains of Wales, whence they come, pour down such Floods, that the Height of the Waters is sometimes very frightful; and not many Years ago, such an Inundation happened here, as drowned and drove away all their new built Key, with all the Warehouses newly erected there, and all

all the Goods that were in them, to the incredible Loss of the Merchants, &c.

There are 11 Parish Churches, generally handsome, and commonly well filled. The great Church is a stately venerable Pile, and looks as antique as the castle. In this church they pretend to show the Monument of Henry IV. Emperor of Germany.

The Port, which is formed by Hyle Lake and the Point of Aire is but indifferent, the Bar often almost choaked up, and at best very difficult, the Ships being forced to unload their Goods at 6 M. Distance, and to send them up to the city in small vessels, by Reason of the Sand Bank; otherwise Chester, which is much better situate for Trade than Liverpool, must have surpassed it long ago; but by the Favour of two Acts of Parliament, the Inhabitants in some Measure surmounted this Difficulty, by having a channel cut 10 M. in Length, through which large Vessels can now come up to the city. The continual Resort hither of Passengers to and from Ireland adds not a little to its Trade.

The adjacent Country is the richest in Pasturage of any on the W. Side of Britain, as is plain from its Produce of cheese; of this it is said London takes off 14,000 Tons a Year; that the Navigation of the Trent and Severn carries off 8000, and the Kingdom of Scotland and Ireland 4000; besides what goes away by Land Carriage, and is consumed in Wales, and in the several inland counties; so that the whole Produce is computed to be at least 30,000 Tons.

The Episcopal See was first translated to this city from Litchfield, thence translated to Coventry, and from thence to the antient See again.

MALPAS, 9 M. from Nantwich; 157 from London, on a high hill not far from the River Dee, on the Borders of Shropshire, has a church in the most eminent Part of the Town, a Grammar School, an Hospital, and a good Market-place; and had formerly a castle, now in Ruins. The Town consists of 3 Streets, now well paved, though it is called Mala Platea in Latin, i. e. Ill-street, and for the same Reason was called by the Normans Mal-Pas.

CHOLMONDLEY, 3 M. from Malpas, stands on the River Weaver, near the Place where it receives the Comber. It appears by Deeds in Lord Cholmondley's Possession, this Place has been spelt 25 different Ways.

TORFORDLEY, six M. from Cholmondley, is a T. church, and Parsonage, well known for their Situation, being a great Thorough-fare on the Chester Road, and the usual Place for keeping the Sheriffs Turns, and Hundred courts.

NANTWICH, 14 M. from Chester, 162 from Lond. in the Vale Royal, gives Name to the Hundred, and is the greatest and best built Town in the county. The whitest Salt is made here, and therefore it is called by the Welch Hollath Wen: its Latin Name is Vicus Malbancus; being destroyed by Fire in 1583, it was raised out of its Ashes into much better Order and Beauty than before, and continues so to this Time. The Streets are very regular, and adorned with many Gentlemens Houses. The church is a large beautiful Structure, in the Form of a cross like a Cathedral, with the Steeple in the Middle. The Inhabitants drive a considerable Trade, and grow rich not only by Means of its large weekly Market, its Bartholomew Fair, and the Advantage of a great Road to Ireland, but by Means of its large weekly Market, cheese and Salt, which are made to greater Perfection here than any where else. The Soil in and about this Town yields such sweet and pleasant Food for cattle, that though good cheese is made in other Parts of this county, yet that made here and hereabouts excels all the rest, it having a Taste peculiarly agreeable, and is very easy of Digestion.

As to the Salt Works, they have been largely treated by Mr. William Johnson, who lived here; to which, as also to Ray's Northern Works, and the Philosophical Transactions, we refer the curious for a more particular Account, from which the following is taken.

The Salt Springs in some Places are not above three or four Feet deep, but the Pit in this Township is full seven; in two Places in Nantwich the Springs break out so in the Meadows, as to fret away not only the Grass, but Part of the Earth, which has a Salt Liquor oozing as it were out of the Mud. Our Springs are about 30 Miles from the Sea, and generally lie all long the River Weaver; yet there is an Appearance of the same Vein at Middlewich, nearer the River Dan than the Weaver. The Water is so very cold at the Bottom of the Pit, that when the Briners sometimes go about to cleanse it, they cannot stay in it above half an Hour, and in that Time they are forced to drink strong Waters. The Springs are rich or poor in a double sense, for a Spring may be rich in Salt, but poor in the Quantity of Brine it affords. Our Pit yields about one Pound of Salt or six Pounds of Brine, but then it is always without any sensible Difference so plentiful a Spring, whereas they seldom well, i. e. make Salt, above 6 Houses at a Time, and there are, should

should be, above 50 Which Houses in the Town, this Pit is judged sufficient to supply them all, without falling much lower than a Yard or two at most. The quick Use of the Pit adds extremely to the Strength of the Brine, for much or frequent drawing makes Way for the Salt Springs to come quicker, and allows the less Time for the Admission of fresh Springs. 'Tis observed by the Briners, they make more Salt with the same Quantity of Brine in dry than in wet weather. They use for their Fuel Staffordshire Pit Coal. The Pans in which they boil their Salt are set upon Iron Bars, and closed up on all Sides with Clay and Bricks, that neither Flame nor Smoak may get through. They first fill their Pans with Brine out of the Pit, from which it comes to them in several wooden Gutters; then they put into their Pans among their Brine a certain Mixture made of about 20 Gallons of Brine and two Quarts of Calves, Cows, or chiefly Sheeps Blood, mixed into a Claret Colour; of this Mixture they put about two Quarts into a Pan that holds 360 Quarts of Brine. This bloody Brine at the first boiling up of the Pan brings up a Scum, which they are careful to rake off with a wooden Handle, thrust through a long Square of Wainscot Board which they call a Zoot. Here they continue the Fire as quick as they can, till half of the Brine be wasted; and this they call boiling up of the fresh; but when it is half boiled away, they fill their Pans again with new Brine out of the Ship (the Name they give to a great Cistern at their Pans Side;) then put in two Quarts of the following Mixture. They take a Quart of white of Eggs, beat them thoroughly with as much Brine till they are well broken, then they mix them with 20 Gallons of Brine, as before done with Blood; and thus that which they call the Whites is made. As soon as this is in, they boil sharply till the second Scum rises, then they scum it off as before, and boil it very gently till it corn; to procure which, when a Part of the Brine is wasted, they put into each Part of the contents aforesaid, about a quarter of a pint of the best and strongest Ale they can get; this makes a momentary Ebullition, which is soon over, and then they abate their Fires, but yet not so but that they keep it boiling all over, though gently; for the Workmen say, if they boil fast here, which is boiling on the Leach, because they usually at this Time lade in their Leach Brine, which is such Brine as runs from their Salt before it hardens. If, I say; they boil fast it wastes their Salt. After all their Leach Salt is in, they boil gently till a Kind of Scum comes on it like a thin Ice, which is the first appearance of the Salt; then that sinks, and the Brine

every where gathers into corns at the Bottom, which they rake together with their Loots. They do it gently, for much stirring breaks the Corn; so they continue till there is but very little Brine left in the Pans; then with their Loots they take it up, the Brine dropping from it, and throw it into Barrows, which are cases made with flat cleft Wickers in the shape almost of a Sugar Loaf, with the Bottom uppermost; when the Barrow is full, they let it stand so for half an hour in the Trough, where it drains out all the Leach Brine; then they remove it to their Hot-houses behind their Works, made there by two Tunnels under their Pans carried back for that Purpose. The Leach Brine that runs from the Barrows they put into the next Boiling, it being Salt melted, and wanting only to be hardened. This Work is performed in two Hours in the smaller Pans, which are shallower, and generally boil their Brine more away; wherefore their Salt will last better, though it does not granulate so well; because when the Brine is wasted, the Fire and the Stirrings break the corns. But this Salt weighs heavier, and melts not so soon, and therefore is bought by them who carry it far. In the greater Pans, which are usually deeper, they are about half an hour longer in boiling; but because they take their Salt out of the Brine, and only harden it in their Hot-houses, 'tis apter to melt away in a moist Air; yet of this Sort of Salt the bigger the Grain is, the better it endures, and generally this is the better granulated and the clearer, though the other be the whiter. This Kind measures to a good Profit, therefore 'tis much bought by those who buy to sell again.

They never cover their Pans at all during their whole Time of boiling; they have their Houses open like Barns up to the Thatch, with a lower Hole or two to vent the Steam of the Pans. There are various Conjectures concerning the Antiquity of these Works; however, the Manner of working and managing the Salt has altered very much within these 60 or 70 Years. We have also from the aforementioned Authors an Account of their grey Salt, which is only the Sweepings. Cats of Salt, made of the worst Sort, and Loaves of fine white Salt for Table Use, which is put into Barrows; these are placed in their Hot-houses, and lastly the Loaves are baked in an Oven where Household Bread has been baked and just drawn, and this Process is repeated till they are baked firm.

NORTHWICH, 160 Miles from London, stands also on the Weaver, the Name of which in British is Hallathddu, i. e. the black Salt Pit, where is deep a and plentiful Brine Pit, near the Brink of the River Dan, with Stairs about it.



it, by which, when they have drawn the Water in Leather Buckets, they ascend half naked to the Troughs and fill them, from whence it is conveyed to the Wich Houses.—The Salt, according to the Welch Name, is not so white as at the other Wiches, nor made with so much Ease.

This appears by the Buildings to be a very handsome Town, and lies so near the middle of the County, that 'tis often appointed for the meeting of the Justices and other Gentlemen on public Affairs. Here is a free Grammar School, and a House for the School-master, and 780l. hath been bequeathed to purchase Lands teaching 10 Boys to read, write and cypher. On the S. Side of the Town, within these fifty Years, have also been discovered a great many Mines of Rock Salt, which they continue frequently to dig up and send in great Lumps to the Sea Ports, where it is dissolved and made into eating Salt. The Salt Quarries here, when a Person is let down by a Bucket into them to the Depth of about 150 Feet afford a most pleasant Prospect, looking like a subterraneous Cathedral supported by Rows of Pillars, having Crystal Roof, all of the same Rock, transparent and glittering from the numerous Candles burnt there to light the Workmen, who with their steel Pickaxes dig it away. This Rock Work extends several Acres. There is a good Church in this Town, with a fine Roof, and semicircular Choir.

MIDDLEWICH, 4 Miles from Northwich, 156 from London stands near the Union of the Croke and Dan, which are two Salt Water Springs, which they call Sheaths, and great Quantity of Salt is made here. Dr Jackson says, the rich Brine of the chief Pit here yields one fourth of Salt, yet is so thirsty of its Brine, that the Inhabitants are limited to their Proportions out of it, and their Quantity is supplied by Pits that afford a weaker Brine. This is an ancient Borough, and a very large Parish, extending into many Townships round about it, and has a spacious fair Church. The Town consists of several Streets and Lanes that are well peopled.

SANDBACH, 4 M. from Congleton, 153 from London, is delightfully situated on the River Wheelock, which comes with three Streams from Mowcop-hill; in the Market place are two small Stone Crosses on Steps, with certain Images, and the

History of Christ's Passion engraved on them: The Ale here is so famous, that it is thought by many equal to that at Derby.

CONGLETON, 7 Miles from Macclesfield, 157 from Lond. near the Borders of Staffordshire, is an antient but handsome Town, which in old Writings is called Borough; it is watered on all Sides by the River Dan, the Brook Howtey, and the Daning Schew; it is noted for a good Trade in Leather Gloves, Purse and Points, and has two Churches, one whereof has a Spire Steeple and a rich Benefice.

Macclesfield, 3 M. from Knotsford, 11 from London, gives Name to its Hundred and to a spacious Forest on the Edge of Derbyshire, which is watered by the Bollin on which the Town stands; it is an antient large Town, and one of the finest in the County. The Church is a handsome Edifice, with a high Spire Steeple, and a College adjoining to it, in which was an Oratory, where are two Brass Plates, one of which there is a Promise of 26,000 Years and 26 Days Pardon, for saying five Patenosters and five Ave-marias. The chief Manufacture of this Town is Buttons, and it has a Free School of an ancient Foundation.

Knottesford, 8 Miles from Stockport, 156 from London, is as it were a double Town, called Upper and Lower, partly only by a Rivulet called Bicken, and finely situate; there is a Market and Town House in the latter, where the Justices of the Peace keep the Sessions; and in the former stands the Church, which is only a Chapel under Rostherne.

Altrincham, 152 Miles from London, is a Town of so much Note, as to be governed by a Mayor, but has nothing more remarkable.

Frodesham, 7 Miles from Chester, is a good Port Town, consisting of one long Street, with a Castle at the W. End, which stands upon the River Weaver, over which it has a Stone Bridge, and a Harbour for Ships. Here is a noble Remain of an Antient Quity called Frudsham Castle; but the Person who erected it is not known.

Halton

HALTON, 2 Miles from Frodsham, stands on a Hill. Here was anciently a noble Castle and some other stately Edifices, which Time has greatly defaced. The Remains of the former which was built by Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, sufficiently shews that it was once a grand Edifice.

The Antiquities in this County are not many, besides Deva, which is agreed on all Hands to be the City of Chester; Bonium seems to have something left in its Name of the ancient Banchor, on the River Dee, a Monastery of great Note among our Ancestors; and this Conjecture is confirmed by the Distances and other Circumstances. The Congi, a People of the Britons, were settled in these Parts upon the Authority of an old Inscription dug up near this Coast. Condatum seems to be Congleton from the Sound, but from the Distances and Course of the Itinerary, is rather thought to be Persbrig in the Bishoprick of Durham, from an Inscription dug up there.

Cambermore Abbey, founded in 1134, by Hugh Malbane.

A religious Ruin near Chester, on the River Marsey.

Norton Priory, founded by Runcorn in the Year 1133.

Birkenhead Priory, founded by Hamade de Massay.

The principal Seats of the Nobility and Gentry.

The Earl of Cholmondley's, at Cholmondley-hall, 7 M. from Nantwich.

Dunham Massey, near Altrincham, Lord Delamere's.

The Earl of Barrymore's, at Rock Savage, near Frodsham.

The Earl Dysert, at Wood-hay, five Miles from Nantwich.

—— at Dutton, 13 Miles from Chester.

Lord Grosvenor, at Eaton, near Chester.

Sir Lynch Salusbury Cotton, Bart. at Cumbermere, on the Borders of Shropshire.

Sir Thomas Aston, at Aston-hall, in the Hundred of Bucklow.

Sir William Bunbury's, at Staney.

Sir Peter Warburton's, at Arley, in the Hundred of Bucklow.

Mr. Egerton's, at Oulton, near the Forest of Delamere.

Charles Cholmondley, Esq; at Vale-royal.

John Crew, Esq; at Crew-hall, in the Hundred of Nantwich.

Peter Leigh, Esq; at Lime, in the Hundred of Macclesfield.

Sir Henry Mainwaring's, at Baddiley, in the Hundred of Nantwich.

Thomas Brereton, Esq; at Sough-Hall, near Chester.

Sir George Warren, Knight of the Bath, at Pointon-hall, near Stockport.

Sir Roger Mostyn, at Christleton, in the Hundred of Proxton.

Lord Vernon, at Kinderton-park.

Mr. Swettenham's, at Swettenham-hall, and the late

John Lawton, Esq; at Lawton-hall, in the Hundred of Northwich.



**I**S bounded on the E. with Northumberland and Durham; on the S. E. with Westmoreland; on the S. with a small Part of Lancashire; has the Irish Sea on the W. and S. W. and Scotland on the N. and N. W. It is 64 Miles in Length, 40 in Breadth, and about 170 in Circumference; containing one City, 58 Parish Churches, besides Chapels, 14 Market Towns, 447 Villages, and sends six Members to Parliament. Tho' the Air, especially in the N. Part, is piercing sharp, yet the Hills towards Scotland shelter it, and besides afford good Pasture for great Flocks of Sheep, and a delightful Prospect of the verdant Plains, and large Lakes betwixt them.

**CARLISLE**, 7 M. from Scotland, 301 from London, was once a flourishing City, and one of the Stations of the Romans; it has a pleasant Situation between the Conflux of of three fine Rivers abounding with Fish, viz. the Eden on the N. the Peterill on the E. and the Caude or Cauda on the W. 'Tis a Sea Port, but without Ships, Merchants, or Trade; 'tis of an oblong Form from E. to W. It has but two Parish Churches, viz. St. Cuthbert's and St. Mary's, the latter stands different from any other Parish Church in England, in the Body of the Cathedral, which is in the Middle of the City, inclosed by a Wall; the E. or upper Part of the Cathedral, which is newest, is a fine Piece of Workmanship; the lower or W. Part suffered much in the Civil Wars, when this City was besieged. The Choir of the Cathedral is 137 Feet long, and 71 broad, and is an exact Piece of Architecture, has a stately E. Window 48 Feet high, and 30 broad, adorned with Pillars of curious Workmanship. The Roof is elegantly vaulted with Wood, and embellished with the Arms of France and England; the Piercy's, Lucy's, Warren's, &c. This Town is the Key of England on the W. Sea, as Berwick upon Tweed is on the E. Sea; It has a Bridge over the Eden, which is but a little Way from Scotland, the S. Part of which indents into England, at least 50 Miles farther than it does at Berwick. The Castle, if not founded by the Romans, is certainly as ancient as the Year 680.

'Tis a wealthy populous Place, with well-built houses, and 3 Gates in the Walls, which are about one Mile in Compass, and broad enough for 3 Men to walk a-breast on them, viz. the Caldre or Irish Gate on the South; the Richard or Scotch Gate on the North, and the Rother, or English Gate on the East; it trades chiefly in Fustians; in former Times divers Foundations have been found of old Ruins, as Pavement of Streets, old Arches, Doors,

Coins and Pots of Money, particularly in taking up the old Foundations of St. Cuthbert's Steeple, a Bushel of little silver Money, called St. Cuthbert's Pence, which he and his Successors the Bishops of Durham had a Right to coin.

**COCKERMOUTH**, 12 M. from Whitehaven, 300 from London, is a neat built trading Town, with a Harbour. It lies low between two Hills, upon one of which is the Church, and on the other, over-against it on the W. Side of the Coker, and S. of the Derwent, is the Castle, which is very strong; on the Gates are the Arms of the Molton's, Humphramville's, Lucy's and Piercy's. The Walls are 600 Yards in Compass. It was built soon after the Conquest by William de Meschines. In this Place are the Remains of a vaulted Cellar, and some Walls of a Chapel, which are well worth seeing. About 2 Miles off are the Ruins of Papcastle, possessed by the Romans. Here was found a large Vessel of green Stone, curiously engraved with the Image of a Priest dipping a Child in the Water, and a Danish Inscription in Runick Characters, signifying that Ekard, one of their great Men was baptized here, whose Example the rest followed. 'Tis still used as a Font in the neighbouring Church of Berwick.

**RAVENGLASS**, 284 Miles from London, stands between the Rivers Esk, Ert, and Mute, which surrounded three Parts of the Town, and the Conflux of the Esk and Mute, which here falls into the Sea, forms a good Harbour for Ships. Here is a good Fishery and it is a well built Town.

**EGREMONT**, 13 Miles from Ravenglass, 297 from London, lies at a little Distance from the Sea, where it has an Harbour for Boats; it had formerly a Castle, built by William de Meschines, soon after the Conquest, but Time has demolished it; and it has two Bridges over the River Broadwater.

**St. BEES**, a small but noted Promontory, had formerly a Priory, founded in the Reign of Henry I. by Randolph de Meschines Lord of Copeland, is now a parochial Church. Here is also a good Grammar School founded by Grindal, Archbishop of Canterbury, who was born here. It has a Library belonging to it. The Shore from hence to the South West draws in by little and little, and appears by the Ruins to have been fortified by the Romans, in Places convenient for landing, for this was the utmost Bound of the Roman Empire.



**WHITEHAVEN**, 12 M. from Cockermouth, 303 from Lond. is so called from the white Cliffs that are near it, and shelter the Harbour from Tempests; 'tis a populous rich Town, chiefly obliged to Sir James Lowther for its improvement, who was at vast Expence to make the Harbour more commodious, and to beautify the Town, the Trade of which chiefly consists in Salt and Coal; it is so remarkable for the latter, that here are several Officers of the Customs, it being the most eminent Port in England next to Newcastle for the Coal Trade; inasmuch that in time of War, or cross Winds, 'tis common to see 200 Sail of Ships go off at once from hence to Dublin, by which Means they continue to improve the Harbour, repair the Roads, and have built a new Church. The Coast of Whitehaven is very uncertain, by reason of the shifting of the Sands; and it does not appear that any just surveys have been made of it, but what are very ancient; and therefore not entirely to be relied on; wherefore it is very common to take Pilots either in the Isle of Man or at Whitehaven.

**KESWICK**, 14 M. from Cockermouth, 286 from London, stands on the Side of a Lake in a fruitful Plain, encompassed with wet dreary Mountains, and protected from the N. Winds by the Skiddaw. It was a Place noted long ago for Mines of black Lead, and is inhabited by Miners, who have Water Works by the Derwent for smelting of the Lead and sawing of Boards.

**WORKINGTON**, is noted for a Fishery of Salmon, which like those of Carlisle are carried from hence fresh as they take them to London.

**PENRITH**, 7 M. from Kirk Oswald, 283 from Lond. the Name in British signifies a red Hill, or Head; the Ground hereabout and the Stone is of a reddish Colour; it stands on a Hill called Penrith-Fell, not far from the Conflux of the Eimot and Loder, at which is the round Trench called K. Arthur's Table. It has a large Market-place, with a Town House of Wood for its Convenience, beautified with Bears climbing up a ragged Staff, the Device of the Earl of Warwick. Here is a remarkable Water Course brought from Pea-trill. In Penrith Church-yard are two large pyramidal Pillars about four Yards in height and five distant from one another, which were set up in Memory of some famous Warrior buried here; whose Grave they say reached from one Pillar to the other; and that the Figures of Bears in Stone on each Side of his Grave are in Remembrance of his Feats on

those Animals. From an Inscription on the Outside of the Vestry Wall, it appears there was a Plague here in 1598. It is a large, populous, well-built Town, noted for Tanners, and reckoned the second in the County for Trade and Wealth. It has a good weekly Corn Market, and a much greater for Cattle every Tuesday Fortnight, from Whitsunday to the 1st of August. There are several Ruins in the Neighbourhood, which from the Inscriptions appear to have been Roman Edifices, as also a Grotto on the Banks of the Eden, which had Iron Gates, and thought to have been a Place of Retreat. It has a handsome spacious Church lately rebuilt, the roof of which is supported by a Number of Pillars, the Shafts of whose Columns are of one entire Stone of a reddish Colour, hewn out of a Quarry at the Entrance of the Town,

**BRAMPTON**, near the Piets Wall, 8 M. to the N. E. of Carlisle. It has an Hospital for six poor Women, with a Salary for a Chaplain. Here is a high Hill called the Mote, ditched round at the Top, from whence one has a fine Prospect of the Country round. There are several Roman Monuments in this Neighbourhood. Upon a Rock called Helbeck by this Town, is an imperfect Inscription set up by an Ensign of the second Roman Legion, called Augusta, under Agricola the Proprætor. A little to the N. E. near the Piets Wall, is a medicinal Spring that flows out of a Rock, whose Water is impregnated with Sulphur, Nitre and Vitriol, and is said to be good for the Spleen and Stone, and all caustaneous Distempers; it is much frequented in the Summer both by Scots and English.

**LONGTOWN**, seven M. from Carlisle, stands near the Conflux of the Esk and Kirkcub, on the Scots Border.

**BULNESS**, stands on the Promontory that runs into the Solway Frith, from which, as the utmost Limits of the Province of Britain, Antoninus began his Itinerary, and was anciently the Head Town of a large Manor. It is now a small Town with a Fort. As a Testimony of its Antiquity, the Tracks of Streets and Pieces of old Walls, often appear in ploughing up the Fields.

The famous Piets Wall begins at the Distance of a Mile to the N. which, from the Foot of the Bank of Stanwick, a little Village (where the Wall crosses the Eden, and so runs Westward to Bulness) passed directly E. through a pleasant level Country, with Plenty of Corn, Meadow and Pasture Ground for 3 M. together;

but in all this Space the Wall is chiefly taken away for building the neighbouring Houses, only the Ridge of it is to be traced together with the Trench all the Way before it on the N. and some of the Towers on the S. Side; hence it runs up a pretty high Hill, which lies directly N. from Naworth Castle, and so continues for two M. thro' inclosed Grounds, in which Space all the middle Part of the Wall is still standing. From hence to its crossing the River Irthing, where it enters Northumberland, it mostly runs through a large Waste, where its whole Breadth may be seen, which in some Places is five, and in others eight Feet. This Wall, for four or five Miles to the W. of Stanwick, was built on the same Ground as Severus's Mud Wall; but at the Distance from Irthington Moor it took a different Rout, and the Earth and Stone kept a parallel Course all the Way.

Here are more Roman Antiquities than in any other County in England.

Morbium seems to have lost its Name in the present Moresby, on the W. Coast, where are considerable Remains of Roman Antiquity.

Arbeia, may seem also to point out its old Situation, by the Name of the Town Jerby, at the Head of the River Elne.

Volantum, by the great Store of Altars, Statues and Inscriptions found here, is supposed to be Elenborough, at the Mouth of the Elne.

Castra Exploratorum, if we regard the Distances on either Hand, will fall in pretty well with the present old Carlisle, at the Head of the little River Wize, a Place which, by reason of its high Situation, is fit for the Discovery of an Enemy, and where is found such Plenty of Roman Antiquities, as put it beyond all Dispute that it was a considerable Place under that People.

Luguvallum, is by all agreed to be the present Carlisle, and seems to owe the latter Part of its Name to its Situation on the Picts Wall.

Petrianæ, seems to be old Perith, where a broken Altar was dug up, implying that the Ala Petriana quartered there.

Congavata, is supposed to be the Place now call Rose-Castle.

Afica is thought to be Netherby, on the River Esk, as shewing vast Ruins of an old City.

Bremonium, is supposed to be Brampton in Gillesland.

A little after the Conflux of the Eden and Eimot are two Villages and Forts, called Salkeld's. At Little Salkeld is a Circle of Stones 77 in Number, each 10 Feet high, and before them at the Entrance is a single one by itself 15 Feet in Height; this the Common People call Long Meg, and the rest her Daughters, and within the Circle are two Heaps of Stones under which it is said are buried dead bodies. It is thought to have been a Monument erected in Honour of some Victory, or at the solemn Investiture of some Danish King.

Other Antiquities in this County are,

Holm Cultram Abbey, founded, according to Dugdale, by Henry II. A. D. 1150. It is now a parochial Church.

Calder Abbey, founded in the Year 1137 by Randolph Meschines, Earl of Chester.

Lanercost Priory, founded by Robert Vallibus, A. D. 1169. It is now a Parochial Church.

Whetherall Priory, founded in the first Year of William Rufus, by Ranulph Meschines, Lord of Cumberland.

Principal Seats of the Nobility and Gentry The Duke of Norfolk's, at Drumburgh Castle, on the Solway Frith.

The Earl of Carlisle's, at Naworth, 10 Miles from Carlisle.

The Earl of Suffex's, at Kirk-Oswald, 10 Miles from Carlisle.

Dacres-Castle, four Miles from Penrith, belonging to Edward Hassall, Esq;

Hutton Hall, Sir George Fletcher's, Bart. Rose-Castle, belonging to the Bishops of Carlisle.

Penrith Castle, the Seat of the Earl of Portland.

## D E R B Y S H I R E.

IS bounded on the E. by Nottinghamshire and a Part of Leicestershire, which also, with small Part of Warwickshire, bounds it on the S. on the W. by Staffordshire and Part of Cheshire; and on the N. by Yorkshire. 'Tis about 40 M. in Length from S. to N. 30

in Breadth on the N. Side; though but 10 on the S. Side, and about 130 in Circumference contains, besides Derby, 11 Market Towns, 500 Villages, 106 Parishes, and six Hundreds. The Soil in the E. and S. Parts, which is full of Gentlemen's Seats and Parks, is beautiful.

tiful in Grain, especially Barley, which makes many of the Inhabitants Maltsters, who have a good Trade for Malt and Ale. The West Part on the other Side of the Derwent is barren, consisting wholly of bleak Hills, except some Fields of Oats; nevertheless there is some Grass on the Hills, and Plenty in the Vales, which feed great Flocks of Sheep and other Cattle. Its Mountains and Quarries yield large Quantities of Lead, Antimony, Mill-stones and Grind-stones, Marble, Alabaster, a coarse Crystal, Azur, Spar, green and white Vitriol, Allum, Pit Coal and Iron, for forming which here are Forges.

The bleak Mountains called the Peak, from the Saxon Paeland, an Eminence, abound with many wonderful Curiosities, which are generally reduced to these seven: 1. Chatsworth House, the magnificent Palace of the Duke of Devonshire, which we shall speak of in another Place. On the E. Side of it rises a prodigious high Mountain, so thick planted with fine Trees, that it seems a Wood rising gradually. Upon the Top of this Mountain they dig Mill-stones, and here begins a vast large Moor, which for 13 Miles together due N. has neither Hedge, House nor Tree, so that Strangers are obliged to have Guides. On this Plain is a large Body of Water, which takes up near 30 Acres, and from the Ascents round it receives as it were into a Cistern all the Water that falls, which through Pipes supplies the Cascades, Water Works, Ponds and Canals in the Gardens.

2. The second Wonder is the Mountain called Mam-Tor, or Mother Tower, on the N. Side of the Road from Buxton to Castleton, under which are several Lead Mines; great Quantities of Earth, and large Stones are always falling down from it, be the Weather ever so calm, and with so loud a Noise as often to frighten the Inhabitants.

3. Elden Hole, a vast terrible Chasm in the Side of a Mountain, seven Yards in Breadth, and about twice as long. Its Mouth is very wide and craggy, but the inner Parts contracted, and 'tis reckoned bottomless, because the Depth could never be fathom'd; though a Plumet let down by Mr. Cotton, Author of the Wonders of the Peak, once drew 884 Yards after it, whereof 80 were wet; but it not being perpendicular, on a second Trial, he could not make the Plumet sink half so far.

4. Buxton Wells, lie in an open healthy Country, 16 M. from Manchester, with a fine Down and a Variety of Prospects. There are at least nine so called, from a Village near the Head of the River Wye, where they rise; the Water does not tinge Silver, nor is it Purgative; when drunk it creates a good Appetite,

opens Obstructions; and if mixed with Chalybeat Waters, that are there also, would answer all the Ends of the Bath Waters, of those of the hot Well near Bristol, which is so famous for curing the Diabetes and bloody Urine. This Bath is of a temperate Heat; the Vase out of which these Wells spring is like Marble, and they are inclosed with a fair Stone Building.

These Fountains daily purge themselves by running out in a continual Current into the adjacent Meadows, where they colour the other Waters with which they mix their reeking Streams. 'Tis very remarkable, that within five Feet of one of the hot Springs, there rises a cold one; but the Partition being small, and not kept up, they intermix, yet the hot seems predominant. The Bath Room being arched over Head is made very delightful, and the Bath itself will receive 20 People at a Time to walk and swim in it. The Temper of the Water is Blood-warm, and may be raised at Pleasure to any Height. Near these Wells are Marble Stones wonderfully disposed in several Rows by Nature; and at Castleton, not far off, is an ancient Castle upon a Rock, the Ascent to which is so full of Windings, that 'tis not less than two Miles, to the top.

5. Tides Well, is a Spring that ebbs and flows irregularly, as the Air is supposed to agitate or press the Water from the subterraneous Cavities. It lies near the little Town of Tiddeswal, 147 M. from Lond. in which are a fine Church and a Free School.

6. Pool's Hole, is a Cave at the Foot of a large Mountain, called Coitmoos, with an Entrance by a small Arch so low, that such as venture into it are forced to creep on all four for several Paces; but then it opens for above a quarter of Mile to a considerable Height, not unlike the Roof of a Cathedral; and in a hollow Cavern to the right, called Pool's Chamber, there is a considerable Echo. In this Cavity are great Ridges and Rocks of Stone, and many surprizing Representations both of Art and Nature, produced by the petrifying Water continually dropping from the Rock. Here is a Column as clear as Alabaster, called Mary Queen of Scots Pillar, because 'tis pretended she went in so far. Beyond it is a very steep Ascent, which terminates in the Roof in a Hollow, called the Needle's Eye, in which when the Guide places his Candle, it represents a Star in the Firmament. If a Pistol be fired near the Queens Pillar, it makes a Report like a Cannon. People go out by another Way over many small Currents of Water. Near this Place are two small Brooks of hot and cold Water, so united, into one Stream, that a man may put his

Thumb



Thumb and Finger into both at once.

7. The Devil's A—e, or Peak's A—e, is a Cavern under a steep Hill near Castleton, with a horizontal Entrance above 30 Feet Perpendicular, and at least twice as broad at the Bottom. The Top resembles a graceful Arch chequered with Stones of different Colours, from which water continually drops that petrifies. Here are several Huts like a Town in a Vault, where poor People live, who are always ready with their Lanterns and Candles to shew Strangers the Place. The Cave, a little beyond the Entrance, is very dark and slippery, because of a current of Water under Foot, and the Rock hangs so low, that one is forced to stoop; but having passed this Place and a Brook adjoining, which is not to be waded sometimes, the Arch opens again to a second current, with large Banks of Sand in and near it: But this too is passable, till one comes to a third Current, where the Rock closes.

These Wonders are poetically described by Mr. Hobbes, and as wittily by Mr. Cotton.

Besides these are other Rarities. Near a Village called Byrchover, is a large Rock with two tottering Stones upon it; one of them four Yards high and twelve round; and yet rests on a Point so equally poised, that it may be moved with a Finger.

In seeking a Lead Groove near Brudwal, a Tooth was found, which though one fourth of it was broke off, was 13 Inches and a half in Compass, and weighed near four Pounds; and among other Pieces of Bones a large Skull which held seven Pecks of Corn. These Representations of Creatures and their Parts, and other Modifications of Matter found in Pool's Hole and the Mines here, are supposed by some to be human and elephantine, but more justly by Dr. Leigh to proceed from the Lusus Nature in the Fluor Stalactites, caused by different Mixtures of bituminous, saline and terrene Particles.

At the Bottoms of several Mountains of this Country are Cavities, called by the Inhabitants Swallows, because many Streams runs into them, of which there appears no Vent. Dr. Leigh thinks that the subterraneous Rivers in Devil's A—e, and those Springs that come out of the Mountains near Castleton, are formed from the Conflux of Waters in those Cavities.

At Stanley and Quarendon, near Derby, are chalybeat Springs, much like those of Tunbridge and Scarborough; at the latter is also a cold Bath, and Abundance of People resort to it in the Season to drink the Waters.

At Kedleston, near Derby, is a Well said to be singular in curing old Ulcers, and especially the Leprosy.

At Matlock, a Village upon the Derwent, seven or eight Miles from Buxton, are several warm Springs. One of the Baths is secured by a Stone Wall on every side by which the Water is brought to rise to a proper Height; and there's a Sluice to let it out if too high. It has an elegant House built over, and room within to walk round the Bath. The Water is just Milk warm. The Spring issues from a Rock into a most delightful Plain, of above a Mile in Compass, surrounded by craggy Hills, and a rapid Stream. The Bason, which is of Lead, is large enough for eight or ten People to bathe in. Here are the Smelting Mills, at which they melt down the Lead ore, and run it into a Mould, where it is formed into Pigs. The Bellows are kept in continual Motion by running Water. Over against Matlock Bath is a prodigious Pile of Rocks, call the Tor.

DERBY, 127 Miles from Lond. the County, Town, so called from having been a Park or Shelter for Deer. It stands on the W. Side of the River Derwent, over which it has a fair Stone Bridge of five Arches: The S. Side is watered by a little Rivulet, called Martinbrook, which has nine Bridges over it. The Church most remarkable in Derby is All-saints or All-hallows, having a beautiful Gothick square Tower 60 Yards high, with four Pinnacles. Here is an Hospital for the Maintenance of 8 Men and 4 Women; and one Richard Crafhaw, Esq, who died in 1631, a poor Nailer's Son in this Town, went in a leathern Doublet to Lond. where growing rich, he left 4000l. to Charities. This Town depends chiefly on a retail Trade, in buying and selling Corn, and in making Malt and brewing Ale, of both which great Quantities are sent to Lond. In an Island of the Derwent, facing Derby, is a Machine, erected in 1734 by the late Sir Thomas Lombe, for the Manufacture of Silk, the Model of which was brought out of Italy at the Hazard of his Life. 'Tis a Mill which works the three capital Engines made use of by the Italians for making Organzine or thrown Silk; so that by this Machinery one Hand-mill twists as much Silk as could be done before by 50, and better. The Engine contains 26586 Wheels, and 97,746 Movements, which works 73,726 Yards of silk thread every time the Water-wheel goes round, which is three Times in a Minute, and of the 318,504,960 Yards in one Day and Night. One Water-wheel gives Motion to all the rest, any one of the Movements may be stopped separately. One Fire-engine likewise conveys warm Air to every Part of the Machine, and the whole is governed by one Regulator. The House which contains this Engine is five or

Stories high, and half a Quarter of a Mile in Length. Upon the Expiration of the Patent which the Introducer of it had obtained for 14 Years, the Parliament granted Sir Thomas 14,000*l.* as a further Recompence for the great Hazard and Expence he had incurred in introducing and erecting the Engine, upon Condition of his allowing a perfect Model to be taken of it, in order to perpetuate the Art of making the same; which Model is kept in the Record-office in the Tower of London.

The other Places of Note are,

ASHBORN, 10 M. from Derby, and 108 from London, on the East Side of the River Dove, famous for sending great Quantities of Cheese up and down the Trent.

WIRKSWORTH, or Worksworth, 6 M. from Ashborn, 118 M. from London, a large well frequented Town in the Peak, and the greatest Market for Lead in England. At Criech, a Village near this Town are Furnaces for smelting it: And 'tis observable, that the Season they chuse for this Work is when the W. Wind blows, as being the most lasting of all. The People employed about this Work are called the Peakris, and have a remarkable Court among them called the Barmoot, relating to the Mines and Controversies among the Miners. The King claims the 13th Penny, for which they compound at the Rate of 1000*l.* a Year, and it is said that the Tythe of Wirksworth is worth as much yearly. Here is a fair Church, a Free School, and an Alms-house.

BAKEWELL, 114 M. from London, the best Town on N. W. Side of the Peak, is supposed to have been a Roman Town, from certain Altars dug up near it some Years ago, in the Grounds belonging to Haddon-house, and cut in a rough Kind of Stone. To the E. of this Town is Scarisdale, a rich fruitful Tract, so called from the Saxon Skarrs, barren Rocks with which it is surrounded.

CHESTERFIELD, 9 M. from Bakewell, 116 from Lond. the chief Town in Scarisdale, is handsome and populous, with a fair Church, the Spire of its Steeple, which is Timber covered with Lead, is wrapped awry. It has a Free School and a large Market-place well supplied with Lead, Groceries, Mercery, Malt, Leather, Stockings, Blankets, Bedding, &c. in which it deals considerably with the neighbouring Counties; and also with Lond.

ALFRETON, 10 M. from Derby, and 135 from London, is supposed to have been Alfred's

Town, chiefly famous for its nappy Ale, which though very strong has a curious Flavour.

BOLSOVER, a small well built Town, noted only for making fine Tobacco Pipes.

The principal Antiquities besides those already mentioned are,

Dale Abbey, near Derby, founded by one Radulphus, on Occasion of an Admonition given to a Baker of Derby in a Dream. Upon which Radulphus left all he was possessed of, and became a Hermit in the Desert.

Beauchief Abbey, founded by Robert Fitz-Ranulph, in Expiation of the Murder of Tho. Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, and dedicated to him, by the Name of Thomas the Martyr.

The principal Seats of the Noblemen and Gentry, are,

The Duke of Devonshire's, at Chatsworth, in the Peak. To the Account of it given above in the Wonders of the Peak may be added, that this stately and elegant Structure, erected by the first Duke of Devon, is remarkable for a beautiful Chapel and Hall, adorned with the finest Paintings by Signior Vario, and for Statutes and Water-works of the most exquisite Contrivance in the Gardens. It would be endless to describe its Green-houses, Summer-houses, Walks, Wilderesses, Rivers, Canals, Basons, &c. only two Facts of History relating to it deserve particular Mention; one is, that Mary Q. of Scots was a Captive here 17 Years, under the Care of its first Foundress the Countess of Shrewsbury, in Memory of which the new Lodgings are still called the Queen of Scots Apartments. The other is the Compliment paid it by the Marfial Tallard, who, when he had been entertained here for a few Days by the Duke of Devonshire, said "that when he returned to France, and reckoned up the Days of his Captivity in England, he should leave out those he spent at Chatsworth."

The Duke of Devonshire's, at Hardwick, in Scarisdale.

Bolsover Castle, the Duke of Portlands, in the Town of that Name.

The Duke of Rutland's, at Haddon-hall, near Bakewell.

The Duke of Dorset's, at Croxhall.

The Earl of Chesterfield's, at Brethby, seven Miles from Derby.

The Earl of Ferrers, at Shirley, in the Hundred of Appletree.

Mr. Cavendish's, at Staley-park, near Chesterfield.

Lord Scarisdale's, at Keddeston-hall, near Derby.

Sir Henry Harpur's, at Calke, near Derby.

Sir

Sir Henry Hunlake, at Wingerworth, near Chesterfield, and at Westholm, 5 M. from Derby.

Robert Cock's, Esq; at Langford-hall, near Ashborn, and Melborn-castle, in the Hundred of Repton.

Sir Nigel Griesley's, at Drakelow.

Godfrey Clark's, Esq; at Chilcot-hall; &

Late Sir Edward Abney's, at Willsey; all three in the last mentioned Hundred.

Mr. Meynell, at Langley-hall, near Derby; Mr. Fitzherbert's, at Tiffington-hall, in the Hundred of Wirksworth.

Mr. Cotton's, at Elwall-hall, in the Hundred of Appletree.

Mr. Sacheverel's, at Morley-hall, 3 Miles from Derby. The Church here, in which are the Tombs of the Sacheverals, is much admired for its Paintings on the Windows.

## D E V O N S H I R E.

**T**HE W. Part is of a moorish, stiff, barren Soil, bad for breeding Sheep, but good for Oxen. The Soil of the N. Part is dry and healthy, with Downs of good grazing for Sheep, and being dressed with Lime, Dung, Sand, &c. yeild tolerable Crops of Corn, but not in such Plenty as the Eastern and Middle Distriks. Some parts produce a rich Marl for Manure; in others the Soil is fertile tho' sandy, and produces large Crops of Corn; nor does it fall short in Meadow or Pasture. The more barrea Parts are rendered fruitful by a Kind of Shell Sand; and where that is not to be procured they denfure the Land, as they call it; that is, skim off the Turf, burn it, and strew the Ashes on the Land.

The S. Part for its Fertility, justly esteemed the Garden of Devonshire.

The Part called South Ham is famous for Cyder; in other Parts Mines of Tin have been frequently discovered, but they are rarely worked at present.

Veins of Leadstone are found here, which a learned Naturalist says generally run E. and W.

Its Commodities are, Corn, Cattle, Wool, and its Manufactures Kerfies, Serges, Druggets, Perpetuanas, Long-ells, Shalloons, narrow Cloths, Bonelace, &c.

It is about 69 M. in Length, 66 in Breadth, and 200 in Circumference; contains about 1,520,000 Acres, 33 Hundreds, 12 Boroughs, that send each 2 Members to Parliament; 40 Market Towns, 394 Parishes, and 1733 Villages.

The chief River are the Tamar, Tave, Lad, Ock, Tame, Touridge, Ex, and Dart. At Cleave, Tavistock, Lamerton, Lifton, &c. are Chalybeat Waters.

EXETER, 172 M. from Lond. the See of a Bp. one of the principal Cities in the Kingdom for its Buildings, Wealth, Extent,

and Number of Inhabitants, is the Augusta of the Romans. Its Name is derived from the River Ex, on which it stands; it has 6 Gates besides Turrets, and with the Suburbs is 2 M. in Compass, and is advantageously situated on a rising Ground. It had so many Churches formerly that it was called Monkton; Oliver Cromwell exposed 13 to Sale by the common cryer. 16 are now within the Walls and 4 without, besides several Meeting Houses. The Cathedral, called St. Peter's, is a magnificent and curious Fabric, vaulted throughout; 309 F. in Length and 74 in Breadth: it looks as uniform as if it had been built by one Man, and has a Ring, of 10 Bells, reckoned the largest in England. This city hath several charters, confirmed by most of our Kings, many of whom have honoured it with their Royal Prefence. It had antiently a Mint, and in the Reign of William III. Money was coined here; the Pieces are distinguished by an E under the King's bust.

Its Bridge over the Ex is of great length, has Houses on both Sides toward the Ends with a good Vacancy in the Middle. It has 4 principal Streets (the chief of which is called High Street) all centering in the Middle of the City, which is well supplied with Water. There is an old Castle here called Rougemot, supposed to have been built by the West Saxon Kings, whence a pleasant Prospect to the Channel is M. to the S. 'Tis now much decayed, only a Part is kept up for the Assizes, &c. The City is remarkable for a large Fair at Lamas, at which the Goods sold in the Woollen Manufactory are incredibly numerous.

TOTNESS, 8 M. from Dartmouth, 196 from Lond. stands



the River Dart. Here is a spacious Church with a fine Tower, above 90 F. high; a Town Hall and a School House. Its chief Trade is the Woolen Manufacture; but it has more Gentlemen than Tradefmen of Note. There is a fine Stone Bridge over the River, which abounds with delicate Trout and other good Fish. 'Tis diverting to see them catch Salmon Peele here, with a Spaniel trained up for the Purpose, which drives them into a Shove Net; sometimes a Man will take up 20 Salmon at a Time, from 14 to 20 Inches long, for which they ask only 2d. a-picce. The Town consists chiefly of one broad Street near a M. long, and stands on the Side of a rocky Cliff declining to the River. Here are the Ruins of a Castle, and the antient Roman Foss-way is visible in many Places.

PLYMOUTH, 215 M. from Lond. at the Influx of the River Plym and Tamar into the Channel, was antiently no more than a fishing Town, but is now the largest in the Shire; contains near as many Inhabitants as Exeter, and is one of the chief Magazines in the Kingdom; owing to its Port, which is one of the biggest and safest in Engl. It consists of 2 Harbours, capable of containing 1000 Sail of Ships; it is defended by several Forts mounting near 300 Guns, particularly by a strong Citadel of large Extent, containing a grand Magazine full of Stores, and 5 regular Bastions. It is the general Rendezvous of Ships outward bound, and is very convenient for homeward-bound Ships to provide themselves with Pilots up the Channel.

About 2 M. up the Mouth of the River Tamar (which is an Inlet of the Sea distinguished from Catwater by the Name of Hamouze, and commanded by the Castle on St. Nicholas Island) is a Royal Dock for building and repairing Ships. Here is a Charity School, 4 Hospitals and a Workhouse. Off the Entrance of the Bay lies the Edystone Rock, which is covered at high Water, and on which the ingenious Mr. Winstanly built a Light-House, that was blown down in that terrible Hurricane in Nov. 1703, and himself, with those that wore then in it, never more heard of. Another was erected by an Act of the 5th of Q. Anne, which shared the same Fate: but has been lately rebuilt, under the Inspection of that ingenious Mechanic, Mr. Smeaton.

OXEHAMPTON, on the River Oke, 20 M. from Exeter, 193 from Lond. stands near a M. from its Parish Church, which is situated near the Ruins of a Castle on the Summit of a Hill.

It was built by Baldwin de Briory; but in Process of Time came by Marriage to Christopher Harris, of Haynes, Esq. The chief Manufacture is Serges.

BARNSTAPLE, 7 M. from Biddiford, 190 from Lond. stands on the River Tave; the Streets are clean, and the Situation very pleasant, among Hills, in Form of a Semi-circle. The Houses are generally built with Stone, and there is a fine strong Bridge over the River, of 16 Arches.

PLYMTON, 5 M. from Plymouth, 220 from Lond. lies in a Valley above a M. from the River Plym. 'Tis a populous Town, but consists chiefly of 2 Streets: here is a Free School bountifully endowed. Near the W. End of the Town is the Guildhall, standing on Stone Pillars, where the Corn Market is kept.

HONITON, 7 M. from Axminster, 12 from Exeter, 156 from Lond. stands on the River Otter, in the Road from Lond. to Exeter.—'Tis situated in the best and pleasantest Part of the County, abounds with Corn and Pasture; has a good View of the Country adjacent, which affords a very beautiful Landscape. The Town chiefly consists of one long Street; is populous and well built, having a small Channel of clear Water running through it; and is remarkably well paved with small Pebbles. The Parish Church is half a M. from it, on a Hill. This Town is much employed in the Manufacture of Lace, and the broadest Sort made in Engl. Here is a commodious Hospital liberally endowed.

TAVISTOCK, 27 M. from Exeter, 201 from Lond. stands low on the Banks of the River Tave. 'Tis a large well built Town, with a handsome Parish Church. It is furnished with Plenty of Fish, &c. Tavistock Abbey was built by Odulph, son of Ogarius Duke of Devonshire, in 961. At the Dissolution of Monasteries, the Scite of this religious Structure was granted to John Russell, Ancestor to H. D. of Bedford, its present Proprietor. A laudable Custom still prevails here, that of reading; Saxon Lectures, in order to preserve the Knowledge of our Mother-tongue.

ASHBURTON, 7 M. from Chudleigh, 191 from Lond. is a great Thorough-fare, being about half Way between Exeter and Plymouth. Its Situation is among Hills, noted for Mines of Tin and Copper, and has a Manufacture of Serges. The Church is a noble Structure in the Form of a Cathedral, with a Tower 91 Ft high.

high; on which is a fine lofty Spire of Lead.

**DARTMOUTH**, 7 M. from Totness, 30 from Exeter, 192 from Lond. includes in it what was formerly called 3 Towns, Clifton, Dartmouth, and Hardness; stands on the Side of a craggy Hill, is about a M. long, the Streets very irregular, the Houses generally high, that it seems crowded. The Harbour is esteemed good, and 500 Sail of Ships may ride safe in the Bason, which is not only defended by 3 Castles with Forts and Block-houses, but, upon Occasion, the Entrance of it may be shut up with a Chain. Here is a large Key and a spacious Street before it, where many considerable Merchants live, who trade to Portugal, Italy, and the Plantations. The Mother-Church is called Townfall, and is situated on a Hill 3 Quarters of a M. distant from the Town. The Tower of this Church is 69 F. high, and is of good Use as a Sea Mark. Dartmouth Castle is very ancient; for there has been a Chapel in it ever since the time of Ed. III. and belongs to Stoke-Fleming Church, which is 2 M. off; but the Stone Tower and Spire were built by the Inhabitants not many Years ago.

**BRIXAM**, a little fishing Town 3 M. to the W. is noted for its Spring called Laywell, which ebbs and flows, sometimes 4 Times in an Hour for 8 Hours together about an Inch and one eighth, though now and then it intermits. A full Account of this Spring is given in the Philosophical Transaction, No. 204.

**BEREALSTON**, 3 M. from Tavistock, 163 from Lond. situated on the River Tave; its Church is near 2 M. from the Town.

**TIVERTON**, 165 M. from Lond. formerly called Twyford Town, from 2 Fords then through the River Ex and Loman; but over which there are now Stone Bridges: 'tis an ancient Town, noted for the greatest Woolen Manufactory in the County next to Exeter, and of all the inland Towns next to it also in Wealth, if not in Number of People. A great Ornament and Advantage to this Town is a Free School, founded by Peter Blondel, who gave 2000l. for purchasing Lands to maintain 6 Scholars at Oxford and Cambridge, to be elected from this School. This Town has remarkably suffered by Fire, but those Injuries are repaired, and proper Methods made Use of to prevent it for the future. Tiverton Castle was given by H. I. to Richard de Ripariis; but, the male Issue failing, it afterwards came to the Courtenays, and from them by Marriage to the Trelawneys.

**BIDDIFORD**, an ancient Port and Corporation 10 M. from Hartland, 30 from Exeter, 197 from Lond. situated on the Towridge, which a little lower joins the Tave, and falls with it into Barnstaple Bay, in the Bristol Channel. Over this River there is a very fine Bridge Built in the xivth Century, on 24 beautiful and stately Gothic Arches. The Town is clean, well built and populous, and has a Street that fronts the River near a M. long, in which are a noble Key and Custom-House, where Ships of good Burden load and unload in the very Bosom of the Town, which has a large Trade both foreign and domestic.

**SOUTH MOULTON**, an ancient corporate Town 6 M. from Biddiford, 30 from Exeter, and 177 from Lond. stands on the little River Moule, which falls into the Tave; has a large and spacious Church, and a good Manufacture of Serges, Shalloons, and Felts.

**GREAT TORRINGTON**, an ancient and populous Town, 5 M. from Biddeford, and 192 from Lond. situated on the Declivity of a Hill, on the Banks of Towridge, and has a good Trade to Ireland and other Parts. Here are 2 Churches, one of which has a Library belonging to it. In the S. Part of the Town are the Remains of an ancient Castle.

**TORBAY**, 12 M. from Dartmouth; remarkable for the landing of Will. III. then Pr. of Orange, Nov. 5, 1688. It is a good Road for Ships, about 12 M. in Circumference.

**CROKEN-TORR**, a noted Hill and Rock in the Forest of Dartmore, 4 M. from Tavistock, where the Tinnars are obliged by their Charters to assemble their Parliaments or Courts of Stannary.

**CREDITON**, 7 M. from Exeter, and 183 from Lond. was, in the Times of the Saxon's, a Bp's See, till it was translated to Exeter; but the Cathedral is still standing, a magnificent Structure 200 F. in Length. It was a flourishing Town till the 14th of August 1743, when it was almost entirely destroyed by Fire.

**LIDFORD**, 18 M. from Plymouth, on the River Lid, remarkable for the River, near this Place, being confined with Rocks, by which Means it has worked itself so deep a Channel in the Ground, that the Water can hardly be seen from the Bridge, or the Murmurs of it heard by those who pass over it. The Bridge is level with the Road, but the Surface of the Water near 70 F. perpendicular below it.

About

About a M. Distance from this Place, is another natural Phænomenon still more remarkable, namely, Cataract, or Fall of Water, from a Height of near 100 F. The Water comes from a Mill at some Distance, and after a declining Course arrives at the Edge of the Precipice, or steep Rock, from whence it projects in a very beautiful manner, and strikes upon a Part of the Cliff standing out some small Distance beyond the Brink of the Precipice, by which it is somewhat divided, and falls from thence in a wider Cataract to the Bottom, where it has formed a deep Bafon in the Ground.

#### Antiquities of Devonshire.

Ford-Abbey, was originally the Seat of Adeliva, Daughter of Baldwin, of the Family of Brionis, and given by her to some Cistercian Monks, and by this means the Abbey was founded. In Process of Time, it came to the Family of Prideaux, Barts, where it continued till the male Issue failed, when, by the Marriage of a Daughter to Francis Gwin, of Glamorgan, Esq; it passed into that Family.

Buckfastre-Abbey, 3 M. from Ashburton, was, according to some, founded by Alfred, before the Conquest; but others attribute it to Athelwald, Son to William de Pomeroy, in the Time of Henry II.

Ottery-Priory was originally a Benedictine Priory, built in the Time of Ed. III. Some Time after this, with several other Estates belonging to Monasteries in this Diocese, was given to John Grandison, Bp. of Exeter, for him, to lay out the Money arising from the Sale, on sacred Things of much more general Use to Mankind; such as Churches, Hospitals, and Colleges. Accordingly he converted this Monastery into a College of Secular Canons, consisting of a Principal, 8 Prebendaries, 10 Vicars, a Teacher of Grammar, a Musician and 8 Choristers, 2 Officiary Priests, 8 Deacons, &c. This College was suppressed in the Reign of Hen. VIII.

Buckland-Priory, was founded by Amicia, Daughter of Gilbert de Clare, E. of Gloucester; but, in the Reign of Q. Eliz. it came into the Possession of Sir F. Drake and is now the Seat of Sir Francis-Henry Droke, Bart.

Frithelstoke-Priory, near Tonington, was founded and endowed by Robert de Bello Campo, or Beanchamp.

Darlington-Temple, near Totness, was, in all Probability, a House of Knights Templars, but the whole Order being dissolved about the 5th Year of Ed. II. a few Particulars only are to be found in their History.

#### Seats of the Nobility and Gentry.

Berry-Pomeroy Castle, 7 M. from Dartmouth, was built by Ralph de Pomeroy, in the Conqueror's Reign, and in the Time of Ed. VI. was sold to Edward Seymour Duke of Somerset, and is still in that Family.

Armington, 9 M. from Plymouth, — Stovers, Esq.

Tawstock, 6 M. from Biddeford. Sir Bouchier Wrey, Bart. Said to be the largest and best finished House, in the County.

Raleigh, 9 M. from Biddeford. — Sir John Chichester, Bart.

Coppleston, 10 M. from Exeter, — Sir Warwick Bampfylde, Bart.

But the greatest Number of Seats lie round the Skirts of a Common, called Hall-Down, a dry Heath, about 7 M. long and 3 broad; among which are

Ugbrook, 2 M. from Chudleigh, — the Seat of Lord Clifford of Chudleigh.

Powderham Castle near Topsham, — Lord Visc. Courtenay. It was built by Isabella de Ripariis, or Rivers, Countess of Albemarle.

Hallden, 4 M. from Exeter, one of the best modern Houses in the County, built by the late Sir Geo. Chudleigh, Bart. after the Model of the Queen's Palace in St. James's Park. 'Tis now the Seat of the Lady Dowager Chudleigh.

Dawlish, near Exmouth, — Bp. of Exeter, Haynton, — Earl of Orford.





**I**S bounded by Somersetsfhire and Wiltfhire, on the N. by Devonfhire, and some Part of Somersetsfhire on the W. by Hampfhire, on the E. and by the Engl. Channel on the S. It is about 40 M. in Length from E. to W. and about 30 in Breadth from N. to S. contains about 959 square M. 34 Hundreds, 22 Market Towns, 248 Parishes, 6 Castles, and 772000 Acres.

**DORSETSHIRE**, is one of the pleafantest Counties in Engl. the Prospect of the Sea from the Hills on one Side, and the fruitful Plains, tufted Woods, and winding Rivers on the other, cannot fail of pleasing the Eye of every Spectator. Several of the Successors of Egbert, the Saxon K. of Eng. chose this Shire for their Residence and Burial.

The Soil in the Vallies is rich, in Pasture and Corn; here graze the black Cattle, while the Downs and Hills feed an incredible Number of Sheep.

The principal Rivers are the Stower, the Frome, the Piddle, the Lyddon, the Dulish, and the Allen, from whence the Inhabitants are supplied with all Sorts of River Fish; while the Sea affords them Plenty of those Species which are Inhabitants of the Ocean.

**DORCHESTER**, 123 M. from Lond. is the Shire Town, and was the most considerable Station of the Romans in those Parts; they had a Camp near it with 5 Trenches, inclosing 10 Acres, the Vestiges of which are still visible at a Place called Maiden Castle, about a M. from the Town.

It is situated on an Ascent, on the Banks of the River Frome. St. Peter's, Trinity, and All Saints Churches, and the Shire Hall, are the principal Buildings in the Town. The Ikening Street of the Romans is plainly traced here, and the Foundations of the old Roman Wall appear quite round the Town, except towards the E. where the Ditch is filled up, and a Street built upon it, yet the Place is still called The Walls. The Romans had an Amphitheatre in the Neighbourhood, now called Maumbury, the Terrace on the Top of which is a noted Place for the Inhabitants to walk on, having an elegant Prospect of the Town and Country round it.

**LYME-REGIS**, or King's Lyme, 22 M. from Dorchester, and 145 from Lond. is a Seaport of good Trade, and remarkable for a Kind of Pier, called The Cobb, situated about a Quarter of a M. from the Town, and which forms a Harbour, that perhaps has not its equal in Europe. It is a massy Building of 2 lofty

thick Stone Walls, raised in the Sea at a good Distance from the Shore; these Walls, which are broad enough for Carriages to pass, and even Warhouses to be erected on them, break the Violence of the Waves, and defend all the Ships which lie in the Bafon.

**BRIDPORT**, 8 M. from Lyme, and 137 from Lond. was formerly a Place of good Trade; but the Sea has almost choked up the Harbour with Sand.

**WEYMOUTH**, 132 M. from Lond. is situated on the River Wey, which divides it from Melcombe-Regis; it had formerly a good Trade, but greatly decayed at present.

**SANDFORD**, or Sands-foot Castle was built for the Defence of the Coast, and of the Harbour of Weymouth.

**MELCOMBE-REGIS** is separated from Weymouth by the River Wey, over which is a Stone Bridge. It is united to Weymouth, and and both form one Corporation: and jointly send 4 Membersto Parliament.

**WAREHAM**, 108 M. from Lond. had formerly a Mint and a Castle. It was a Roman Town, and was once very large, having no less than 17 Churches though they are now reduced to 3; and those all supplied by one Minister. The chief Ornament of the Town is the Tower of St. Mary's Church.

**CORFE-CASTLE**, 6 M. from Wareham, and 15 from Lond. stands in the Middle of that called the Isle of Purbeck, and has its Name from a Castle supposed to have been built by King Edgar, who kept his Court here. Soon after the Death of that Monarch, his second Wife, Alfrith rendered it remarkable by the execrable Murder of King Edward, surnamed The Martyr, Son to King Edgar, by a former Wife, whom she caused to be stabbed as he called to see her, and afterwards boasted of the Success of her Wickedness. Some Years after, however, she made the usual Attonement of those Times, by founding religious Houses, and taking herself a religious Habit. Near the Castle is a large and lofty Parish Church, which is a royal Peculiar, not liable to any episcopal Visitation or Jurisdiction. The Castle was demolished by the Parliament's Forces in the Time of the civil Wars; but the Ruins still retain great Marks of the Strength and Grandeur of this stately Fort, and their Situation on an Eminence render themselves visible at a considerable Distance.

**POOL**, 7. M. from Wareham, and 104 from Blandford. is a Place of great Trade, and one of the most considerable Ports in the West of Engl.

**SHAFTSBURY**, or Shafton, 12 M. from Blandford and 103 from Lond. is situated on a Hill in the grand Post Road to Exeter. It is said to have been built by K. Alfred in 880, and had, in the Saxon Times, a famous Monastery and 10 Churches, but they are at present reduced to four.

**BLANDFORD**, 107 M. from Lond. is an ancient and flourishing Town. It was almost consumed by Fire the 4th of June 1731, but was soon after rebuilt in a very elegant Manner.

**WIMBURN**, 16 M. from Dorchester, and 8 from Lond. was one of the Roman Stations; it had formerly a Monastery, in which K. Ethelred, Brother to K. Alfred, was buried; but it was afterwards changed into a collegiate Church and rebuilt: This Choir is the only one in the County. The Church is a noble Edifice, about 180 F. in Length, built in the form of a Cathedral, with a fine Tower in the Middle, and another at the West End, each about 90 Feet high.

**SHERBURN**, 14 M. from Shaftsbury, and 18 from Lond. is an ancient, large, and much frequented Town, it being both the Coach and Post Road from Lond. to Exeter: It was once the retiring Place of W. the Conqueror. An episcopal Chair was fixed here in 705, by Ina, K. of the W. Saxons, in which there sat successively no less than 25 Bishops; but, in the 11th Century, it was removed to Sarum, soon after which, the Cathedral was converted into an Abbey, the Church whereof very magnificent both within and without; being the best in the County, and so much valued by the Townsmen at the Reformation, that it is said they bought it, and pulled down 3 Churches and 4 Chapels to preserve it. At the Entrance from the Porch, lie interred Ethelbald and Ethelbert, 2 of our Saxon K. about 200 Years before the Conquest; and in one of its Isles is a grand Monument of John Digby, Earl of Bristol (who died in 1698) said to have cost 5000l. In the Tower are 6 Bells, so large, that they require near 20 Men to ring them. Sherborn-Castle was built by Roger, the third Bishop of Salisbury, about the Year 1107.

**PORTLAND**, over against Weymouth, was formerly an Island, and still retains that Name, though it is now only a Peninsula, and joined to the Continent: It is scarce 7 M. in Circum-

ference, and but thinly inhabited. From the E. End of it, where there is a Church and several Houses, the Sea has thrown up a prodigious Ridge of Beach, called Chesil Bank, not above half a Stone's Cast from the Shore. It runs W. parallel with the Shore near 7 M. quite to Abotsbury, leaving an Inlet of Water in some Places near a M. and a Half over; in the broadest Part of which Lake is a Swanery, where are no less than 7 or 8000 Swans. The Land here is so high, that, in clear Weather, one sees above Half over the Channel between Engl. and France. By reason of the high and dangerous Rocks, it is accessible only on the N. Side, where it is defended by a strong Castle, built by H. VIII. and another since erected on the opposite Shore called Sandsfoot Castle. The inland Parts are famous for Quarries of the finest free Stone, the most durable and handsome for all Manner of Buildings.

#### Antiquities of Dorsetshire.

**Middleton Abbey**, was built by K. Athelstan, to atone for the Death of his younger Brother, who being falsely accused to him, he ordered to be put to Sea in a Boat, without Oars or Sails, and with one Page only, by which means he perished. At the Dissolution of Monasteries, this Abbey was granted to the Family of Tregonwall, who resided here 160 Years; and in Process of Time came into the Possession of Sir J. Banks.

**Abbotsbury Abbey**, was founded by Orcus, or Orkery, and his Wife Tola, a Norman Lady, about the Year 1026.

**Brindon-Abbey**, 6 M. from Wareham, was founded and endowed by Roger de Newburg, and his Wife Maud, K. H. III. and his Queen Eleanor, undertook the Patronage of it.

#### Seats of the Nobility and Gentry.

**Eastbury**, the Seat of the late Lord Melcombe, 6 M. from Shaftsbury, in the Parish of Gunfield. This is one of the largest and most magnificent Houses in Engl. its Gardens and Park are 8 M. in Circumference.

**Hook-Castle**, 9 M. from Dorchester—Duke of Bolton's.

**Kingston-hall**, not far from Wimburn Minster.—Banks, Esq.

**Wimborn St. Giles**, 10 M. from Shaftsbury. Earl of Shaftsbury.

**Breinton**, about a Mile from Blandford.—Henry Portman's, Esq.

**Sherburn-Castle**, near the Town of the same Name.—Lord Digby's.

**Lulworth-Castle**, near Dorchester.—Mr. Wills. It was built in the Reign of K. James

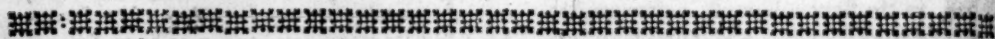
J. by J. Howard, E. of Suffolk, after a Design of Inigo Jones.

Cranbourn-House, 11 M. from Shaftsbury.—E. of Salisbury.

Buckland, 6 M. from Dorchester.—Earl Powlet's.

Piddleton, 4 M. from Dorchester.—Earl of Orford's.

Chidiok-Castle, near Budport, formerly the Seat and Lordship of a Family of the same Name, but in Process of Time came into the Family of Arundel, of Lamherne in Cornwall.



## The County Palatine, or Bishoprick of D U R H A M.

**I**S bounded on the S. by Yorkshire, by Cumberland on the W. by Northumberland on the N. and by the G. Ocean on the E. It is about 39 M. in Length, 35 in Breadth, and 107 in Circumference: contains four Wakes, one City, eight Markets Towns, 16 Rivers, 21 Parks, four Castles, 52 Parishes, besides 28 Chapels. Camden mentions 118 Parishes; but it must be remembered that he includes the whole Diocese, taking in Northumberland.

The Soil of this County cannot be ranked among the most fertile in Europe, but it has a Variety of Corn Fields, Meadows and Pastures, and is very rich in Mines of Coal, great Quantities of which are annually exported under the Name of Newcastle Coal.

**DURHAM**, 256 M. from Lond. is situated on a Hill almost surrounded with a River; and was built about 70 Years before the Conquest. The Cathedral is a large magnificent Pile, and adorned with a fine Cloyster on the S. a Library and Chapter House on the East a Dormitory on the W. under which are the Treasury, singing School, and a new Library on the N. Side. The Church is 411 Feet long, and 80 broad, having in the Center a spacious cross Isle 170 Feet long. At the E. end was the Chapel of the Virgin Mary, called Galilee, adorned on the Outside with two handsome Steeples. The Church has a Set of eight musical Bells, and the whole Building is strongly vaulted, and supported by large Pillars. The Wainscot of the Choir is well wrought; the Organ large and good, and the Font of Marble. There is a handsome Screen at the Entrance of the Choir 117 Feet in Length, and 33 in Breadth. The cross Isle beyond it is placed at the Extremity of the Church, in which respect it is not to be matched in any other Cathedral. The Chapter-House, where 16 Bishops are interred, is a stately Room, arched over with Stone, 75 Feet long, 33 broad, and has a fine Seat at the upper End for

the Instalment of the Bishops. The Ornaments and Decorations of this Church for Administration of the divine Offices are said to be richer than those of any other Church in England, for which we refer the curious to Mr. Davies's Account printed in 1761, and shall only observe that the Bones of the venerable Bede are interred in St. Mary's Chapel, at the W. End of the Church, and over the Tomb hangs an old Parchment Scroll, giving an Account of his Virtues.

Besides the Cathedral here are 6 Parish Churches, 3 of which stand in the principal Part of the Town, and the other in the Suburbs. Southward of the Cathedral is the College, a spacious Court, which has been all either new built or much repaired since the Restoration. Above the College Gate is the Exchequer, and at the W. the Guest Hall, for the Entertainment of Strangers. On the N. Side of the College School is a House for the Master; and between the Church-yard and Castle an open Area, called the Palace Green; to the W. of which is the Shire hall, where the Assizes and Sessions are held for the County; and near it a Library. On the E. is an Hospital built and endowed by Bishop Cofin; on the N. Side is a Castle, now the Bishop's Palace, built by William the Conqueror, the outer Gatehouse of which is at present the County Goal. The Toll Booth near St. Nicholas's Church, and the Cross and Conduit in the Market-place, with the two Bridges over the Were, are the other principal public Buildings.

The Form of this City is not improperly compared to a Crab, the Market-place resembling the Body, and the Streets the Claws; for the Streets follow in the Course of Were, which runs almost round that Part of the City where the Cathedral and Bishop's Palace stand, are scarce two of them joined together.

Near this City are the Remains of the Roman Military Way, called Ikenild-street; and



at Nevill's Cross, in that Neighbourhood, the famous Battle in 1346 was fought, where the Scots Army was destroyed, and their King David taken Prisoner.

**BARNARD'S CASTLE**, 245 M. from Lond. on the N. Side of the River Tees, is a handsome Town, and well built, but consists only of one main Street, besides several Lanes branching out. The chief Manufactures are Stockings, Bridles and Belts, and it is also noted for good Bread. The Place has its Name from a Castle, built here by Barnard, great Grandson of John Baliol. The Ruins of this Structure still remain.

**MARWOOD**, is a little Town higher up the same River, noted also for the Stocking Manufacture, and a Park, which extends itself from thence to Barnard's Castle.

**DARLINGTON**, 8 M. from Stockton, 238 from Lond. has a good Stone Bridge over the Skern, which runs into the Tees. It is a large Market and Post Town, a great Thoroughfare from London to Berwick, and noted for the Linen Manufacture, particularly that Sort called Hucabacks, of which great Quantities are sent to Lond. Some fine Linen Cloth is also made here, and the Waters of the Skern have been esteemed so famous for bleaching Linen, that great Quantities have been sent thither from Scotland for that Purpose. This Town consists of several Streets, has a spacious Market-place, and a handsome Church with a tall Spire.

**OXENHALL**, a Hamlet belonging to this Town, has 3 deep Wells, commonly called Hell Kettles, taken Notice of by Travellers: they are supposed to have been Pits sunk by an Earthquake. There have been many absurd Suppositions and romantic Stories concerning them, that they have a Commucation by Caverns with the River Skern; but it is indisputable that the Waters are of a different Kind from the River Water.

**STOCKTON**, 18 M. from Durham, 240 from Lond. is a well built Town of great Business, situated on the Tees, two Leagues from its Mouth. The River is capable of receiving large Ships at the Entrance, but the Current renders it dangerous. Here is a new Church built on the Ruins of a small Chapel. A Bridge is now building over the Tees near this Town, the great Arch of which was key'd, Aug. 2, 1763. It measures between the Landfowls 112 Feet; and is said, by the Architects, to be the largest Arch in Europe.

**HARTLEPOOL**, 9 M. from Stockton, stands on a little Promontory, 6 Miles N. of the Teese, and is encompassed on all Sides except the W. by the Sea; 'tis a famous antient Corporation with a very safe Harbour. Its Market is much reduced, as the Town depends almost intirely on Fishing, and on the Harbour which is much frequented by Colliers, especially in Strefs of Weather. The Shore affords an agreeable Prospect to those who sail by, exhibiting a pleasant Variety of Corn Fields, Meadows, Villages, and other fine Sylvan Scenes.

**SUNDERLAND**, 10 M. from Durham, six Leagues from the Mouth of the Tees, nine from Tinmouth Bar, and 166 Miles from Lond. stands on the South Bank of the River Were, is a populous well built Borough and Sea Port, with a very fine Church. The Sea surrounds it almost at high Water, making it a Peninsula. It is much talked of for the Coal Trade, but the Sunderland Coal burns so slowly, that it is said to make three Fires. It contains a great Quantity of Pyrites, and burns to a heavy reddish Cinder, which the Magnet discovers to be Iron; yet were the Harbour sufficiently deep and capacious to admit Ships of the same Burthen as the R. Tyne does, it would be a great Loss to Newcastle, for there is a great Variety in their Coal, and some is equal to any in England.

**SOUTH SHIELDS**, is so called to distinguish it from North Shields in Northumberland, and because it lies on the S. Side of the River Tyne. This is of great Note for its Salt Works, there being above 200 Pans for boiling Sea Water into Salt, of which the Quantity made is almost incredible, it being computed that there is annually consumed for this Purpose 100,000 Chaldron of Coals. The Workmen and Officers, &c. employed in these Works make a considerable Part of the Inhabitants: there are also several Glaß-houses along the River Tyne.

**AUKLAND BISHOPS**, 6 M. from Durham, stands pleasantly at the Side of a Hill near the Conflux of the Were with the Gaunless, a R. that comes from the S. It has the Appellation of Bishop added from a magnificent Palace belonging to the Bishops of Durham. This Town which is one of the best in the County, stands in a good Air, and the Houses are generally pretty well built. The Church is a handsome Edifice; and Bishop Skirlawe erected a Stone Bridge here over the Were, in the 14th Century.

STANHOPE

**STANHOPE** in Weresdale, a Territory so called from the River Were, is a small Town, 12 M. from Durham, but has a very spacious Park, where the Scots Army encamped when they were besieged by K. Edw. III.

The principal Antiquities of the Bishoprick of Durham are,

**Binchester**, where appear large Ruins of Walls, and Roman Coins, called Binchester Pennies, with Inscriptions. Seals, Urns, and other Marks of Antiquity have been dug up.

**Lanchester**, 8 M. from Durham, has the Passage of the Roman Watling Street through it. 'Tis now a tolerable Country Village with a handsome Church, but appears by the Ruins to have been much larger formerly, and fortified with a thick strong Wall, and to have contained Temples, Palaces, Baracks for Soldiers, &c.

**Winston**, four Miles from Barnard's Castle, is another Place through which the Roman Way passes from Cattarick to Binchester.

**Percebridge**, or more properly Priestbridge, from two Neighbours of that Order, who built a Bridge here over the Tees, is remarkable for a Roman Altar dug up here; besides several Urns and Coins which have also been found in the Neighbourhood.

At **Ebchester**, upon the Derwent, in the N. W. Part of the County, was observed a Roman Station, with large Suburbs, where, among divers ancient Monuments, have been found an Altar and an Urn. The River Derwent has Mills, Furnaces and Forges all the Way down for the smelting of Lead and Silver, and the Manufactures of Iron and Steel.

Other Remarkable Places of the Bishoprick are,

**Yarrow Monastery**, built A. D. 674, by Ceolfridus, K. of Northumberland. The venerable Bede was instructed here.

**Finchale Priory**, near Durham, was originally a Hermitage inhabited by Godricus de Finchale, a Hermit of great Sanctity.

**Hanwick**, which stands on the other Side of the Were, opposite to Binchester, noted for its Wells both sweet and sulphurous, to which there is great Resort.

A little below Brancepeth there are here many high Stones in the Channel of the Were, which are never covered but when the River overflows. If Water be poured on them and it mix a little with Stone, it becomes brackish; and at Buttersby when the River is shallow in the Summer, and sunk below these Stones, a reddish Salt Water bursts out of them, which grows so white and hard, that they who live hereabout use it for Salt. On the other Side

of the Were there is also a medicinal Spring strong Sulphur; and lower toward Durham a Mineral Water, of the Nature of which Dr. Wilfon has treated.

At **Shirburn**, one M. E. of Durham, is very noble Hospital founded by Hugh Pudsey an extraordinary rich Bishop; and was in the Reign of Q. Elizabeth settled by the Name of Christ's Hospital for a Master and 30 Brethren.

Seats of the Nobility and Gentry.

**Lumley-Castle**, 6 M. from Durham, belonging to the E. of Scarborough. It was originally a Manor house, but converted into a Castle by a Licence obtained from Richard II.

**Durham-Castle**, in that City, the Seat of the Bishop.

**Bishop's Aukland**, another Seat belonging to that Prelate. This Palace was erected by Anthony Beck, Bishop of Durham; and destroyed in the Civil Wars, by Arthur Hasterig. In 1665 it was rebuilt and adorned with a stately Chapel by William Cofins, Bishop of Durham.

**Earl of Darlington's**, at Raby Castle.

**Earl Fauconberg's**, at Henknowle,

**Earl of Carlisle**, at Stanhope.

**Sir John Eden's**, at West Aukland.

**Ravensthorpe Castle**, near Durham, belonging to Lord Ravensthorpe.

**Mr. Bowes's**, at Stretham Castle, Darlington Ward.

**Sir Ralph Conyers's**, at Harden.

**Mr. Bellayfse's**, at Brancepeth Castle, three Miles from Durham.

**Mr. Hedworth's**, at Chester Dean, five Miles from Durham.

**Mr. Shafto's**, at Witworth, near Darlington.

**Mr. Tempest's**, at Shirburn house, near Durham.

**Mr. Lambton's**, at Lambton-hall, near Durham.

**Mr. Clavering's**, at Stowhouse.

**Mr. Hilton's**, at Hilton-Castle, near Sunderland.

**Mr. Forcer's**, at Harber-house, 4 M. from Durham.

**Mr. Ramsey's**, at Park-house.

**Mr. Ellison's**, at Hebborn.

**Mr. Plae's**, at Denton.

**Mr. Smith's**, at Morton-house, 7 M. from Durham.

**I**S bounded on the E. by the German Ocean, on the W. by the Rivers Lea and Stort, the former dividing it from Middlesex, and the latter from Hertfordshire: on the N. by the Stour, which separates it from Suffolk and Cambridgeshire; and on the S. by the Thames. It is about 50 Mile in Length, 35 in Breadth, and 140 in Circumference; contains 20 Hundreds, 22 Market Towns, 415 Parishes, 46 Parks, one Forest, and 1,240,000 Acres. It abounds with Corn, Cattle, and wild Fowl; and the N. Parts of it, especially about Saffron-Walden, produce great Quantities of Saffron: Abundance of Oxen and Sheep are fed in the Marshes near the Thames, and sent to the Markets of London. They have Plenty of Fish of all Sorts from the Sea and Rivers; and by the Sea-side are Decoys, which in the Winter Season, produce great Profit to their Owners.

**COLCHESTER**, 50 M. from London the chief Town of the County, is a large populous Place, on the River Coln, which passes thro' it, is made navigable for small Craft up to the Hith, a long Street, which may be called the Wapping of Colchester, where there is a good Key; and at Vennode, within 3 M. of it, is a good Custom-House. This, and all the Towns round it, are noted for making of Bays, of which, great Quantities are exported to Spain and the American Colonies, being the chief Cloathing of the Spanish Nuns and Fryars. For the Support of this Trade, there is a Corporation called Governors of the Dutch Bay-Hall, and officers to examine the Manufacture: This Town is also of Note for its excellent Oysters, and for candying Eringo Roots.—It is pleasantly situate on the Top of a Hill, from whence 2 long streets run down to the Bottom, with very good Inns and Springs. Its Streets are large and beautiful, and, tho' the whole is not finely built, yet it has a great many good Houses and some noble Buildings; as the Bay-Hall, the Guild-Hall, or Moot-Hall, as they call it. It is reckoned about 3 M. in Circumference, has 10 Parish Churches and 5 Meeting Houses, of which 2 are Quaker, besides a Dutch and French Church. 'Tis a Liberty of itself, in the Hundred of Lexden, and extends along the River as far as Mersey Island: It had antiently a Wall and a strong Castle, built by Edward, Son to King Alfred, about the Year 912; but now few Marks remain of either. It is supposed to have been antiently a Roman Colony, many Ruins and some Buildings of Roman Brick still remaining. The Queen's Head, in the Market-Place, is

thought to be a Roman Structure. St. John's Abbey was erected by Eudo, Steward to Wm. Rufus, about the Year 1097.

**MALDEN**, 30 M. from Lond. stands on an Eminence near the Sea, and was the first Roman Colony in Britain. It is a pretty large and populous, tho' it consists chiefly of one Street. It has a convenient Haven or Arm of the Sea for Ships of 400 Ton; and some of the Inhabitants drive a considerable Trade in Coals, Iron, Deals and Corn. Here is a large Library for the Use of the Ministers of the Place, and the Clergy of the neighbouring Hundreds. A little beyond the Town, begins Blackwater Bay, famous for the Pits of those excellent Oysters, called Wall-Fleet, from the Shore where they lie, which is 5 M. long, and guarded by a Wall of Earth to keep off the Sea.

**HARWICH**, 60 M. from Lond. stands near the Mouth of the Stour. 'Tis a very safe Harbour, a large, well built, clean, and populous Town, and not only defended by the Sea, which almost encompasses it; but by strong Fortifications. It is walled round, and the Streets paved for most Part with Clay, which tumbling down from a Cliff, where there is a petrifying Spring, between the Town and Beacon Hill, soon grows as hard as Stone; and the Inhabitants boast the Wall is as strong, and the Streets as clean, as those that are actually built or paved with Stone. Here is a good Yard for building Ships, with the Conveniences of Store-Houses, Cranes, Launches, and all other Necessaries. 'Tis the Station for Packet Boats, which pass to & from Holland, Germany, and other Ports, with the Mails and Passengers. Opposite to the Fort, on the S. Side of the Mouth of the Harbour, is Beacon-Hill, about Half a M. from the Town, to which there is a pleasant Walk; there is a large and lofty Light-House on this Hill, from whence there is an extensive View of the Coast of Suffolk and Essex, the Town and Port of Harwich, and the Men of War when riding at Gun-Fleet. At the Foot of the Hill is the above-mentioned Well, said to turn Wood into Metel; but it is only of a petrifying Nature; though it cannot be denied that the Stone along this Shore is much of the Copperas Kind, and a great Deal of that Stone is found between this and the Naze; and both here and at Walton, adjoining to the Naze; are several Works preparing and boiling the Liquids, which produce at last the Copperas itself. The Inns at Harwich are good, but the Accommodations very dear, by Means of the



the great Concourse of People to and from Holland. The Harbour is very spacious, occasioned by the Influx of the Stour from Manningtree, and the Orwel from Ipswich into the Bay, and such Use made of it in the Dutch War, that more than 100 Sail of Men of War with their Tenders, besides great Numbers of Colliers have rode at Anchor in it at a Time. There are 2 or 3 Islands S. of Harwich, called Pewet, Horfey, and Holmes, that breed Sea-Fowl, which, when fat, are delicious. And on the same Side are Thorp, Kirkley, and Walton, included within that anciently called the Liberty of the Soke, in which the Sheriff of the County has no Power. Having thus described the parliamentary Towns, we shall next give an Account of other Places of most Note.

**MANNINGTREE**, 59 M. from Lond. has a Bridge over the Stour, thence often called Manningtree Water. It is a Town of good Trade.

**BRAINTREE**, 42 M. from Lond. was formerly of great Note for the Manufacture of Bays and other Stuffs; but that Branch of Trade is now greatly decreased.

**BOCKING**, parted from Braintree by a Rivulet, is one of the largest Villages in Essex, and adorned with fine spacious Houses of Clothiers, enriched by the Manufacture of Bays, of which this Village has a peculiar Sort, called Bockings. Its Church is a Deanry, and in the Gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

**FELSTED**, near Braintree, upon the River Chelmer, is a small Place, but of Note for a flourishing Grammar School, liberally endowed for 80 Children, Natives of Essex.

**COGGESHALL**, 7 M. from Colchester, 42 from Lond. had formerly a large Trade for Bays, but now greatly decreased. Near this Town in a Grotto by the Road Side, was found a Phial with a Lamp in it, covered with a Roman Tile; also some Urns and Crocks with Ashes and Bones.

**DUNMOW**, 38 M. from Lond. a Place of great Antiquity, pleasantly situated on a high gravelly Hill. Some Places discover the Remains of an old Roman Way. Here Fitzwalter, in the Time of Henry III. instituted a Custom, that whatever married Man did not repent of his Marriage, nor quarrel with his Wife within a Year and a Day after it, should go to the Priory of Dunmow, and have a Gammon or Fitch of Bacon.

**THAXTED**, 42 M. from Lond. 6 from Walden, remarkable for its Church, which is a very regular and stately Building.

**SAFFRON WALDEN**, 42 M. from Lond. had its present Name from its Situation among many pleasant Fields of Saffron, a choice Product which few other Counties yield, and none can equal. It was first brought into England in the Reign of Edward III. and has thrived in this Soil to a prodigious Degree. It has a bulbous Root, which being taken out of the Ground in July, and replanted in 20 Days, shoots out a blueish Flower about the End of September, in the Midst whereof are three yellow Chives of Saffron. These are gathered in the Morning before Sun-rise, picked out of the Flower, and dry'd by a gentle Fire. Its Increase is so wonderful, that though every Flower seems to yield so little, an Acre of Ground will produce 80 Pound of wet Saffron, which when dry'd will weigh 20 Pound.

**CHELMSFORD**, 28 M. from Lond. stands in a beautiful Plain, having the little River Chelmer running through it, over which there is a Bridge. 'Tis a pretty large populous Town almost in the Center of the County; and though not the largest, its Situation renders it the most frequented, and is called the Shire Town. The Church, which is large, appears to have been built about 300 Years ago.

**St. OSITH ISLAND**, 10 M. from Chelmsford, and 3 from Malden, is an Island abounding with great Plenty of wild Fowl at the Season of the Year. It stands in a large Frith, or Inlet of the Sea, which the Fishermen and Sailors who use it as a Port, call Malden Water. It owes its Name to a Priory dedicated to St. Osith, a holy Virgin, who was massacred here by Pyrates. The Structure was built by Richard de Belmies, Bishop of Lond. A. D. 1120. There are still considerable Remains of this Structure.

**MERSEY**, is another Island, lying between Malden Water and Colchester Water. It had formerly 8 Parishes, now only two, distinguished by E. and W. Mersey. 'Tis a Place so inaccessible and strong by Nature, that it may be called impregnable.

**INGERSTONE**, 23 M. from London, 5 from Chelmsford, has a considerable Trade, and its Market is noted for Cattle brought out of Suffolk and other Parts. It is remarkable for having been the Residence of Sir Wm. Petres, who lies buried under a stately Monument in the

the Church. He founded 8 Fellowships in Exeter College, Oxon, and built an Almshouse here for 20 poor People, and a Chaplain.

**BURNWOOD**, 17 M. from Lond. 6 from Ingerstone, stands on a high Hill, and is well inhabited, being full of Inns.

**BILLERICAY**, 23 M. from Lond. 4 from Burntwood, stands on a Hill, and is principally noted for being a large Market for Corn.

**CONVEY ISLE**, the Connos mentioned by Ptolemy. 'Tis about 5 M. in Length from Holehaven to Leigh. Over against it is the Place called the Hope: The Island lies low, and is sometimes great Part overflowed by the Tide of the Thames, which is here 2 M. over. Many thousands of Sheep are fed here: and at the flowing of the Tide they retreat fo fast to the Hills, that few are lost.

**RUMFORD**, 11 M. from Lond. holds a Court for the Trial of Treasons, Felonies, Debts, and other Actions.

**HORNCHURCH**, 11 Mile from London, is a very large Parish, and had formerly a Monastery.

**DAGENHAM**, 9 M. from Lond. is remarkable for a terrible Breach made by the Thames, by which 5000 Acres of Land were laid under Water; but after being overflowed 10 Years, and many fruitless Attempts made to stop the Inundation, it was effected by Capt. Perry, who had been several Years employed in the Czar of Muscovy's Works at Veronitzza, on the River Don.

**TILBURY**, 4 M. from Grays, 20 from Lond. consists of 2 Parishes E. and W. both by the Side of the Thames. Near the former are very spacious Caverns in a chalky Cliff, built very artificially with Stone, to the Height of two Fathoms, and somewhat narrow at the Top. Here Queen Elizabeth formed her Camp when she had Intelligence of the Spanish Armada.

**WEST TILBURY**, may be reckoned the Key of the City of Lond. there being here a regular Fortification, defended by a constant Garrison. The Esplanade is very large, and the Bastions, which are faced with Brick, the largest in England. It has a double Ditch, the innermost of which is 180 Feet wide, a good

Counter(carg, and a covered Way marked out with Revelins and Tenailles.

**GREYS THURROCK**, 9 M. from Barking, a good Market for Corn and Cattle. We read in the Philosophical Transactions, that in the Marshes near the Thames about this Place, great Numbers of subterraneous Trees, with their Roots, Boughs and Bark are frequently discovered.

**STRATFORD LANGTHOM**, 2 M. from Wansted, is a very pretty Place, many of the Houses remarkably neat, having Rows of Trees with Seats before their Doors, and fine Gardens.

**CHIPPING ONGAR**, 6 M. from Epping and Brentwood, and 12 from Lond. was formerly the Residence of Richard de Lucy, a Norfolk Nobleman, who in the Absence of Hen. II. was Protector of Engl. Here are the Remains of a Castle, which stood on a high Mount made by Art, and surrounded with a large Moat.

**WITHAM**, 37 M. from Lond. is a neat built pleasant Town, with several fine Inns, it being a great Thorough-fare from Lond. to Harwich, and other Parts of Essex. It is supposed to be the Ad Ansam mentioned in the Itinerary.

**EPPING**, 17 M. from Lond. is most remarkable for Cattle. It stands on the River Lee, where the Streams dividing inclose several small Islands which are often overflowed.

The Forest, antiently called the Forest of Essex, was once of very large Extent, and reached to the Sea. Disputes arising about the Bounds or Limits of it, it was determined by Commissioners in the Reign of Charles I. according to which Wanstead, Layton, Walthamstow, Woodford, Loughton, Chigwell, Lamborn and Stapleford Abbots are within the Limits of the Forest. It is sometimes called Waltham, and sometimes Epping Forest; the former was its ancient Name; but it has acquired the latter from Town of Epping, being become more eminent than Waltham.

At Ashton, 3 M. N. of Saffron Walden, are 4 Barrows or pyramidal Hillocks, erected by Canute the Dane, in Memory of the Battle fought there, in which he totally defeated Edmond Ironside's Army.

Antiquity

## ANTIQUITY.

Hadleigh Castle, [was built by Hubert de Buyo Earl of Kent, in the Reign of Hen. III.

## Seats of the Nobility and Gentry.

Newhall, four Miles from Chelmsford, the Seat of John Olmius, Esq.

Duke of Ancafter's, at Havering, three M. from Rumbord.

Duke of Manchester's, at Leigh Priory, seven M. from Chelmsford. It was founded by Sir Ralph Gernon in the reign of Henry III.

The Earl of Rochfort's, at St. Oith, 14 M. from Harwich.

The Earl of Tilney's, at Wantage, on the Edge of Epping Forest.

The Earl of Walgrave, at Navestock.

Audley-End, Sir John Griffin Griffin's, Great part of this once sumptuous Palace (formerly the Seat of the Earls of Suffolk) is now pulled down; yet there still remains, what may well be called a noble House.

The late Earl of Fitzwalter's, at Moulsham-Hall, near Chelmsford.

Lord Barrington's, at Tufts.

Lord Petre's, at West-Hendon, Writtle-Park, near Ingatston, and Thornston, 3 Miles from Brentwood.

Hedingham Castle, built by the Family of the Vere's afterwards Earls of Oxford, now the Seat of Thomas Ashurst, Esq.





**I**S bounded on the E. by Warwickshire, Oxfordshire, and Berkshire; on the S. by Somersetshire and Wiltshire; on the N. by Worcestershire; and on the W. by Herefordshire and Monmouthshire: It is about 56 M. in Length, 22 in Breadth, and 156 in Circumference; contains 13 Hundreds, one City, 27 Market Towns, 280 Parishes, one Castle, 2 Forests, 19 Parks, and about 800,000 Acres. It is watered by several large Rivers, as the Severn, the Wye, the Avon, the Isis, the Ledon, the Frome, the Stroud, the Wimbush, and several other lesser Streams. The Soil is different in different Parts; hilly in the E. woody in the W. but the middle enriched with a charming and fertile Vale. It abounds with all Sorts of Grain, Cattle, and Game.

**GLOUCESTER**, 102 M. from Lond. is a well built, clean, healthy City, secured by the River on one Side, a Branch of which brings up Vessels of a considerable Burthen to its Walls. It is beautified with a Cathedral and 5 Parish Churches, and exceedingly well provided with Hospitals. The Cathedral is an antient but magnificent Fabric, and has a Tower said to be one of the neatest and most curious Pieces of Architecture in Engl. and there is a whispering Place, as in the Cupola of St. Paul's, London. It has beautiful Cloysters; and there are 12 Chapels in it, with the Arms and Monuments of several great Persons. Here is an elegant Stone Bridge over the River with a Quay, Wharf, and Custom-House. Abundance of Crosses and Statues of the Kings of England dispersed in different Parts of the City: Several Market Houses supported with Pillars, and large Remains of Monasteries. Its Town Hall for the Assize is called the Booth Hall. Under the Bridge is a curious Machine which raises the Water to serve the Town: though it is also supplied from Robin Hood's Well, which is a Mile or 2 out of the City.

**CIRENCESTER**, commonly called Ciceter, 85 M. from London, and 15 from Gloucester, is by some reckoned both the oldest and largest Town in the County, Antient Coins have been often dug up in and near it, together with Pillars and Pavements supposed to have been those of a Temple and Bath. It has only one Church, that of St. John, which has 5 Chapels joining to it and a lofty Tower. Two of the Roman consular Ways cross each other at this Place, one of which is still visible with a high Ridge. This Town is much noted for the Woolen Manufacture, and its Friday Market for Wool is the largest in England. Here

are a Free School, and other Charity Schools. Most of the Windows of the Church and its Chapels have the Remains of fine painted Glafs, representing all the Orders of the Church of Rome from the Pope to the Mendicant.

**TWICKSBURY**, 97 M. from Lond. stands at the Conflux of the Severn and the Avon from Warwickshire, which, with the Carron and Swilgate, 2 other little Rivers, encompass it. It is a large, beautiful and populous Town, of which the chief Manufacture is Woolen Cloth and Stockings. It consists of 3 well built Streets, and many side Lanes, and has 3 Bridges over the 3 Rivers. Here is a noble Church with a stately Tower, and several Monuments of great Men. The cloathing Trade here is better accommodated by Reason of its Nearness to Cotswold Hills and Stroud Water, of which the former furnish the Fleece and the latter the Dye. The Town has been long noted for the Mustard Balls made here. The Abbey was erected about the Year 715, by 2 Dukes of Mercia Odo and Dodo; but rebuilt and enlarged A. D. 1162 by R. Fitz-Hamon.

**CAMPDEN**, 86 M. from London, stands on the Edge of Worcestershire, and is famous for the Manufacture of Stockings. This Parish is 10 M. in Compass, and has a very large handsome Church with noble Monuments of Marble, of which the most sumptuous is for Sir Baptist Hicks, who gave 10,000l. in his Lifetime for building and endowing an Alms-house, and was otherwise a Benefactor to the Town.

**NEWENT**, in the Forest of Dean, 17 M. from Gloucester, 104 from Lond. lies W. of the Severn on a River navigable by Boats, and has its Name from an Inn called the New Inn. It has a handsome Church, and several Hamlets belonging to its Parish, which is 20 Miles in Compass, and has many Gentlemen's Houses in it.

**DEAN**, 5 M. from Newent, 113 from London, is another Town in the same Forest. Cloth was once, but Pins are now its chief Manufacture; and the Owners of Lands here dig up old Iron Cinders, which they sell at a good Price to the Furnaces. Here is a good Church with a handsome Spire, but the Town chiefly consists of one Street.

**CHELtenham** or Chilmington, 9 M. from Gloucester, 95 from London, so called from the small R. Chilt, that rises at Dowsell, and runs through this Parish into the Severn.

Severn. It drives a considerable Trade in Malt, and is much frequented on account of its Mineral Waters, which are said to be much of the same Quality as those of Scarborough. The Parish is 10 M. in Compass, has a good Church, a Free School, and some other charitable Foundations. The Minister of this Parish must be a Fellow of Jesus College, nominated by that Society, approved of by the Earl of Gainborough, and can hold it no longer than 6 Years.

STOW on the Would, 11 M. from Cheltenham, 77 from London, is called in old Records Stow S. Edward. The Parish is 12 M. round, and its Fairs famous for Hops, Cheese, and Sheep. The Church stands on a Hill, and is a large Building, has an high Tower and several Monuments. Here are also an Hospital, Alms-houses, and Free School well endowed. By its high Situation it is also greatly exposed, that it is a common Saying, they have but one Element, viz. Air, there being neither Wood, common Field, nor Water belonging to this Town. The Roman Fosse-way passes through this Place.

NORTH LEECH, 3 M. from Stow, 80 from London, is a T. on the R. Leche, which falls into the Thames near Letchlade. This Parish is 9 M. Compass, has a neat Church, several Alms-houses, and a Grammar School.

PAINSWICK, 4 M. from Gloucester, 94 from London, pleasantly situated on the River Stroud, a great Convenience to the Woollen Manufacture, which is the principal Trade carried on here. Its Air is esteemed exceeding wholesome. The Parish is 12 M. in Compass, and has a handsome Church with a neat Spire.

STROUD, 94 M. from London, stands on a Hill, at the Foot of which runs the R. commonly called Stroud-water, famous for its peculiar Quality in dying Scarlet Broad-cloth, and all other Grain Colours in the best Manner; for this Reason many Clothiers live near. And for 20 M. on the Banks of this R. Mills and other Conveniences are erected for fulling, &c. Here are a handsome Church, and a Free-School.

BERKLEY, 111 M. from Lond. 15 from Gloucester. The Parish is large, but lies very low, and is not esteemed a healthy or pleasant Village. Berkley Castle was formerly much larger and stronger than at present. Edward II. was for sometime confined in this Castle.

DURSLEY, 5 M. from Berkley, 97 from Lond. The most remarkable Thing here is a large Rock of Stone without any Chop or Slit in it, of an incredible Durance, yet soft in hewing, and called by the Inhabitants Puff Stone. The Walls built with it shew but little Decay in 500 Years.

FAIRFORD, 6 Miles from Cirencester, 22 from Gloucester, 78 from Lond. has 2 large Bridges over the Coln, and a large handsome Church with 28 Windows of the finest painted Glass in England, consisting of the most material Histories of the Old and New Testament. The Glass was taken by one John Tame, a Merchant, in a Prize Ship bound to Rome, he afterwards purchased the Manor and built this Church to put up the Glass in it, whereby much Care it has been preserved intire to this Day. The Parish is 10 Miles round, many Medals and Urns are frequently dug up hereabout.

LETCHLADE, 2 M. from Fairford, 74 from London, lies on the Thames near the Confine of Berkshire and Oxfordshire, in the Road from London to Gloucester. It is supposed to have been a Roman T there being a very plain Roman Road that runs from it to Cirencester. The Thames, after having been formed here by the Conjunction of Lech, the Coln, the Churn and Isis, begins to be navigable, and has a good Trade to and from Lond. in Butter, Cheese, and other Goods.

THORNBURY, 22 M. from Gloucester, 120 from Lond. stands 2 M. from the Severn on a Rivulet that runs into it. There are still to be seen the Foundations of a magnificent Castle intended, but never finished. Its Church is large in Form of a Cathedral, with spacious Ayles on each Side, and a Cross, and it has a beautiful high Tower at the W. End. Here are 4 small Alms-houses and a Free School.

AUST, is situate on a craggy Cliff, on the Bank of the Severn. The Ferry over the Severn here being found very inconvenient; there is another 2 Miles lower, which is reckoned safer. Aust, has a neat Chapel, with a high Tower at the W. End adorned with Pinnacles.

WOTTEN Under-edge, 7 M. from Thornbury, 99 from Lond. is a very pretty T. long noted for making Cloth: It stands on a pleasant and fruitful Rise; and its Parish, in which there is abundance of the Woollen Manufacture, is 12 Miles in Circuit. Here is a handsome Church, a Free School, and an Alms-house.

TETBURY,

**TETBURY**, a handsome populous T. 94 M. from Lond. in a healthy Air and rising Ground; but Water is so scarce in a dry Summer, that the Inhabitants are at great Expence to procure it. There is a large Market House in the middle of the Town for the Convenience of the Yarn Trade, which is considerable here. The Parish is 10 M. in Compass. The Avon has its Source in it, which runs through Bath and Bristol into the Severn; and at the Town's end there is a long high Bridge. Here is a large handsome Church, a Free School, and an Alms-house: at Kingfoot, in the Neighbourhood, Roman Coins have been often found.

**CHIPPING SODBURY**, a very antient T. 12 M. from Bristol, has a spacious Church, a Chapel of Ease, a good Market for Corn and other Provisions, but especially Cheese. The Bailiff and Burghers have a power to distribute 8 Cow Pastures to as many of the Inhabitants, and 8 Acres of Meadow for their own Lives, and those of their Widows. There is a Free school in this Place besides other Charities.

**MARSHFIELD**, 5 Miles from Bath, 102 M. from London, consists chiefly of one Street of old Buildings near a Mile long, but carries on good Trade in Malt. Here is a large Church, and well-endowed Alms-houses.

**KINGSWOOD**, the Name of a Forest near Bristol, containing about 5000 Acres, consists chiefly of Coal Mines. The Houses here are very compact, as in a Market Town; and the Cloth Manufacture has made it pretty populous. On the Edge of the Forest near the bank of the Avon, about a Mile from Bristol, are the famous Works for smelting Copper.

**CLIFTON**, one M. from Bristol, has about 20 Houses, and is noted for the hot Well in it; and for those Rocks called St. Vincent's, which afford a View at once pleasing and terrible. They are steep and craggy, and the River between them is so narrow that it appears like a Canal cut out for the Passage of Ships to and from Bristol.

**PUCKLE CHURCH**, 6 Miles from Gloucester, was once the Residence of several Saxon Kings, the Remains of whose Buildings are still visible. The Church is pretty large, and has several good Monuments.

The other Antiquities and natural Curiosities of this Shire are:

1. A curious Pavement of Mosaic Work

discovered 1722 at Woodchester, 9 M. from Gloucester; of considerable Extent, which represents Birds and Beasts in their natural Colours, and is adorned with great Variety of beautiful Devices.

2. Another lately discovered at Cromhall, near 16 by 18 Inches in Dimension, composed of cubical Stones of beautiful Colours strongly cemented.

3. Pen-Park-Hole, where was formerly a Pit of Lead Ore, has a narrow Descent near 40 Yards deep into a Rock, where it opens to a large Cave, in which is a Spring of sweet Water, though the lowest Part of the Pool is 20 Yards higher than the highest Tide of the Severn, which is 3 Miles distant.

4. Star Stones, like Cockles and Oysters; and Serpentine Stones and Scallops curiously figured, are found about the Avon, and on the Hills near Aldersey; and at Lessington, near Gloucester, are also found the Star Stones, so called from their Points resembling the Figure of a Star. They are of a greyish colour, and move when put into Vinegar.

#### Antiquities of Gloucestershire.

Hales Abbey, built by Richard Plantagenet 2d Son to King John, for Cistercian Monks.

St. Briant's Castle, in the Forest of Dean. Here a mine Court is held.

Thornbury Castle, was begun by Ed. Stafford Duke of Buckingham, A. D. 1571. but he did not live to complete it.

Sewdly Castle, built by Ralph de Boteler, Lord Treasurer to Henry VI.

Beverton Castle, a very ancient and strong Structure, belonging originally to the Family of Berkley.

Lucock, Nunnery founded by Elizabeth, Daughter of William Devreaux, Earl of Rosme and Salisbury.

Bradenstock Priory, built by Walter d'Evereux, in the Reign of William the Conqueror.

Lantony Priory, was built by the Monks of Gloucestershire, under the Protection of Milo of Gloucester.

Gloucester Priory, built by King Athelstan.

#### Seats of the Nobility and Gentry.

The Duke of Beaufort's, at Badmington Magna, a Seat which for its large Parks, pleasant Walks, elegant Gardens, decorated with a great Variety of Fountains, and noble Mansion-House, may be justly classed among the most compleat in England.

The Earl of Berkley's, at Berkley Castle.

The Earl of Coventry's, at Courie-Court, near Tewksbury.



The late Earl of Stafford's, at Stowel, 13 Miles from Gloucester.

The Earl of Gainborough's, at Camden-house, 18 Miles from Gloucester: Here are only some Remains, of what was once a noble House; but burnt down in the Civil Wars, to prevent its being made a Garrison for the Parliament's Army.

Lord Weymouth's, at Kempsford, near Lechlade.

Lord Bathurst's, at Cirencester.

Earl of Hertford's, at Sandywell, near Cheltenham.

Lord Gage's, at High-Meadows, near Monmouth.

Earl Hardwick's, at Hardwick, near Gloucester.

Mr. Southwell's, at Weston upon Avon, near King's Weston.

Sir Robert Cann's, at Stoke-bishop.

Mr. Couzin's, on the Edge of Derram Downs, near Bristol, where the same Gentleman has erected a curious Chapel at his own Expence.

Stoke-Lodge, near Bristol, belonging to Norborne Berkley, Esq.

Cowberley, 8 Miles from Gloucester, the ancient Seat of the Howes.

Mr. Hayward's, at Quedgley, and Mr. Cook's at Hayman, both in the Neighbourhood of Gloucester.

Mr. Elton's, at Ashley, near Bristol.



## H A M P S H I R E.

**I**S bounded on the W. by Dorsetshire and Wiltshire; on the N. by Berkshire; on the E. by Surry and Suffex; and on the S. by the English Channel. According to Templeman's Survey it is 64 M. in Length, from North to S. and 36 in Breadth from E. to W. is above 150 M. in Circumference, contains 39 Hundreds, one City, 18 Market Towns, and 253 Parishes. The Soil of Hampshire is various as to its Fertility, the hilly Parts being barren like other Downs, and fit only for Sheep; but the lower Grounds are very fruitful both in Corn and Pasture. No County in England exceeds this for good Bacon. and fine Woods, in which there still remains an immense Quantity of excellent Timber, notwithstanding the prodigious consumption that has been made of it since the Revolution, in building and Repairing Ships, both for the Navy and Merchants Service.

The chief Rivers are the Avon, the Anton, the Alre, the Test or Tese, the Stowre and the Itchen.

WINCHESTER, or Winton, 67 M. from Lond. is the Metropolis of this County; it stands on the River Itching, in a Vale, where another small River joins it. This City lies in a Bottom, like an Amphitheatre, surrounded with Chalk Hills, and is of great Antiquity. It was very famous in the Time of the Romans, when, according to Cujacius, there were Looms here for weaving Cloths for the Emperors and their Armies. On St. Catharine's Hill, near the City, is a camp; and on

the Side of the W. Gate, was a castle, where the W. Saxon Kings kept their court. There was a College here for religious Men in the earliest Ages of christianity, is very probable, and the old Piece of Wall, near the W. Gate of the cathedral, is thought to be the Remains of it. 'Tis of great Strength and Thickness, with several Windows in it, and built with small Flint and Mortar as hard as Stone. The cathedral is a large Structure, and has a venerable Aspect, but not very elegant. Instead of a Steeple or Spire, it has only a flat Tower. The most remarkable Particulars in this Structure are the Font, which consists of black Marble; the Ascent to the choir, the Bishop's Throne, the Stalls of the Prebendaries, the Ascent to the Altar, the Altar Piece esteemed by much the noblest in Engl. and the great E. Window curiously painted: There are besides the cathedral 6 other churches. The city is almost surrounded by a Wall, and plentifully supplied with Water. The Hospital of St. Cross, founded by Bishop Blois, is worth the Observation of the curious; where there is Provision made for the comfortable Subsistence of 12 decayed Gentlemen or Tradesmen.

Here is a College founded by William Wickham; besides several public Schools for Promotion of Knowledge; and an Hospital built and endowed in 1672, by Bishop Morley for 10 Clergymen's Widows.

The Roman Highway leads from this city to Alton, and thence, as supposed, to Lond. The Plains and Downs about this City render it pleasant and healthful, notwithstanding it lies

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es in a Bottom. The River Itching, which runs on the Borders of it, is made navigable from Southampton to this City.

Beyond the River Eastward is a high Hill, called St. Giles's, where is a very large Fair or Cheefe; and on that called Maudlin Hill, a small Distance from thence, a Fair on the 4th of Oct. esteemed the largest One-Day Fair in England. Among the several elegant buildings of this City, the Royal and Bishop's palaces, the Assize Hall, and Council House, merit Attention. The Royal and Bishop's palace was begun by King Charles II. but death prevented his finishing the Structure, nor has any Monarch since resumed the Work, so that it is now almost in Ruins.

SOUTHAMPTON, 12 M. from Winchester, 8 from Lond. stands between two large Rivers the Itching on the E. and the Tese on the W. that fall here into that called Southampton Water. It has a Wall almost all round it of a hard Kind of Stone. The chief Street is one of the broadest and longest in England; it has one large Key, and one other called West Key, where the Guernsey and Jersey Vessels always anchor, with which Islands they carry on a considerable Trade.

There are several curious Springs about the Town, and Conduits which supply the Inhabitants with Water.

PORTSMOUTH, 73 M. from Lond. the great Key of England, is regularly fortified, and stands at the Entrance of a Creek, on the Island of Portsea. It is also defended by South Sea Castle, Blockhouse Castle, and a Chain that goes across the Harbour from the round Tower to the opposite Shore. This is the narrowest Point of Entrance to a large and safe Harbour. The Dock Yard is as convenient as can be imagined, capable of docking 25 or 30 Ships in a Fortnight: In the Dock is likewise a royal Academy. The Common, as it is called, is the Residence chiefly of the Artificers and Officers of the Dock; but at this Time has more Houses and Inhabitants than the Town itself. All Kinds of Provision, Lodging, &c. are excessive dear during the Time of War. Besides the Chappel, there is one very magnificent Church, having on the Top of its Steeple a Ship for a Weather-Cock: Here is a large Gun Wharf deserving Notice, and indeed all public Officers are adapted to render it a compleat naval Magazine.

PETERSFIELD, 55 M. from Lond. is a populous Town in a pleasant fruitful Soil, and accommodated with many good Inns; several

Gentlemen also reside here, it being situated in the Midst of a fine woody Country.

STOCKBRIDGE, 6 M. from Andover, 69 from Lond. is a Borough, and a thoroughfare Town, with some good Inns the S. W. Road from London.

CHRIST CHURCH, is a large populous Borough, at the Conflux of the River Avon with the Stowre from Dorsetshire; is 101 M. from London. Its chief Manufactures are silk Stockings and Gloves.

LIMINGTON, 85 M. from Lond. is a small Sea-Port Town, remarkable for large convenient Salterns, and Brick-Kilns. It lies opposite to the West End of the Isle of Wight near the Needles.

WHITCHURCH, 58 M. from Lond. though a small Town, is pleasantly situated on the Skirts of the Forest of Chute. Its principal Trade is in Shalloons, Serges, and other Articles in the Woollen Manufactory. The great W. Road from Basing-stoke is through this Town.

ANDOVER, 16 M. from Basing-stoke, 66 from Lond. large, handsome, well-built, and populous; pleasantly situated on the Side of the Downs, which makes it as healthy as it is delightful. 'Tis a great malting Town, and its chief Manufacture is Shalloons. On the W. of it is a Village, at the Beginning of Salisbury Plain, called Wey-Hill, which, though containing only a desolate Church on a rising Ground, and a few straggling Houses, is remarkable for one of the largest Fairs in England for Hops, Cheefe, and Sheep.

RINGWOOD, 97 M. from Lond. is a large thriving Place, full of good Brick Houses, on the River Avon; stands in a Valley, well watered by the Streams, into which the River here divides itself, and frequently overflows a great Part of the adjoining Meadow.

The New Forest, on the E. Side of the River Avon; is a Name given about 700 Years ago by William the Conqueror, to a large Tract of Land in this County, of near 30 M. in Circumference, which had many Villages and Towns in it, and no less than 36 Mother Churches: All which this inhuman Tyrant destroyed, and turned the whole into a Forest. W. Rufus was killed here.

**HURST CASTLE**, or rather a Block House, built by King Henry VIII. for Defence of the New Forest, which had lain several Ages open and exposed to a foreign Enemy, stands on a small Neck of Land, which runs from Milford 2 M. into the Sea, and makes the short Passage called the Needles. 'Tis joined to the Terra firma by a narrow Neck of Land, against which the Sea beats with prodigious Violence, especially in Spring Tides and stormy Weather. The Castle, which commands the Sea on every side, has very thick Stone Walls with regular Platforms, mounted with 100 Pieces of fine brass Ordnance.

**CAISHOT CASTLE**, some M. to the N. E. of Hurst Castle, over against Cows in the Isle of Wight, has also a small Garrison, and a commodious Harbour. It was built by Henry VIII. to defend the Entrance into what is called Southampton Water.

**RUMSEY**, 79 M. from Lond. on the River Tese, is a pretty large, as well as ancient Town, in the Road between Southampton and Salisbury; very delightfully situated, with woods, Meadows, Hills, Corn Fields, and Rivulets, around it. The Church is very magnificent, arched with Stone in the Form of a Cross, and has a semicircular Chapel in the upper Angles. In the old Church which was formerly a Nunnery, founded by King Edgar for Nuns of the Benedictine Order) were buried King Edward and his Son Alfred.

**ALRESFORD**, 60 M. from Lond. stands in the Road betwixt Lond. and Winchester, on the Banks of the River Alre. Part of a Roman High-way, that goes from this Part to Alton and Lond. serves for the Head of a great Pond near this Town.

**BASINGSTOKE**, 48 M. from Lond. on the N. Side of the Shire, is a large populous Place, and has a good Market for all Sorts of Corn, especially Barley, there being a great Malt carried on here. A Brook runs by it, famous for Plenty of Trout, and the adjacent Soil is rich in Pasture, and surrounded with Woods. The History of the Apostles is artificially described on the Roof of the Chapel.

**ODIAM**, 8 M. N. E. of Basingstoke, 41 M. from Lond. is a small corporate Town.

**SILCHESTER**, on the Borders of Berkshire, is famous for its Antiquity; being the Ruins of the ancient City Vindemia or Vindonum, said to have been built by Constantine the Great, and that he sow'd Corn in the Track of the Walls, as an Omen of their Perpetuity; but now, besides one Farm House, a Church, and Part of the old Roman Way, scarce any Vestige remains.

**KING'S-CLARE**, 5 M. from Newbery, 52 from Lond. a pleasant Town, remarkable for having been the Residence of the Saxon Kings.

#### Antiquities of Hampshire.

Netley-Abbey, near Southampton, was founded in the Year 1239, by Henry III. for Cistercian Monks. Great Part of this large Structure is now in Ruins.

Titchfield Abbey, founded by Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester, in the Reign of Henry III. for Premonstratensian Canons, was once a noble Structure.

Porchester-Castle, is the Remains of the Walls and Fortifications of a very ancient and famous Town, called Port Peris, to which the Name of Porchester was afterwards given. This is supposed to be the Place where the Emperor Vespasian landed.



**I**S of an elliptical Form, 22 Miles in length, 12 in Breadth, and 60 in Circumference. It is divided into 29 Parishes. The Air is universally esteemed to be as pure and healthful as any in the Kingdom, and the Soil so rich, that it produces Corn enough in one Year to serve it seven. Through the middle of the Island runs a Ridge of lofty Hills, which not only afford plentiful Pasture, but a delightful Prospect of the Sea. The Vales below, consist of Meadow and stately Corn Fields; nor is the Coast destitute of natural Curiosities; here is excellent Fish of various Kinds. The Extremities of the Coast on the S. and W. Sides are very rocky; and Westward, not far from the Shore, are the Needles, so called from their Sharpness. Farther to the Southward are the Shingles; at both which Places the Island is inaccessible: and where it is almost level, as it is towards the S. E. it is fortified by Art.

**NEWPORT**, the principal Town in the Island, about 5 M. from Cowes, is a very ancient Borough, and a large populous Town, greatly enriched by its Plenty and Commerce, which the Inhabitants have not failed to improve. The Genius of the People is very much turned that Way, and as they are of late grown very polite, they have, at a prodigious Expence levelled and new pitched the Town; posted and paved it with broad Stone, about 5 Feet from the Houses, for Passengers; for being the only Market Town, it is often very much crowded, the Corn being generally brought to Market and not sold by Sample. Cowes River is navigable by Barges to Newport Key, which extends itself round good Part of the Town, which renders their shipping off Goods from the Storehouses very commodious: The Streets are regular and uniform, meeting at right Angles. The Corn, Beast, and Butter Markets are kept in distinct Squares, very large and commodious. The Buildings are greatly improved, but neither grand nor regular. The Church is a large Building, with a square Tower, and the Inhabitants have lately erected a very curious Organ, and otherwise greatly decorated it: Yet this Church is but a Chapel of Ease to Carisbrook, a small Village situated on a very lofty Eminence, about a M. from Newport, and is famous for a Castle, now greatly decayed by Time; but the Intrenchment without the Walls, the many Curiosities within, and the extensive Prospect it affords, render it one of the greatest Curiosities in the Island. Here King Charles I. was confined till removed to Hurst Castle.

About two Miles from Newport, near St. George's Down, are large Rocks, from whence Water continually drops; in the Road to which is Shidebridge a remarkable pleasant Walk, and famous for a constant Spring of prodigiously fine Water.

Besides Newport there are two Boroughs, viz. Yarmouth and Newtown, the latter the most ancient, but at present only a small Place.

**YARMOUTH**, 7 M. from Newport, opposite to Lymington, is a Place for Fishermen, and where Vessels sometimes put in, when the Weather won't permit them to sail by the Needles.

**COWES** is a remarkable Port and Harbour, at the Mouth of Newport. There is lately a fine large Saltern erected at W. Cowes; and at E. Cowes, Ships of pretty large Burthen are built. The former has a Castle built by Hen. VIII.

**St. HELLENS** lies at the E. End of the Island, 12 M. from Newport. It is only remarkable for its Road, which is large enough to contain the whole Navy of Engl.

**FRESHWATER**, is a small Village, 10 M. from Newport, famous for its Cliffs, which are of a stupendous Height, and often visited by Strangers, on account of the great Number of exotic Birds, which annually resort to these Cliffs to lay their Eggs, hatch, and breed their Young.

Seats of the Nobility and Gentry.

Beaulieu, in the new Forest, belonging to the late Duke of Montague.

Hawkwood and Basinghouse, both near Basingstoke; and Abbotston near Alton, all belonging to the Duke of Bolton.

Rockbourn-house, 15 M. from Southampton, E. of Shaftesbury's.

Farnborough-place, fix M. from Odeham, belonging to the E. of Anglesea.

Beavis-mount, near Southampton.

Husbands, near Andover, belonging to the E. of Portsmouth, who has also a new built Seat at Farley-Wallop, near Basingstoke.

Whorewell, near Andover, belonging to the E. of Delaware.

Lady-holt, five M. from Petersfield, belonging to — Caryl, Esq;

Grange, near Alresford, belonging to Lord Henley.

Edesworth, 10 M. from Portsmouth, Lord Dormer's.



Stratfield Sea, near Silchester belonging to — Pitt, Esq;

Titherley, near Wallop, belonging to the Rolles Family.

Southwick, 5 M. from Portsmouth, Rich. Norton, Esq;

Quarley, on the E. Side of a Hill of the same Name, where there are trenches and other Vestiges of an ancient Fortification; belonging to Henry Hoare, Esq;

Grately, on the South Side of the same Hill, belonging to Henry Earle, Esq;

Mappledurham near Peterfield, the Seat of — the Right Hon. Henry Bilson Legge, Esq;

Titchfield-place near Titchfield, belonging to the Duke of Portland.

The Vine, near Basingstoke, Mr. Chute.

Seats in the Isle of Wight.

Appledurcomb, 6 M. from Newport; belonging to Sir Robert Worsley, Bart.

Kingston, near St. Hellen's belonging to Lady Meaux.

Sir William Oglander's at Nunwell; and Mr. Knight's at Brading.

A Seat belonging to — Holms, Esq; at Yarmouth; and another to — Grimes, Esq; at Newchurch.



## HERTFORDSHIRE.

**I**S bounded on the E. by Essex; on the W. by Buckinghamshire; on the N. W. by Bedfordshire; on the N. by Cambridgeshire; and on the S. by Middlesex. It is about 30 M. in Circumference, and divided into 8 Hundreds, in which are 18 Market Towns, 120 Parishes, and about 451,000 Acres.

Its chief Rivers are the Lea, the Coln, the Stort, the Ver, and the New River. The W. Part is hilly, and called the Chiltern; abounds with woods and Corn Fields, covered with loose Stones.

**HERTFORD** 22 Miles from Lond. is the chief and Shire Town, and from it the County and Hundred derive their Names. The Town was of some Note in the Time of the Romans, who call it Durocbriva, or red Ford, from the red Gravel at the Ford. The East Saxon K. frequently kept their Courts here, and in the Year 673 a Synod was held at this Place, at which two Kings of the Heptarchy assisted, and the Archbishop of Canterbury presided. It is pleasantly situated on the River Lea, and built in the Form of a Roman Y, with a Castle placed between the 2 Horns. It had 5 Churches, which are now reduced to 2, All Saints and St. Andrew's; the former is a fine Structure, the latter but mean.

**St. ALBANS's**, 20 M. from Lond. so called from an Abbey built there to the Memory of Albanus, the first English Martyr; some parts of which still remain. A Roman Way passes through the Town from Dover to the N. In the Church which belonged to the Abbey, and was founded by Offa King of Mercia about the

Year 793, are great Numbers of very remarkable Inscriptions and Monuments. Here is a fine Market Town for Corn and fat Cattle, for the supply of Lond. Near it is Oyfter Hill, supposed to have been a Camp of Ostorids, the Roman Proprætor. A little Distance from it is a Seat of the late Dutchess Dowager of Marlborough, who caused a fine Statute of Queen Anne to be erected, carved by Mr. Ryssbrack, with her Majesty's Character both in public and private Life, having this remarkable Subscription under it, 'All this I know to be true', SARAH MARLBOROUGH.

**ROYSTON**, 37 M. from Lond. 16 from Ware, had its Name from a Cross on the Side of a Road, built by Rosia, a famous Lady.— Here was a Priory erected to the Honour of Thomas Becket: The Church, containing several fine Monuments, belonged to the Convent, and was purchased by the Inhabitants. It is a considerable Market Town. The Roman high Way, called Via Consularis, and Ermine-street, passes through this Hundred.

**BARKWAY**, 3 M. from Royston, 35 from Lond. is a populous flourishing Town, and has many good Inns. In the Church are several handsome Monuments.

**BUNTINGFORD**, 6 M. from Royston, 10 from Ware, 31 from Lond. is a pleasant Town, and has a handsome Alms House liberally endowed.

**BALDOCK**, 39 M. from Lond. a pretty large Town situated between the Hills. The Church is large and has three Chancels.

STEVENAGE,

**STEVENAGE**, 32 M. from Lond. 7 from Buntingford, has a handsome Church situated on dry Hill, a Free School, an Hospital, called All Christian Souls House, and some remarkable Funds of Charity for the Poor.

**BISHOP'S-HATFIELD**, 20 M. from Lond. 8 from Hoddson, noted for its Antiquity. In the Year 681 Theodore, Bishop of Canterbury, held a Synod here. It is situate on an open spacious Plain, has good Houses, and was once the Residence of the Kings of England.

**TOTTERIDGE**, 8 M. from Bishop's-Hatfield, is a fine pleasant Village, situated on an Eminence, looking to the N. over St. Alban's into the Forest, and on the S. over the Edgeware Road to Harrow. It is a clean neat Place, and has many good Houses.

**HITCHEN**, or, as it was anciently called Hitchend, 35 M. from Lond. 4 from Baldock, is esteemed the second Town in the County. The Church is 153 Feet long, 67 broad, and has 3 Chancels.

**BISHOP'S-STORTFORD**, 29 M. from Lond. 13 from Stevenage, is a considerable Place, and full of good Inns. It is built in Form of a Cross, having 4 Streets pointing to the 4 Cardinal Points, on a dry Soil, and in a very healthful Air. In a small Island formed by the River Stort, are the Ruins of a small Castle, called Waymour, said to have been built by William the Conqueror. The Church stands on a Hill in the middle of the Town, has a Nave, an Ayle on each Side, a Chancel, 9 Stalls on each Side for a Choir, and a handsome Tower 50 Feet high.

**HODDSON**, 4 M. from Ware, 17 from Lond. has a considerable Market, especially for Corn, and a Grammar School founded by Q. Elizabeth.

**WARE**, 2 M. from Hertford, 21 from Lond. situated on the River Lea, is one of the most noted Towns in the County, considered as a Thorough-fare. It has a large Market; and in one of its Inns is the large Bed, so much visited by Travellers, being 12 Feet square, and capacious enough to hold 40 People. The Church is large, built in Form of a Cross, and has 3 Chancels.

**SABRIDGEWORTH**, or Sabsworth, 6 M. from Ware, has a handsome Church, in which are several elegant Monuments.

**BERKHAMPSTEAD**, 36 M. from Lond. was formerly a Place of great Note, several of the Saxon Kings keeping their Courts here. Robert de Morton, Earl of Cornwall, Brother to William the Conqueror, built a Castle on the N. Side of the Town, the Remains of which are converted into a Gentleman's Seat. The Church is a spacious Edifice, dedicated to St. Peter, and has many Chapels and Oratories. On the Pillars of the Church are 11 of the Apostles, and over each of them a Sentence of the Creed; and on the 12th Pillar is St. George killing the Dragon. Here is an Alms-house, and a Free Grammar School well endowed.

**HEMPSTED**, 4 M. from Berkhamsted, 23 from Lond. is a pretty populous Town situated on the River Gade, and surrounded by Hills. The Market is one of the greatest in the County for Wheat.

**TRING**, or Troung, 33 M. from London, is a small Town on the Borders of Buckinghamshire. The Church is a handsome Structure, and neatly wainscotted. In this Parish rises one of the Heads of the Thames.

**BARNET**, 10 M. from Lond. has a famous Market for Corn and Cattle. Its Church is a Chapel of Ease to East-Barnet.

**EAST BARNET**, a pleasant Village in the Neighbourhood of Barnet, and was formerly frequented on account of a medicinal Spring discovered in the last Century on the neighbouring Common.

**WATFORD**, 6 M. from St. Alban's, 17 from Lond. consists of one long Street, has a handsome Free School founded in 1709, and several Alms-houses.

**RICKMANSWORTH**, 3 M. from Watford, 20 from Lond. has a handsome Church. On Warren Hill, above the Manor House of Michfield, is an Echo which repeats the Sound of a Trumpet Twelve Times.

Antiquities in this County are

1. An oval Camp of great Strength and ancient Works, on a high Hill near Hexton.

2. Ravensborough Castle, about half a M. from the former, is an oblong Camp of about 16 Acres, with an intire Fortification, and rendered so strong by Nature, that 1000 Men may defend it against a powerful Army.

3. Near Westleton-Green, in the Parish of Little Hadham, is another Fortrefs, which seems to be a Roman Work.

4. In Killmore-field, W. of Chesunt-street, are the Remains of another Camp, the Angle of the Square, or rather oblong Fortification, yet remaining, and the Vallum and Fosse very visible for above 100 Yards.

Seats of the Nobility and Gentry.

Holloway-House, St. Alban's, Lord Visc. Spencer's.

The Duke of Newcastle's, at Aldenham, three Miles from thence.

The Duke of Bridgewater's, at Little Gad-diden five Miles from Tring.

The Duke of Leeds, at Albury and North Mims.

The Duke of Portland's, at Theobalds. This Place, once a Royal Palace, is now let out into Tenements, and its fine Park converted into Farms.

The Earl of Salisbury's, at Hatfield.

The Earl of Essex's, Caihobury, near Wat-ford.

Earl Cooper's, at Hertingfordbury and Colne-Green.

The Earl of Anglesea's, at Totteridge.

Lord Monson's, at Broxbourn-Park, near Hodsdon.

Lord Grimston's, at Gorhambury, near St Alban's.

Ld. Aston's, at Standon, five M. from Ware.

Late Lord Raymon's, at Langley.

Sir John Seabrights, Bart. at Beechwood-manoir, near Flamsted.

Clark, Bart. near Hertford.

Blount, Bart. at Colney.

Miss Sambroke, at Gubbins, near Hatfield. This was the Family Seat of the great Sir Tho. Moore.

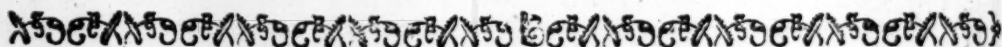
Mr. Byde's, at Ware Bark.

Mr. Plummer's, at Blakesware.

Mr. Crofs's, at Beryslade.

Mr. Chester's, at Hunsdon.

Mr. Gardiner's, at Pishobury, near Sab-f-worth.



## HEREFORDSHIRE.

**I**S bounded on the E. by Worcestershire and Gloucestershire; on the N. by the County of Salop. It is about 35 M. in Length, 30 in Breadth, and 108 in Circumference; containing one City, 8 Market Towns, 2 Forests, 8 Parks, 11 Hundreds, 176 Parishes, 391 Villages, and about 660,000 Acres. It is remarkably fruitful, abounding in Pasture, Wheat, Wool, Water and Wood. It is watered by the Wye, Frome, Lodon, Lug, Wadel, Arrow, Dare, Monow, and other lesser Streams. Its Cyder, of which it produces great Quantities, is far superior to that of any other County in England.

**HEREFORD**, the only City in this County, 150 M. from London, has a good Stone bridge of 8 Arches over the Wye, and is encompassed by Rivers on all Sides but the W. Its Name signifies the Ford of an Army, it having been for several 100 Years the Head Quarters of the Saxons before the Conquest, and of the English afterwards, who were stationed here to keep the Welsh in Awe. Before the Civil Wars it had six but now only 4 Churches. The Cathedral is a beautiful and magnificent Structure, and has the Monuments of its ancient Prelates. The Bishop's Castle, the Close with the Dignitaries Houses, and the College of the Vicars and Choristers are pleasantly situated,

but the Buildings are mean. 'Tis a pretty large but not very populous City; the Houses old and the Streets dirty, by reason of its low Situation. By their Charter the Inhabitants have particular Laws and Privileges for their several Companies, and distinct Halls. Here the County Assize is held, and here is an Hospital liberally endowed.

**LEOMINSTER**, or Lemster, 136 M. from London, is a populous Borough Town with a beautiful Church, and has several Bridges over the Lug. It is a great Thoroughfare to and from Lond. and its Fairs are noted for Horses, black Cattle, and a vast Trade for Wool and Wheat. It lies in a rich Valley, through which 3 Rivers run swiftly, besides others very near, on which the Inhabitants have Mills, and other Machinery for various Branches of Trade, which is pretty considerable. The Ruins of a Palace are still to be seen on a neighbouring Hill, called Comfort Castle.

**WEORLEY**, 139 Miles from Lond. is an ancient Borough, but very mean.

The other Market Towns of Note are, **CYNETON**, 8 Miles from Lemster, 146 from London, a pretty large, old Town on the River Harow, inhabited chiefly by Clothiers, who



who drive a good Trade in narrow Cloths, and its Market is considerable.

**LEDBURY**, 10 M from Hereford, 118 from Lond. is a well built Town, noted for Clothiers; in a rich Clay Ground under Malvorn Hills.

**Ross**, 8 M. from Ledbury, 117 from Lond. is a populous, well-frequented Town. on account of its Market and Fairs, which are well stored with Cattle and other Provisions. The Man of Ross so much celebrated by Mr. Pope lived and was buried here. Over against it stands Wilton, where was antiently a Castle.

The Antiquities and other Remarkables, besides those already mentioned, are, Goodrick Castle, situated on the River Wye.

**Branfill Castle**, as the Foot of the W. Side of Malvorn Hills, encompassed by a double Ditch; and appears to be a Place of Antiquity. There was of late Years discovered in a Cavern, not yet opened.

A well below Richard's Castle, full of small Fishbones, as Camden thinks; and whenever it is emptied, a fresh supply always succeeds, thence called Bone Well. It is near Croft Castle, in the Park of which is a large Camp with two great Ditches, called the Ambry.

**Marclay Hill**, near the Confluence of the Lag and Wye, was in the Year 1575 removed by an Earth-quake to a higher Place.

In a common Meadow called the Wergins, between Sutton and Hereford, 2 large Stones set on End for a Water Market, were removed in 1652, to about 12 Score Paces distant, and no Body knows how or when they were replaced. One of them required 9 Yoke of Oxen to draw it.

At Eaton Wall upon the Wye, 2 M. from Hereford, is a Camp of 30 or 40 Acres, the Works single.

At Carden Hill, about a M. from Kencheffer, is another very great Camp and prodigious Works, the Graff being inwards and outwards, and the whole taking up above forty Acres.

In Dinder Parish is another Camp, called Oyfter Hill.

Near Lanterdin is a Roman Camp called Brandon, a single square Work with 4 Ports; near which are 2 Barrows, where, in 1662, an Urn was found with Ashes and Bones. About a M. from thence, on the other Side of the River Bradfield, was the British Camp called Groxhall, now covered with large Oaks.

Wigmore, near the Lug, (which, together with the Wye, was made navigable in the Reign of King William) had formerly a College for secular Canons, afterwards converted into a Priory. It was built by Hugh de Mortimer about the 1179.

Seats of the Nobility and Gentry.

**Aconbury**, the Duke of Chandois's, 3 Miles from Hereford.

The Earl of Oxford's, at Brampton-Bryan, 7 Miles from Ludlow. This Castle belonged for some Ages to a Family of Distinction, called Bryan de Brompton. In the Days of Ed. III. Robert de Harley married the Heiress of this Family.

The late Countess of Coningsby's, at Hampton Court, two Miles from Hereford.

Lord Bateman's, at Shopton-Court, eight Miles from Hereford.

Mr. Heirs's, at Rothen's, near Hereford.

Clifford-Castle, on the Frontiers of Radnorshire.

Home Lacy, near Brockhampton, the Seat of the Scudameres.



HUNTING-

**I**S bounded on the W. and N. by Northamptonshire; on the S. by Bedfordshire; and on the E. by Cambridgeshire. It is about 25 M. in Length, 20 in Breadth, and 70 in Circumference; contains 4 Hundreds, 6 Market Towns, 79 Parishes, 279 Villages, 2 Rivers, 5 Bridges, and about 240,000 Acres: It is a great Corn Country, and though the hilly Parts do not produce so much as the others, yet they afford fine Pasture for Sheep. The low Lands abound with Meadow and Pastures, which feed Abundance of cattle, and in the Meers are Plenty of Fish and wild Fowl.

**HUNTINGTON**, 57 Miles from London, stands on a small Hill in the great N. Road, on the N. Side of the Ouse, over which it has a Stone Bridge, and was formerly a much larger Town than at present. 'Tis the constant Place for the Assize as well as the county goal, and is a pretty populous trading Town, consisting chiefly of one large Street well-built, with a handsome Market Place, and a good Grammar School. There are not more beautiful Meadows any where, than on the Banks of the River hereabouts, which, in the Summer Season, are covered with such numerous Herds of cattle, and Flocks of Sheep, as is almost incredible. The Bridge, or rather Bridges over the River, with the Causey, are Ornaments, as well as Benefits to the Town.

**CODMANCHESTER**, on the other Side the Ouse, though no Market Town, is reckoned the biggest Market Town in Eng. and so remarkable for Husbandry, that no Town employs so many Ploughs; it is also said no People in the Nation have so much advanced it. When King James I. came through it from Scotland, the Inhabitants met him with 70 new ones, drawn by as many Teams of Horses, for they hold their Land by the Tenure: and we are told that on the like occasion there has been a Procession of 9 Score Ploughs. Here is a School, called the free Grammar School of Q. Elizabeth.

Near this Town, in the Lond. Road, is a Tree, well known to Travellers, called Eggar's Bush.

**St. NEOTS**, 6 M. from Huntingdon, 52 M. from Lond. is a large well-built Town, has a handsome church with a very fine Steeple, and a good Stone Bridge over the Ouse.

At **HAILWESTON**, are 2 Springs, one brackish, recommended for cutaneous Disorders; the other fresh, for Dimness of Sight.

**St. IVES**, 2 M. and a half from Huntingdon, 57 from Lond. is a large handsome Town. It takes its Name from a Persian Bishop, who, about Anno 600, came over to Engl. preached the Gospels and died at this Place. It appears from an old Saxon coin in the philosophical Transactions that it had formerly a Mint: It was also once noted for its medicinal Waters.

**RAMSEY**, 6 M. from Huntingdon, has one of the best and cheapest Markets in England for Water Fowl. Ramsey Isle is every where encompassed with Fens, except on the W. Side, where it is separated from the Terra Firma, by a causey for 2 Miles, surrounded with Alders, Reeds, &c. that in the Spring make a beautiful Show; to which its Gardens, corn Fields, and rich Pastures are no small Addition. The neighbouring Meers abound with Fowl and Fish, particularly Eels and large Pikes, called Hakeds. There is a causey called King's Delf, raised and paved at great Expence, which runs 10 M. from this Place to Peterborough. Ramsey was formerly remarkable for its wealthy Abbey, founded by Ailwin Earl of the E. Angles, A. D. 969. In 1721 a great Quantity of Roman coins were found here, supposed to have been hid by the Monks, on some Incursions of the Danes. The Town suffered much by Fire 1731. There is little left of the Abbey, besides a Part of the old Gatehouse, and a neglected Statute of its Founder; the Keys and ragged Staff in his Hand denote his Offices. This is reckoned a most ancient Piece of English Sculpture.

**YAXLEY**, 9 M. from Huntingdon, 72 from Lond. a little Town in the Fens, lying upon Whittlesey Meer. The Houses are tolerably well built, and the church has a neat lofty Spire.

**WITTLESEY Meer**, 8 M. from Huntingdon, in the N. Part of the Shire, is 6 M. long and 3 broad: The Water clear, yet, like the rest, is subject in Calms to violent Shakes of the Water. The Air about it is thick, foggy and stinking; but its Abundance of Fish, with the Pastures and Turf, in the neighbourhood, make it amends; and though the Air is fatal to Strangers, it is favourable enough to the Natives.

**KIMBOLTON**, 6 M. from Huntingdon, 54 from Lond. is reckoned a great Ornament to the West Part of this county. The first Earl of Manchester spared no cost to beautify it. It is now the Seat of the Duke of Manchester.

## Seats of the Nobility and Gentry.

The Earl of Sandwich's, at Hinchinbroke Priory. This structure was founded and endowed by William the Conqueror.

The Earl of Lincoln's, at Overton Longvile, 3 Miles from Peterborough.

The Marquis of Rockingham's, at Great Gidding 9 Miles from Huntingdon.

The Bishop of Lincoln's, at Buckden, 3 Miles from Huntingdon.



## KENT.

IS bounded by Suffex on the S. W. by Surrey on the W. by the Straights of Dover on the S. E. by the Downs on the E. and on N. by the Thames, which separates it from Essex. It is about 60 M. in Length, 30 in Breadth, and 160 in Circumference; contains five Lathes, 68 Hundreds, two Cities, 408 Parish Churches, 30 considerable Towns, 1180 Villages, and about 1,248,000 Acres. It is distinguished into three Parts, each of which are different, both with Regard to Air and Soil; the Eastern or upper Part, being that contiguous to the Downs and the Mouth of the Thames; the Middle and Parts near London; and the lower Parts about Romney-marsh, called the Weald of Kent.

KENT abounds with Plantations of Hops, Fields of Corn, Pastures, and Woods of Oak, Beech, and Chestnuts, and fine Orchards of Cherries and Apples. The principal Rivers are the Medway, the Darent and Stour. The Inhabitants, who are said to have been the first Converts to Christianity, glory in the Defence they made for their Liberties, against several Invaders of Britain; fewer Marks of Conquest, and greater Privileges being found here than in other Counties.

CANTERBURY, 56 M. from Lond. is the chief City of this County, and the metropolitan See of all England. It was called by the Britons, Caer-Kent, i. e. The City of Kent, by way of eminence. Canterbury Castle was built a little before the Conquest, with an Intention, perhaps, to repel the Invasion and Depredations of the Danes. The Cathedral is a noble Pile of Gothic Architecture, and had, before the Reformation, 37 Altars, now reduced to one. Seven Kings are said to be interred in this Church, and 7 Archbishops lye in 1 Vault. Here was the Shrine of Thomas Becket; so famous for its Riches offered by Votaries and Pilgrims from all Parts. Among the Ruins of the Roman and Saxon Buildings,

and of many religious Houses, are the Walls of a Chapel, said to have been a Christian Temple before St. Augustine's Time. On the N. Side of the City, at Dungeon Hill, are the Ruins of a Castle, supposed to have been built during the Wars between the Danes and Normans. Two Gates of the Monastery, built by Ethelbert, King of Kent, about the Year 600, at the Request of Austin the Monk, are still remaining. Here are 6 Wards, denominated from its 6 Gates, 15 Parish Churches, a French Charity School, and 3 others, 7 Hospitals, a sumptuous Market House, and an exceeding useful Conduit, which supplies the City with Water.

ROCHESTER, 30 M. from Canterbury, and the same from Lond. lies in the Valley, on the E. Side of the Medway, and, next to Canterbury, is the oldest See in England. Its Cathedral said to have been built by Ethelbert, King of Kent. Here was formerly a wooden Bridge over the Medway; but in the Reign of Edward III. it was taken down, and one of Stone erected, consisting of 25 Arches, esteemed one of the finest in England, Rochester appears to have been a Roman Station, from the Roman Watling Street running thro' the Town. It had a Castle, built by Odo, Bishop of Bajeux in Normandy; but it is now fallen to ruin, tho' Part of it is kept in Repair, and used as a Magazine, a Party of Soldiers doing duty there.

CHATHAM, on the same Side of the Medway, is, as it were, a Suburb to Rochester, and perhaps the completest naval Arsenal in the World. It was built by Charles II. and has since been the Station of the Royal Navy. The Dock was indeed begun by Queen Elizabeth, but received wonderful Improvements by her Successors. At Chatham also is repositd that superb Fund of naval Charity, called The Chest at Chatham, instituted for the Relief of the sick and wounded Seamen, in the Service of the Crown.



**MAIDSTONE**, 9 M. from Rochester, and 36 from London, is a large populous Town. Its chief Trade is Linen and Thread, and in the Country adjacent are many Plantations of Hops. Here is a fine Stone Bridge, over the Medway, which washes this Town; and as the Tide flows up to the Place, the River is navigable for Barges and small Vessels of 50 or 60 Tons Burthen. In the Neighbourhood are several fine Paper Mills: Here are also some Dutch Inhabitants, who perform divine Service, in a Church called St. Faith's.

**ROMNEY**, Old and New; the former, which lies a little to the S. W. of the latter, was a large Town, consisting of 12 Wards, 5 Churches, a Priory and an Hospital; but being deserted by the Sea, is now of no Note. The new Town, which is 73 M. from Lond. and one of the 4 Cinque Ports, situated on a high gravelly Hill, near the Middle of the Marsh, is compleatly built, and well inhabited. Its chief Trade is grazing. Cattle in that extensive Level of very rich Pasture, called Romney-Marsh, at several successive Periods inned from the Sea, which by little and little withdrew itself from that Part of the Coast. This Marsh is computed to be 14 M. long and 8 broad, including the adjacent Marshes of Walland and Gulford; and has two Towns, 19 Parishes, and 44,200 Acres of the richest Pasture in England. In this Marsh, as well as in other Parts of this County, Trees have been found lying at length, under Ground, as black as Ebony, fit for Use when dried in the Sun.

**HITHE**, 13 M. from Rumney, 63 from Lond. one of the Cinque Ports, though it can at present hardly be called a Port, being shut up with Sand Banks. In a vault under the Church is a surprising Collection of Bones and Skulls of gigantick Size, placed in as good Order as Books in a Library, with an Inscription, denoting that they are the Remains of the Danes, killed in a battle near this Place, before the Norman Conquest. The Pile is 28 Feet in Length, 6 in Breadth, and 8 in height. The Town is very remarkable for its pleasant Situation, the Ground behind it being on a considerable Ascent; and as the Soil is rich and fertile, and lies open to the enlivening Sunbeams, here is the greatest Quantity of Garden Stuff of all Kinds, produced in the utmost Perfection. Near this Town, among other natural Curiosities, are very hard Sort of Stones, most of which are replete with Forms of Cockles and other Kinds of Shell Fish; but not the least Appearance of their having been really Shells, this terrestrial Mimicry of Shell

Fish consisting of nothing more than the common Substance of the Stone. Here is a fine paved Military-way from hence to Canterbury which evidently appears to be the Work of the Romans; it is called Stony Street! At a small Distance is a Castle, on the Declivity of a Hill containing ten Acres; it is a noble Piece of Antiquity, and is thought to be the Portus Lemanis of the Romans; this is far from being improbable, as the Sea doubtless came up there far, and as the Remains of the Walls contain many Roman Bricks, and a very remarkable Cement, so strong, as still to retain perhaps more than its original Hardness. The Walls were composed of the Bricks above mentioned and Flints.

**DOVER**, 6 Mile from Deal, and 71 from Lond. another of the Cinque Ports, lies under a Ridge of Hills, somewhat in the Form of a Semicircle. One of the Streets is called Snare Gate, from the dreadful Rocks of Chalk that hang over it. At the S. E. Entrance of the Town are the Remains of an Hospital, founded by Hubert de Burgh, E. of Kent. On the Pier of Dover K. Henry the VIIIth expended 30,000l. for making a Bulwark, which from Arcliff ran far out into the Sea to the Eastward; also in the Reigns of Henry the VIIIth and Edward the VIth, great care was taken for to make this Harbour very good, and keep it in Repair. The Pier was finished A. D. 1585, by Queen Elizabeth's care. It was Sir John Thompson, Cl. Parson of St. James's in Dover, that made the Draught, and proposed to King Henry the VIIIth the repairing the Harbour and making the Pier, which was begun in 1530, and was compiled of two Rows of main Posts, and great Piles of 25 or 26 Feet in length, which were let into Holes hewen in the Rocks, and some were shod with Iron, and driven down into the chalky ground; the Posts and Piles were fastened together with Iron Bands, Bolts, &c. and the Interstices filled with great chalk Stones, Beach, &c. but the Bottom was all great Rocks of Stone, of 20 Tons each, brought from Folkstone thither, on Frames of Timber supported by empty casks, &c. on the Water, at a small expence; and by the contrivance of one John Young, to whom the King granted a Pension for his Ingenuity. The Pier was not finished by 350 Feet so far as its Foundation went, which was called the Mole-head, and was made of Rocks brought from a Place called Hark Cliff, or the Castle Key, and Folkstone.

**DOVER-CASTLE** is situated upon the Southern End of that long Ridge of Rocks or steep cliffs,

iffs, which run from Deal to that Opening which forms Dover Harbour, and receives the little River into the Sea. We shall not attempt to describe these Cliffs; it will be sufficient to recall to our Remembrance Shakespear's beautiful Lines on the Subject, in his Tragedy of King Lear.

" There is a Cliff, whose high and bending Head

Looks fearfully on the confined Deep—

How dizzy 'tis to cast one's Eyes so low!

The Crows and Choughs, that wing the midway Air,

Shew scarce so gross as Beetles. Half way down

Hangs one that gathers Samphire: Dreadful Trade!

Methinks he seems no bigger than his head.

The Fishermen that walks upon the Beach  
Appear like Mice; and yon tall anchoring  
Bark

Diminish'd to her Cock \*; her Cock, a  
Buoy

Almost too small for Sight. The murmuring Surge,

That on th' unnumbered idle Pebbles chafes,  
Cannot be heard so high. I'll look no more,  
Lest my Brain turn, and the deficient Sight  
Tattle down headlong.

The Castle is said to contain 35 Acres of ground, 6 whereof were taken up by the old buildings. It lays claim to great Antiquity: several old Writings say it was built by Julius Cæsar; but the lofty Tower was built by Henry about the Year 1156. Dover Castle has always esteemed a Fortress of great Consequence, and was by the Saxons deemed the key to the Kingdom, but is too high to hurt a Ship at Sea, and by Land could not stand a Siege half a Day. When William the Conqueror had an Eye upon this Kingdom, he made Harold swear to deliver him up this Castle, with the Well, which is sixty Fathom deep, said to be the Work of Julius Cæsar. It is called by the Name of Mr. Watson's Wall, and is round, large, and lined to the bottom with Free-stone. The Remains of the Royal Palace, the Chapel, Stables, and Offices here, shew the whole to have been very grand. There is kept here a great Curiosity, commonly called Queen Elizabeth's Pocket Pistol; it is a Brass Cannon, supposed to be the longest in the World, being 22 Feet, and was presented to that Prince by the States of Utrecht. It weighs 15 Pounds of Powder, and some say it

\* Cock-Boat.

will throw a Ball 7 M. One Part of the Fortification is a circular Work, in which stands an old Church, said to have been built by Lucius, the first Christian King in Britain, out of some of the Roman Ruins; and indeed the middle Tower of it shews plain Remains of Roman Work, it is in Form of a Cross, and the middle Tower square; but the Stone Windows are more modern. The greatest Curiosity is the Roman Pharos, or Watch-tower, at the W. End of it, wherein was a Ring of Bells, which Sir George Rook got removed to Portsmouth. On another Rock, over against the Castle, and almost as high, are Remains of another old Watch-tower, called Bredinfon, and by the Vulgar Devil's Drop, from the Strength of the Mortar: By Durell, and others. it is called Ara Cæsar's. Below the Castle, under its steepest Cliff, near the Sea, is a strong Fort, and another opposite to it, on the W. Side of the Harbour.

SANDWICH, (probably so called from being a sandy Town) 10 M. from Canterbury, 70 from Lond. the last of the Cinque Ports, lies between Ramsgate and the Southforeland, at the Bottom of a Bay, and at the Mouth of the Stour. It was formerly walled round, but now only on the N. and W. Sides, with a Rampart and Ditch on the other. Here are 3 Churches 3 Hospitals, a free School and 2 Charity Schools: Its chief Trade at present consists in Shipping and Malting. King Ed. the Confessor resided here a great while. Near this Place Cæsar probably landed, at both his Descents upon Britain; it being more likely than Deal, and better answers the Description he gives of the Place. It suffered much in the Wars with the Danes, &c. being the Place where King Canute, in 1015, inhumanly slit the Noses, and cut off the Hands, of such English as were given to Swain his Father for Hostages. In 1217 it was burnt by the French, In 1457 the French again plundered and burnt this Town, landing 1500 Men, and killing the Mayor and other Officers. Before the Gates are two Roman Tumuli; and on the S. Side by the Shore are 6 large broad Celtic Tumuli, at equal Distances. In the Way to Deal we pass by

SANDOWN CASTLE, built together with Deal and Walmer Castles, by King Henry the VIIIth, to defend the Coast when he apprehended an Invasion, after he had thrown off the Pope's Yoke, and provoked the Emperor by the Divorce of Queen Catharine. It con-

fifts of four Lunets of very thick Stone arched Work, with many Port Holes for great Guns. In the Middle is a great round Tower with a Cistern on the Top of it, and underneath an arched Cavern, Bomb-proof. The whole is encompassed by a Fosse, over which is a Draw-bridge.

**QUEENBOROUGH**, 34 M. from Lond. is a Borough Town, on the W. Side of the Island of Sheppey, on the Bank of the Medway.

In this Island, on the N. Side, are Numbers of natural Curiosities found in the Cliffs; and several on the Beach, consisting of fine transparent Spars, like Crystal: There are also among these a Sort of large Stone, which, when broken, resembles Bees-wax, in several Parts of which there is a curious Irradiation, in the Form of a Star, usually called the starry waxen Vein: Beside which are many curious Shells.

**SHEPPY ISLAND**, 7 M. from Rochester, lies between E. Swale, and W. Swale, the 2 Mouths of the Medway, of which the former falls into the Sea, and the latter into the Thames; it is 21 M. round, very fruitful in Corn, and always feeds a Multitude of Sheep, from which it takes its Name. The common Way to it from Kent is by King's Ferry: The Salt Marshes in this Island produce Abundance of marine Plants, and are visited by Botanists in the Summer Season.

**SHEERNESS**, 2 M. from Queenborough, 12 from Rochester, 3 from Black Stakes, 37 from Lond. is a Town consisting of 3 clean Streets, has a regular Fortification and a Line of heavy Cannon. Here is also a Yard for Building Ships, which are generally 5th and 6th Rates, and the Chanel from hence to Rochester affords a safe Station for Ships. On the 2 Shores of the Medway are 2 Castles, Upnor and Gillingham, which defend all the Ships riding above them.

Other remarkable Places in Kent are,

**BROMLEY**, 9 M. from London remarkable for the Palace of the Bp. of Rochester, and a College or Hospital for 20 Clergymens Widows.

**ELTHAM**, 2 M. from Woolwich, 7 from Lond. a pleasant little Town, full of good Houses. The ancient Family of the Vescis had here their Capital Mansion, which Anthony Beck Bp. of Durham afterwards converted into a Palace and gave it to Eleanor, Consort to Edward I. It is now a Seat of Sir John Shaw, Bart.

**SEVENOAKE**, or as it is often called Sennock, from 7 tall Oaks formerly near it, is 20 M. from Lond. and famous for ancient Battles. It is remarkable for an Hospital and School, both well endowed.

**DARTFORD**, 7 M. from Woolwich, 16 from Lond. is a handsome large Town, situated on the River Darent. The first Paper Mill in Engl. was built here; also the first for slitting Bar Iron. Ed. III. built a Nunnery here; which Hen. VIII. converted into a Palace. In the Heath and Fields adjacent to Craysford, about 3 M. from Bromley, are several Caves from 10 to 20 Fathom deep, narrow at the Mouth and wide at the Bottom; said to have been Receptacles for the Wives, Children and Effects of the Saxons, whilst they were at War with the Britons.

**TUNBRIDGE**, or Town of Bridges, so called because the River Ton, and 4 other Streams of the River Medway, which rise in the Weald, run hither; over each of which is a Stone Bridge, 29 M. from Lond. and S. E. of Sevenoake, has at present the Ruins of a Castle, which shew it to have have been very large. It was built by Richard de Clare E. of Brionie in Normandy. The Castle Hill affords a very beautiful Prospect of the Town and adjacent Country. The River Medway is made navigable up to it, since which the Town has flourished: There is also a free Grammar School. The Priory, of which there are still considerable Remains, was founded also by R. de Clare E. of Brionie.

Five M. from Tunbridge Town, and 9 from Lond. at the very Edge of the County, are Tunbridge Wells; much frequented on account of their mineral Waters. The Wells commonly called Tunbridge, are in the Park of Speldhurst, at the Bottom of the Wall near the Chapel; there are 2 of them, but are only used by those who drink the Waters.

The Walks are handsomely paved, on one Side is the Assembly Room, the Coffee Rooms, the Booksellers Libraries, Shops of Jewellers, Milliners, Toys, China, and Tunbridge Ware, which is made here to great Perfection out of Holly, Cherry-Tree, Sycamore of which a great Quantity grows hereabout. On the other Side the Walks are Coffee Rooms, another Assembly Room and Taverns, and a few Houses for Lodgings. The Music Gallery is in the Middle of the Walks, which is beautifully shaded with Trees: A Piazza extends from the upper End to the Bottom quite



quite down the Wells. Here is an exceeding good Market for Meat, Fish, and Poultry. The Houses and Lodgings are very neat and commodious; most of them on the Hills contiguous, called Mount Sion, Mount Ephraim and Mount Pleasant. The Rocks, called the high Rocks, are about a M. from the Walks, of which there are a vast Number adjoining to each other, the Space of a Quarter of a Mile. Several of them are 70 or 80 Feet high; and at many Places there are Cliffs and Cavities, that lead thro' them by narrow dark Passages; and their being situated among Woods, by a little winding Brook, makes them afford a most retired gloomy and delightful Scene.

Iron Ore is also dug in several Parts hereabout, and there are several Foundries, within 3 or 4 M. of the Wells, where Canon of large Dimensions are made.

**LENHAM**, a little Town at the Source of the Len, a Rivulet, which falls into the Medway at Maidstone, 48 Miles from London, 9 from Maidstone.

**SITTINGBORNE**, 41 M. from Lond. is a neat and well built Village and is a Post Town, though at present it has no Market; but being a considerable Thoroughfare in the Road to Dover, is furnished with many good Inns.

**WYE**, 10 M. from Lenham, 57 from Lond. stands on the River Stour, over which it has a Bridge. Its Church, which has not been long rebuilt, is a stately Edifice.

**ASHFORD**, 10 M. from Hithe, 57 from Lond. stands in the Road from Lond: to Hithe, at a Ford over a Rivulet, near the Head of the Stour. Here is a large Church, which was formerly collegiate. We shall finish the Topography of Kent, with a Survey of the principal Places on the Coast.

**LYD** in Romney Marsh, 75 M. from Lond. is pretty populous, and the chief Town in Weymarsh, in which is Dungeness, well known to Sailors.

**FOLKSTONE**, 4 M. from Hithe, 69 from Lond. one of the Cinque Ports, and has a Harbour for small Ships: Here are the Ruins of a Watch-Tower, on a Hill called Castle Hill. The Antiquity of this Town is sufficiently proved by the great Number of Roman Coins, and British or Roman Bricks, which are frequently found here.

**SANDGATE CASTLE** built by Hen. VIII. lies on the Sea-Shore, a little to the S. of Folkstone, has many good Houses in it, and 16 Guns or more to defend the Fishing Craft, from Insults of Privateers in Time of War.

**DEAL**, 4 M. from Sandwich, 74 from Lond. is a handsome large Town. Here Ships generally stop, if homeward bound, to dispatch Letters, and notify their Arrival; if outward bound, to take in fresh Provision. This Town is now become very populous, from the Refort of Seamen lying in the Downs. It is defended on the N. by Sandown Castle, and on the S. by Deal Castle; at a small Distance is Walmer Castle, in each of which are many Things remarkable. These three were built by Hen. VIII. Hence to Dover, there is a Ridge of Rocks, stretching 7 M. along the Shore, which abounds with Samphire.

**ISLE of THANET**, about 9 M. in Length from E. to W. and 8 M. from N. to S. contains 10 Parishes, but only 7 Parish Churches. The lower Side of the Island, on the S. and S. W. abounds in Pasturage, but it lies low and marshy, and the Inhabitants of it are much subject to Agues. On the upper Part, to the E. and N. it is separated from the Ocean by a high perpendicular Cliff of Chalk. The Roads about the Island are rendered so intricate, by means of many short Turnings, as to be extremely disagreeable to those who are not well acquainted with them; for the Bye-roads are by no means fit for quartering Carriages. In some of the low Marshes near the Sea, a large Field is opened to the Observation of the curious Botanist; many rare and valuable Plants being found there. The prodigious Quantity of Fennel, which grows wild, forms, in some Places near the Sea, Hedges of almost a Mile in Length. If the Value of the Honey which is produced here was known, the Inhabitants would certainly take Care to procure more of it. It is remarkably fine, and probably receives its peculiar Advantage of Flavour from the great Abundance of wild Thyme which the Bees every where find, on the Banks and in the Hedge Rows.

**MARGATE**, or St. John's, is situated on the N. Side of the Island, and is a member of the Town and Port of Dover, to which it is subject in all Matters of civil Jurisdiction. It lies 72 M. S. E. of Lond. The principal Street is near a M. in Length, and built on an easy Descent, by which Means the upper Part is clean and dry, but the lower End much otherwise.

It is difficult to determine at what Time Margate Pier was first built; but as, since the Inning of the Level on the S. Side of this Island, the Sea has borne harder on the E. and N. Sides, so that the Land on each Side the Creek was, in Process of Time, quite washed away by the Sea, the Inhabitants were obliged to build a Pier, to prevent their Town from being overflowed. This Pier was at first but small, and went but a little Way from the Land; but the Cliffs still continuing to wash away, it has been by Degrees enlarged to what it now is. This Pier is maintained and preserved by certain Rates or Payments, called Droits, for all Goods and Commodities shipped or landed.

Provisions here are good, but in general dear. Large Quantities of Fish are taken, the finest of which bear a good Price, the rest are sold cheap enough. The principal House of Entertainments is the New Inn, kept by Mitchener. The Bathing-rooms are not large, but convenient. There are three of these Rooms which employ eleven Machines till near the Time of High-water, which, at the ebb of the Tide, sometimes runs two or three hundred Yards into the Bay. The Sands are so safe and clean, and every Convenience for bathing is carried to so great Perfection, that it is no Wonder this Place should be frequented by such Multitudes of People, who go into the Sea either for Health or Pleasure. Two Physicians usually reside here, during the Summer Season. The Hoys usually leave Margate on Friday or Saturday, and London on Wednesday or Thursday. Passengers pay 2s 6d. and the Freight of Baggage is inconsiderable. They sometimes make the Passage in eight Hours, and at others in two or three Days, just as the Winds and Tides happen to be for, or against, them. The Assembly Room here is a Part of the New Inn; it stands on the Parade, and commands a fine View of the Harbour and Roads. Here is a Play-House, where a Company of Comedians from Canterbury perform three Times in the Week. It is usual to walk for some Time after Bathing. The Places most frequented for this Purpose are the Parade, the Fort, and the Rope Walk. When the Tide is ebb'd, many Persons go on the Sands, to collect Pebbles, Shells, Sea-weeds, &c. which altho' of no great Value, are esteemed as Matters of Curiosity by those to whom such Objects have not been familiar. These Sands extend, for some M. along the Shore, quite smooth and dry, at low Water, and may be passed with Safety 6 Hours in the Day. Here are those venerable Monuments of Antiquity,

the Banks of Hacken-Down, or Field of Battle-Axes. There are two Tumuli or Barrowes, of Earth, the Tombs of some of the chief Officers, killed in a bloody battle, fought on this Spot, between the Saxons, English, and the Danes, in the Reign of King Ethelwolf, in the year 853. In the Light House, which is a strong octagon Building of Flint, on an Eminence near the Cliff, on the Point of the North Foreland, a Fire of Coals is kept blazing all Night, on the Top of it, for the Direction of Mariners. As Parties resort thither for dining, Tea, &c two Booths are built for their Reception, and Attendance is given by the Light-keeper.

RAMSGATE, in this Isle, is a very neat Sea-port Town, with many good Houses, but no great Trade. The new Pier, now building there, attracts the Admiration of all Strangers, being the finest of its Kind in England, or perhaps in the World. It is built chiefly of white Purbeck Stone, and extends itself into the Ocean near 800 Feet, before it forms an Angle. Its Breadth at Top is 26 Feet, including a strong Parapet, which runs all along the Outside of it. Its Depth admits of a gradual Increase from 18 to 36 Feet. The Front, which faces to the S. is, or (to speak more properly) will be, of a polygonal Figure. The Angles, of which there will be 5 on a Side, of 160 Feet each, or nearly so, with Octagons at the Ends of 60 Feet, joined to the Works already carried on in straight Lines, will complete the whole Design, leaving an Entrance of 200 Feet into a noble and capacious Harbour. This is intended as a Place of Refuge for Ships to flee to in hard Gales of Wind from S. E. to E. N. E. when they are exposed to the utmost Danger in the Downs. At Manston, in this Parish, is a very large Cavern, cut out of the Chalk, and supported by Pillars of the same. It being esteemed curious, many Strangers think it worth a Visit.

FEVERSHAM, 48 M. from Lond. commodiously situated in the most plentiful Part of this County, has a Bay or Creek from the Swale, very useful to Commerce; it consists chiefly of one long Street, but is very populous. Near this Place are some antient Pits, 100 Feet deep, very narrow at the Top, but for what Use is uncertain. About half a M. from the Town, there appears in the Cliff, a Stratum of Shells of the white Conchites, in a greenish Sand, not above 2 Feet from the Beach. The Abbey was founded by King Stephen, A. D. 1148. and now belongs to the Marquis of Rockingham. 'Tis so antient a Town,

Town, that it was a royal Demesne in 802, and in Kenulfe's Charter, called the Kings little Town. King Athelstan in 903, summoned a great Council here, in which he enacted several Laws. Here King James II. was stopped on board a Smack, when flying away to France, on the Arrival of the Prince of Orange.

MILTON, 10 M. from Rochester, 42 from Lond. The Church is near a M. from the Town, which has a Port for Barges, but is hid among the Creeks of that called the E. Swale, that it is hardly to be seen, though it is a large Town, with a considerable Market for Corn, Fruit, and other Provisions; but it is most remarkable for the Quantity and Goodness of its Oysters.

GRAVESEND, 22 M. from Lond. is a populous Place, full of Seamen: The Church is one of the 50 new ones, built by Act of Parliament.

WOOLWICH, 3 M. from Greenwich, 9 from Lond. is reckoned, in Point of Seniority, the Mother Dock of the royal Navy, and to have furnished as many Ships of War, as any two Docks in Engl. The whole Place is taken up with it; the Gun Yard is called the Warren or Park, where they make Trial of their Guns, Mortars, &c. 7 or 8000 Pieces of Ordnance have been laid up here at one Time for Ships and Batteries, together with Stores of all Kinds in great Plenty: The largest Ships may ride here safely, even at low Water: A Guard Ship generally rides here, especially in Time of War: Its Church is also one of the 50 new ones.

GREENWICH, 5 M. from Lond. formerly noted for being the Harbour of the Danish Fleet; after which the Town was remarkable for being a royal Seat, built by Humphry Duke of Gloucester. On the Top of a Hill in the Park, there is a most delightful Prospect of the winding River, Lond. green Meadows, &c. Here King Charles II. erected a royal Observatory. The Earl of Northampton built an Hospital here, and liberally endowed it; but what Greenwich particularly boasts of is, that the immortal Queen Elizabeth was born there. It has since been rendered remarkable, by a magnificent Hospital for decayed Seamen, who have served their King and Country. This sumptuous Edifice is scarce to be parallel'd in the World; its noble Hall is finely painted by the late Sir James Thornhill: There is also a fine Statue of K. George II. on a Pedestal in

the Area, fronting its noble Terrace by the Thames, and a most elegant Chapel is lately erected. The number of disabled or superannuated Seamen maintained here are about 1000: The several Benefactions to this noble Charity, hung up the Entrance of the Hall, amount to 58,209l. beside the late Earl of Derwentwater's Estate of near 6000l. a Year, voted by Parliament to this Use. Its Parish Church is one of the 50 new ones.

The Heath near this Town, called Black-Heath, perhaps from its black Soil, enjoys a good Air, and has been the Scene of several Actions with Rebels, as well as the Rendezvous of royal Armies, On the S. Side of it is an Hospital, built by Sir John Morden. It is a spacious Structure, in the Form of a College, for the Reception of decayed Merchants, to the Number of 40.

CHARLTON, on the N. Side of the Heath, is a pleasant well-built Village, with one of the finest Churches in the county.

DEPTFORD, is the first Town from Lond. in the county of Kent, which, though it has no Market, is divided into upper and lower Towns, and has 2 Churches, the newest of which is one of the 50 new Churches, lately built by the Commissioners; but what it is more remarkable for, is the noble Dock, lately much enlarged; it has a wet Dock of two Acres, for Ships, and another of an Acre and a half for Masts, with all necessary Offices, &c. Here is a Corporation, for the Benefit of Seamen and Navigation, in the Form of a college, called Trinity-house.

The chief Antiquities, &c. of Kent. Mallory Abbey, was founded by Edmond, Brother to Athelstan, A. D. 944.

Reculver Abbey, of which the Towers still remain, was built by one Bassa, a priest, A. D. 669.

Hever Castle, was built by Thomas de Hever, in the Reign of Edward III. It is now the Seat of Robert Humfrey's, Esq.

Cowling Castle, was built by Lord Cobham, in the Year 1381.

Saltwood Castle, was built by the Romans. In the Year 1036; Halden, a noble Saxon, gave it to Egelnoth Archbishop of Canterbury; but, in Process of Time, it came to Sir Brooke Bridges, Bart. in whose Family it still continues,

A Fortification near Woolwich, on the River Rave6sborn, the Area of which is enclosed with treble Ramparts and Ditches, very high



high and deep, near 2 M. in compass: It is supposed to be a Work of the Romans, but when, is uncertain.

A hard Floor or Pavement near Himton, on the Medway. It lies about 6 Yards below the Surface of the Ground, and is composed of Shell or Shell-like Stones, an Inch Deep, and several Yards over: Though they are of the conchite Sort, and resemble the testaceous Kind of Sea Fish, yet it does not appear, that any Floods from the River ever reached so far as this Place.

Keith-Coty-House, a Monument of large Stones near Aylesford, some pitched on one End, others lying across; supposed to be the Tombs of Kentegern and Horbus, 2 Danish Princes, killed here in Battle.

Richborough Castle, 1 M. from Sandwich, is a most noble Remnant of Roman Antiquity built in the Time of Theodosius. It appears to have had two Gates; a large one in the Middle of the Western Wall, and a lesser in the Northern: This Gate, having within a century had the Figure of a Woman's Head over it in Stone, which was imagined by some to be that of Q. Bertha, was called the Maiden Gate. The Walls, on 3 Sides, are pretty entire; and the old Walls of a Tower, built with Flints and long Bricks, cemented with a Sort of Sand, which by Time is become as hard as a Stone: Roman Coins are often found here. In the Way from hence to Sandwich, upon an Eminence, is the Remainder of an Amphitheatre, made, of Turf, supposed to have been for the Exercise or Diversion of the Roman Garrison. Before Sandwich Gate are 2 Roman Tumuli, and to the S. on the Sea-shore, are 6 large Celtic Tumuli, at equal Distances;

Seats of the Nobility and Gentry.

Knowle, near Sevenoaks, belonging to the D. of Dotset.

Hothfield, near Ashford, belonging to the E. of Thanet.

A Seat at Eastwell, in the same Neighbourhood, belonging to the E. of Winchelsea.

Lees Court, six Miles from Canterbury, belonging to the Lord Sondes.

Earl Stanhope's, at Chevening, near Sevenoaks.

Cobham-Hall, six Miles from Chatham, belonging to the E. of Darnley.

Earl of Jersey's, at Westram, five M. from Sevenoaks.

Earl of Ailesford's, at Ailesford.

Earl of Dartmouth's, on Black-heath.

Earl Cowper's, at Wingham, near Sandwich  
Hewer Castle, six Miles from Tunbridge, belonging to the E. of Waldegrave.

Earl of Egmont's, at Charlton, near Black-heath.

Leeds Castle, 5 M. from Maidston, belonging to the Hon. Robert Fairfax, Esq; was built by the noble Family of Crevequer, and forfeited, with the Manor, by Robert Son of Hamon de Crevequer, for his adhering to the Barons.

Linsted-Lodge, near Faversham, belonging to Lord Teynham.

Fairlawn, near Tunbridge, belonging to Lord Vane.

Penshurst, near Tunbridge, belonging to William Penry, Esq.

Bromley-House, a Seat of the Bishop of Rochester.

The Mote, near Maidstone, belonging to L. Romney.

Says-Court, near Deptford, belonging to Mr. Evelyn.

Sir Gregory Page's, at Black-heath.

Sir John Shaw's, and Sir W. Fytche's, near Eltham.

Right Hon. William Pitt's at Hayes near Bromley.

Cleve, near Morgate, belonging to Robert Fuller, Esq.



IS pent up in narrow Bounds, between Yorkshire on the E. and the Irish Sea on W. on the S. Side towards Cheshire 'tis broader, but gradually grows narrower towards the N. where it borders on Westmoreland, and there 'tis divided by an Arm of the Sea, so as a considerable Part lies beyond the Bay, and joins to Cumberland. This maritime County is 68 Miles in Length from N. to S. and 40 in Breadth from E. to W. It contains 27 Market Towns, 60 Parishes (some of which are very large) besides Chapels as big as many Parish Churches, and 894 Villages. It enjoys a serener Air than any other maritime County, being the least subject to Fogs; so that the People are generally strong and healthy, except near the Fens and Sea Shore, besides certain moist and unwholesome Spots of Ground called Mosses; but they yield Turf for Fuel, and Marl for cultivating the Land. The Soil where plain and level yields mostly Store of Wheat and Barley; and though the hilly Parts on the E. Side are generally stony and barren, yet the Bottoms of those Hills produce excellent Oats. The Pastures render the Cattle of a larger Size than those of any other County, and their Horns wider and bigger. Here is Plenty of Timber, Coal and Cannel Coal, (which not only makes a much clearer Fire than Pitt Coal, but is capable of a Polish like Marble, and will not soil a Handkerchief, though as black as jet) with Mines of Lead, Iron and Copper, and Quarries of Stone, &c. It sends two Knights for the Shire to Parliament, and two for each of the Boroughs of Lancaster, Preston, Newton, Wigan, Clithero and Liverpoole.

LANCASTER, the Shire Town, 233 M. from London, has its Name from the River Lune, on the Side of which it is situated near its Mouth, and gives Name to the whole County; 'tis the ancient Longvicum mentioned in the Itinerary. Here are frequently found the Coins of Roman Emperors, especially where the Benedictine Friars had a Cloyster, which they say was the Area of an ancient City burnt to the Ground in 1322 by the Scots. After this Conflagration they built nearer the River, by a green Hill, upon which stands a Castle, and on the Top of it a handsome Church; at the Bottom of it there is a very fine Bridge over the Lon, and on the steepest Part of it hangs a Piece of very ancient Roman Wall, now called Wery-Wall. In digging a Cellar several Cups were found that had been used in Sacrifices. It was formerly more remarkable for Agriculture than Commerce;

but is much improved in the latter, being at present a populous, thriving Corporation, with a tolerable Harbour and Custom-House. The County Assizes are held in the Castle, which is one of the fairest Monuments of Antiquity in this Kingdom. The Ditch was made by the Emperor Adrian, A. D. 124, and the Garrison he placed there erected for their better Security a Tower towards the W. A. D. 305, Constantine Chlorus, Father of Constantine the Great, built another Tower facing the Town; both which are now standing. The beautiful Tower, now called the Gatehouse, was erected by John Earl of Morton and Lancaster. In the Shire Hall, above the Bench, are the King's Arms, with W. M. above, and below it this Inscription, Let Judgment run down as Waters, and Righteousness as a mighty Stream. It has a very large Market for Cattle. Vessels of 70 Tons go from hence to America with Hardware and Woollen Manufactures; but the Country hereabouts is so thinly peopled by Reason of the Barrenness of the Country, that they cannot take off the Sugars these Ships import.

PRESTON, 18 M. from Lancaster, 211 from Lond. is said to have risen out of the Ruins of Ribbleschester. It is a beautiful Place, and has a large Stone Bridge over the Ribble; which plentifully supplies it with Fish, Coal, and other Commodities. This Place, for its Situation, delightful Eminence, handsome Streets, and Variety of Company that board here, is reckoned one of the prettiest Retirements in England. Its Saturday Market is as considerable as any N. of Trent, for Corn, Fish, Fowl, &c. There are Traces of a Roman Military Way over the Neighbouring Common, from Ribchester to the Mouth of the Ribble.

NEWTON, 5 M. from Wigan, 187 from London, stands almost in the Center betwixt Wigan and Warrington, chiefly of Note for a Charity School founded in 1707, and endowed with 2000l. by Mr. Hornby. The Rectory of Winwick, to which Newton is only a Chapel, is esteemed worth 800l. per Annum.

WIGAM, or Wigin, 195 M. from London, stands pleasantly near the Rise of a Rivulet, called Duglefs, and is a well built Town, in the high Post Road to Lancaster. It is famous for the Manufacture of Coverlets, Rugs, Blankets, and other Sorts of Bedding; and for its Pit Coal and Iron Work. It has a stately Church, one of the best endowed in

County, and the Rector is always Lord of the Manor.

LIVERPOOL, 14 from Wigam, 185 from Lond. is not a very antient Town, but very neat and populous; and the most flourishing Sea Port in these Parts, nearly equal to the City of Bristol. The Customs are increased 8 or 10 Fold within these 50 Years. The Inhabitants are very numerous, and a great Number of them Merchants, who, notwithstanding their out of the Way Situation, drive an incredible Trade with great Success, and very large Stocks to all the Northern and Southern Parts of the World; so that there is no Trade but that of Turkey, Greenland, and the East Indies, in which they are not concerned. They import almost all Kinds of foreign Goods, have a large inland Trade, and share in that to Ireland and Wales, with Bristol. 'Tis also the most convenient and most frequented Passage to Ireland, standing at the Mouth of the Mersee River, or Liverpool Water, as the Sailors call it. The Harbour is defended on the S. Side by a Castle, and on the W. by a Tower, on the River Mersee, a stately strong Piece of Building, but the Town, is quite open. It has four handsome Churches, one of which is but lately built. All the new Buildings are very handsome, in large spacious clean Streets: the Houses being of Brick, and as much like those of London as possible, only not quite so high. They have a fine Town-House standing upon 12 Free Stone Pillars and Arches, and under it is their Exchange. The wet Dock with its Iron Flood-gates at the E. End of the Town, is the only Thing of its Kind in Britain, and is a most noble Work; for though it has been attended with very great Expence, it fully answers the End, by accommodating the Town, in all the essential Parts of the Marine Business, whether laying up Ships, or fitting them out, it being capable of containing 80 or 100 Sail, which may lie very quiet here, being sheltered by the Town from the W. and N. Winds, and by the Hills from those of the E. The Custom-House is a commodious elegant Structure. There is a navigation from hence up the Mersee for Ships of Burthen, as high almost as Warrington; and also up the South Channel, which they call the River Weaver. By this Navigation they fetch their Rock Salt, which is dug out of the Earth both in this County and Cheshire, and shipped off here in great Quantities, not only for Devonshire, Bristol, and other Parts of Somersetshire, but to London, and other S. Parts of Great Britain, where it is dissolved in Sea Water, and boiled into a stronger and finer Sea Salt, of which the

Dutch make the St. Ube's Salt, and cure their Herrings with it.

LIVERPOOL has been beautified with many handsome Buildings of hewn Stone. The Free School is a large and beautiful Structure, formerly a Chapel; at the W. End whereof was a Statute of St. Nicholas, long since destroyed. Here are several Alms-houses, Work-houses, &c. The Freemen of Liverpool are Freemen of Bristol, Waterford and Wexford in Ireland.

The Mersee abounds with Salmon, Codfish, Flounders, Turbets, Plaife and Smelts, and at full Sea 'tis more than two Miles over. There is a Ferry here, and when People land on this Side, they are carried through the Water for a little Way on the Backs of Men, who waid Knee deep in the Mud to take them out of the Boats. Many enlargements or Improvements of this Harbour have been made pursuant to Acts of Parliament.

WARRINGTON, 182 Miles from London, has a fine Stone Bridge over the River Mersee, that leads into Cheshire, and is a pretty large, neat, old built, but populous and rich Town, with a considerable Market; and famous for Malt. As it lies on the great Road to Carlisle and Scotland, it has always been judged a Place of the utmost Importance in a Time of War; and therefore the English Forces took Care to secure it during the Rebellion in 1745. The Town has a good Country Trade, and a particular Market every Week for Linen.

MANCHESTER, 68 M. from York, 181 from Lond. stands near the Conflux of the Irk with the Irwell; and is so much improved in this and the last Century, that tho' it is neither incorporated, nor has the Privilege of sending Members to Parliament. yet, as an inland Town, it has the best Trade of any in these Northern Parts, and surpasses all the Towns thereabouts in Buildings, and Number of Inhabitants, Manufactures, spacious Infirmary and College. The Fustian Manufacture, called Manchester Cottons, for which it has been famous for almost 150 Years, has been much improved of late, by some Inventions of dying and printing, which, with the greatest Variety of other Manufactures, known by the Name of Manchester Goods, as Ticking, Tapes, Filleting and Linen Cloth, enrich not only the Town, but the whole Parish, and render the People industrious. Above 100 Years ago there were reckoned 20,000 Communicants in this Parish, since which Time the Inhabitants are much more numerous.



numerous in Proportion to the Increase of their Trade. A new Parish was erected, and a Church built in it, 1712, dedicated to St. Ann; and a third Church has since then been built, and dedicated to St. Mary, 1756; besides which the Town has been very much improved by the building of many handsome Streets of Houses. The Collegiate Church is also very large and beautiful, with a Chair remarkable for its curious carved Work, and a famous Clock that shews the Age of the Moon. The three most remarkable Foundations here are a College, an Hospital, and a public School. These were anciently endowed, but the Additions and Improvements in the Buildings, and the many considerable Donations whereby the same are rendered more extensively useful, is greatly to the Honour of the Benefactors, to the Credit of the Place, and deserving the Notice of Travellers.

As Hague in Holland is deservedly called the most magnificent Village in Europe, so Manchester may, with equal Propriety, be said to be the greatest Village in England; the highest Magistrate being only a Constable or Headborough; though it is more populous than York, or many other Cities in England. The People, including those in the Suburbs on the other Side of the River, are not less than 50,000. Here is not only a spacious Market-place, but a modern Exchange. For the Space of about three Miles above the Town it has no less than 60 Mills. The Weavers have Looms here by which they work 24 Laces at once; an Invention for which they are obliged to the Dutch.

ROCHEDALE, 13 Miles from Manchester, 193 from Lond. is another Town of good Trade and stands in a Valley on the R. Roch, under the Hills, called Blackstone Edge; which are sometimes covered with Snow in August. 'Tis of late Years much improved in the Woollen Manufacture.

BURY, 9 M. from Manchester, is a Town also of good Trade, on the Irwell; it is employed in the Fustian Manufacture, and drives a considerable Trade in coarse Goods, called Half-thicks and Kerfies, for which there is a great Market, though the Town lies out of the Way, and at Foot of the Mountains, that otherwise it would not be much frequented.

BOLTON, four M. from Bury, is a Staple for Fustians of divers Sorts, especially those called Augsburg and Milan Fustians, which are brought to its Markets and Fairs from all Parts of the County: Here are also Medicinal

Waters. The old Earl of Derby was beheaded here for proclaiming King Charles the Second.

KIRKHAM, six M. from the Irish Sea, 10 from Preston, stands near the Ribble, and has a Free School well endowed with three Masters, by Mr. Colborn, Citizen of London. It is situate in that Part of the Country called Field Land, between the Ribble and a little River some Miles S. of Lancaster. In many Places on this Coast the Inhabitants gather great Quantities of Sand, which having lain some Time, they put into Troughs with Holes in them, pour Water on it, and boil the Lees into a white Salt.

ORMSKIRK, 10 M. from Liverpool, is a handsome Town with a good inland Trade, but is of most Note for a bituminous Earth, from which an Oil resembling that of Amber is extracted, that preserves raw Flesh, and serves the Country People instead of Candles; and in the adjacent Country there is a Mineral Spring, called Moudlin Well, handsomely walled in and covered; the Waters of which have performed notable cures. 'Tis impregnated with Sulphur, Vitriol, Oker, and a marine Salt, united with a bitter purging Salt. It used to throw up marine Shells in great Quantities, notwithstanding it is situated far from the Sea or any Salt Rivers, till they found a Way to keep them down together with the Sand, by laying Mill-stones upon the Spring.

HAWKSHED, 30 M. from Lancaster, 263 from Lond. is a Town of good Trade in Cloth, in that Part of the Country which lies towards Cumberland and Westmoreland; it stands on the River Foss. Between this Place and the River Dudden is the Promontory, properly called Fourness, which has the Isle of Walney lying along by it, and a small Arm of the Sea between. The Entrance to it is defended by a Fort called the Pile of Fouldery, situated upon a Rock in the middle of the Water.

CARTMEL, 248 Miles from London, lies among the Hills called Cartmel Fells, and has a Harbour for Boats, where the River Ken falls into the Ocean. Here is an elegant Church built in the Form of a Cathedral, once a Priory of Canons regular, and a good Market for Corn, Sheep and Fish.

At Wraysholm Tower in this Neighbourhood, a medicinal Spring was lately discovered, which is much frequented in Summer for the Cure of the Stone, Gout, Worms, Itch, &c.

POULTEN lies near the River Skippon, and the Mouth of the River Wire, which advances its Trade, and it is noted for a good Pearl-fishing.

The antient Places of most Note in this County are,

Mancunium, (Manchester) which seems to have taken Part of its Name from the Roman one; and what is now called Knock Castle, where many Antiquities have been found, was the Scite of the Roman Castrum; the Foundation of the Castle Wall and Ditch still remain in Castlefield, as it is called.

Ribodunum (Ptolemy's Rigodunum) is no other Place than Ribbleshester, which produces a variety of Roman Remains; and, as considerable as it is now, gave Rise to Preston. A great many Roman Coins have been found at Coln and Burnley, both small Market Towns.

Bremetonacum is Overborough, where the Lac falls into the Lon; it carries Antiquity in the latter Part of its present Name, and has the Tradition of the Inhabitants on its Side, who tell of a spacious City that was there formerly, and from the Evidence of Roman Coins, Inscriptions, &c.

Holland Priory, originally a College for Canons secular; but in 1319, was converted into a Priory of Benedictines: it is now a Parochial Church.

Clithero Castle, built about the Year 1178, it stands at the foot of Pendle Hill. Gleaston Castle, erected about the Year 1340, to prevent the inroads of the Scots.

Principal Seats of the Nobility and Gentry.  
The Duke of Hamilton's, at Ashton-hall.  
Lord Willoughby of Parham, at Shaw-place and Worsley.

Haigh, Sir Roger Bradshaigh's Bart.

Lord Viscount Molineux, at Croxteth-hall.

Mr. Cheetham, at Turton-chapel.

Hulme, the Seat, of the Bland's, Lords of the Town of Manchester, by Marriage with the Heiress of the Mosellie's.

Kirkby-croft-house, the Seat of the Kirkby's who have been Owners of it since the Conquest.

Bigland, the Seat of John Bigland, Esq;



**I**S a large maritime County, bounded on the S. by the River Welland, which divides it from Northamptonshire; on the N. by the Humber, which separates it from Yorkshire; on the E. by the German Ocean; and on the W. by some Parts of Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, and Rutlandshire. It is about 60 Miles in Length, 35 in Breadth, and 180 in Circumference; contains thirty Hundreds, one City, 34 Market Towns, 688 Parishes, and about 1556 Villages. It has many large Rivers, particularly the Nen, Welland, Gwash, Witham, Bane, Trent, and Ankam. The inland Parts produce Corn, the Fens Coal-seed, and the richest Pastures, so that their Cattle are larger than those of any other County, except Somersetshire.

It is divided into three Parts, Holland, Kesteven, and Lindsey.

### I. HOLLAND.

The principal Town in Holland is Boston, or Botolph's Town. 114 M. from London, built on the River Witham, which is navigable to Lincoln, and inclosed here with artificial Banks. It has a wooden Bridge over it. About the End of Edward I. Reign it was burnt down by Villains in the Disguise of Monks and Priests, who came in the Fair Time and carried away the Merchant Goods. It was made a Staple for Wool, and the Merchants of the Hans Towns fixed their Guild here; it is a pleasant well built Town, and has a good foreign and Inland Trade. Its Church is reckoned the largest Parish Church without cross Ayles in all the World. It is 300 F. long within the Walls, and 100 wide, handsomely ceild with Irish Oak, supported by tall and slender Pillars. It has 365 Steps, 52 Windows and 12 Pillars, answerable to the Days, Weeks, and Months of the Year. Its Tower or Steeple is famous for its Height and Workmanship, being 282 Feet high. It has a beautiful Octagon Lanthorn on the Top, which is seen near 40 M. every Way, but especially on the Sea as far as the Entrance of the dangerous Channels called Lynn-Deeps and Boston-Deeps, so that it is the Guide of Mariners as well as the Wonder of Travellers. The Town has a commodious Haven, and is plentifully supplied with fresh Water by Pipes from a Pond inclosed in the great Common called the West Fenn. The Land is very rich, feeding vast Numbers of large Sheep and Oxen. John Fox the Martyrologist was born here.

Near this Town is Tattershal Castle, belonging to the Family of Clinton Earls of Lincoln. The Parish church was made collegiate, and endowed with Lands, in the 17th of Hen. VI.

**KIRKTON**, or Kirton, 3 M. from Boston, took its Name from its Kirk or church, a fine stately Building in Form of a cathedral, and gives it to its Hundred, in which are four Villages of the same Name.

**DUNNINGTON**, 7 M. from Boston, has a Port for Barges, and is remarkable for large Quantities of Hemp and Hempsced brought here.

**CROWLAND**, 9 M. from Spalding, 88 from Lond. has a church, the Remains of its once famous Abbey, founded about the Year 716. It stands among the Fens, and its three Streets are separated from one another by Water courses, so that the People go in Boats to milk their Cows. There is a communication by a Bridge over-against the West End of the Abbey, built in a triangular Form to answer the Streets; 'tis so curious a Fabric as not to be equalled in England, if in Europe; it is formed on three Segments of a circle meeting in one Point, and each Base they say stands in a different county, viz. Lincolnshire, Cambridge-shire, and Northamptonshire. 'Tis also situate upon the center of the conflux of the River Nyne with the Welland. Here is great Plenty of Fish and wild Ducks in their Season; the latter in the month of August are so numerous being brought thither by decoy Ducks, that they sometimes drive 3000 into a Net at a Time by Dogs trained to it. There are many Pools in and near the Town for the Liberty of fishing there, and these they call their Corn Fields, because none grows within five Miles of them. The fenny boggy Soil being impassable for Carts has occasioned this Proverb; That all the Carts which come to Crowland are shod with Silver.

**SPALDING**, 9 M. from Crowland, 10 from Deeping, and 98 from Lond. is a much neater Town, and more populous than could be expected, in a Place encompassed with Lakes, Canals, and Rivers; for the Drains of Boston and Langtoft centre upon it, and the Welland almost incloses it, over which there is a Bridge with a navigable Port, which, though but small, has several Barges. It has a handsome large Market, and a free Grammar School.

### II. KESTEVEN.

**STAMFORD** is an antient Town, 56 M. from Lincoln and Northampton, and 83 from Lond. it sends Members to Parliament, and stands upon the River Welland, which is navigable to it by Barges. On the South Bank of it was formerly a strong Castle, called Stamford



ford Baron, and from a Butcher's Dog seizing a mad Bull and entertaining the Earl of Warren with the Sport, the cruel Practice of Bull-baiting took its Rise here; for he gave the Meadow for a common to the Butchers, on condition they should find a mad Bull six Weeks before Christmas. The Town is finely situate on the Declivity of a Hill to the River; has a Stone Bridge of five Arches over the Welland, a handsome Town Hall and six Parish churches, in one of which, viz. St. Martin's, Cecil Lord Burleigh lies buried, in a splendid Tomb; and in that adjoining to the Bridge is a fine Monument of the late Earl and Countess of Exeter, in white Marble, with their Figures cumbent as big as the Life, and done at Rome. Over against this church is the George Inn, reckoned the largest in Engl. but the Bull Inn is much the finest, being a handsome Free Stone Edifice, which in many countries would pass for a Palace. The chief Trade is Malt, Sea-coal and Free Stone.

GRANTHAM, an antient Town on the River Witham, 10 M. from Sleaford, 105 from London, is a neat Town, sends Members to Parliament, and has Abundance of good Inns of great Resort. It is well built: Here is a fine large Church with a handsome Spire of Stone 280 Feet high; and by a Deception of the Sight seems to stand awry. A good Free School was built and endowed here by Bishop Fox, where Sir Isaac Newton received his first Education.

SLEAFORD, 14 M. from Lincoln, 102 from Lond. the only Town of Note besides in this Division, stands in a pleasant Valley, near the Head of the River Lea. It has a large Parish Church of good Architecture, a Free School, and a well endowed Hospital; has a considerable Trade in Corn, Cattle, and a large Market-place. Here are the Ruins of a Castle built by Alex. Bp. of Lincoln. The River runs here with such Rapidity, that it is never frozen; and within the Town, and two M. below, it drives five Corn Mills, two Fulling Mills and a Paper Mill, and then falls into the Witham. This is called New Sleaford, to distinguish it from Old Sleaford in its Neighbourhood.

### III. LINDSEY Division, containing,

**L**INCOLN City, 128 M. from Lond. antiently called Nicol. 'Tis built on the Side of a Hill, at the Bottom of which runs the River Witham in three small Channels, over which are several Bridges. It is said in Doom's-Day Book to have had 1070 Houses,

and to be very populous. The Cathedral was esteemed the Glory of Lincoln; for its Magnificence and Elevation is such, that the Monks concluded it would chagrin the Devil to look at it, and thence a fly four Look by a proverbial Expression is compared to the Devil's looking over Lincoln. The City formerly abounded with Monasteries, Churches, &c. So that many Barns, Stables, and even Hogsties seem to be the Ruins of them, from the Stone Walls, and arched Windows and Doors. The River on the W. Side of the Town the Hill forms itself into a great Pool, called Swan Pool, from the great Number of Swans on it. The Roman North Gate, called Newport Gate, still remains entire; it is a vast Semicycle of Stone not cemented, but as it were wedged in together; and near this Gate is another curious Piece of Roman Workmanship called the Mint Wall, with alternate Layers of Brick and Stone, now still about 16 Feet high and 40 long. In other Parts of the City are many Remains of the old Roman Wall, and several Funeral Monuments of the Normans have been dug up over-against the Castle. To the W. is an Intrenchment made by King Stephen, and here are carved in Stone the Arms of John o'Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster. In the Center of the old Castle, which was built by the Romans, and repaired by the Saxons, is a modern Structure where the Assizes are held. The City is a County of itself, and has extensive Power and Privileges. Here are four Charity Schools, in which are 120 Children (30 to each) taught by Widows of Clergymen. On the Down of Lincoln is sometimes seen that large but rare Bird called the Bustard: the Country hereabout is very rich and agreeable; the noble Tract of Lincoln Heath extending like Salisbury Plain above 50 M. The Cathedral, or Minster of Lincoln, is a stately Gothic Pile of excellent Workmanship, and reckoned by some equal to that of York, successively brought to Perfection by several of its Bishops. Here is the finest great Bell in Engl. called Tom of Lincoln, near five Ton Weight, containing 424 Gallons Ale Measure, and near 23 Feet in compass. Among other Tombs is one of Brads for Queen Eleanor, Wife to Ed. I. and another of Catherine Swinford, third Wife of John of Gaunt, and Mother of the Somerset Family, now Dukes of Beaufort. This Pile standing on a Hill may be seen 50 M. to the N. and 30 to the S. and is one of the largest in England, and the middle or rood Tower is also reckoned the highest in the whole Kingdom. The episcopal Palace is a magnificent Structure, and was built by Remigius first Bishop of Lincoln.

**GREAT GRIMSBY**, 30 M. from Lincoln, 158 from Lond. a parliamentary Borough, is half a M. from the Humber; its chief Trade is in Coals and Salt, brought by the Humber, and was a Place of much greater Trade before the Harbour was choaked up. Here are several Streets of well built Houses, and has a large handsome church which looks like a cathedral.

**BARTON**, 14 M. from Grimsby, 160 from Lond. is a large straggling Town, but of little Note, except for a common but dangerous Ferry over the Humber to Hull.

**AXHOLM**, is a River Island in the N. W. Part of this Division, encompassed by the Trent, Dunn, and other Rivers. It is noted for producing Alabaſter and Flax in the middle Part, and a sweet Shurb called Gall or Peits in the low marshy Part. The dead Roots of Fir Trees are often found here.

**GAINSBOROUGH**, is a well built Town of good Trade upon the Trent, 137 from Lond. has a large fine Market; its church being in a very ruinous State, in 1735 was pulled down and rebuilt. Here are also several Meeting Houses, The Trent brings up Ships of good Burthen with the Tide, though 'tis near 40 M. from the Humber by Water.

**WAINFLEET**, 12 M. from Boston, 124 from Lond. though near the Fen Country called Holland, is a neat compact Town, noted for a fine Free School, and for giving Birth and Sirname to its Founder, who was Bishop of Winchester.

**HORNCASTLE**, 123 M. from Lond. an antient large well built Town on the River Bane. It plainly appears to have been a camp or Station of the Romans, not only from its castle, which was a Roman Work, but from the Roman coins often turned up in the Ground near a place where the castle stood: the Area appears to have been about 20 Acres.

**LOUTH**, 11 M. from Market Raſſin, 134 from London, is a corporate Town of good Refort, which takes its Name from Lud, a Rivulet that runs by Cockerington, and then parts into two Streams. It has a Free School, and a fair Church with a beautiful Steeple, which some think the higheſt in the County.

The chief Antiquities of Lincolnſhire are, Briggcaſterton, near Stamford, where the River Gwaſh or Waſh croſſes the Highway, is ſuppoſed to be the antient Gaufennæ.

Ponton, near the Head of the River Witham, was no doubt the antient ad Pontem of Antonius, as may be inferred not only from the Similitude of the Names, but from the Diſtances and Marks of Antiquity.

Crococalana appears to be that which is now called Ancaſter, not only from its Situation upon the Roman Highway, but from the Coins and Vaults that have been found here.

Kirkſted Abbey, near Horncastle, founded about the Year 1139, by Fitz Eudo Lord Taſterhal.

Louth-park Abbey, near Louth, founded by Alexander Biſhop of Lincoln, about the Year 1139.

Somerton-caſtle, near Lincoln Heath. This Structure is ſuppoſed to have been rebuilt by Beck, Biſhop of Durham, about the Year 1305.

The Ruins of Jorkley Hall, on the Banks of the River Trent, near Gainſborough.

Tupholm Priory, founded in Henry II. Reign.

Temple Bruer, ſituated in the Middle of the great Heath, on the S. Side of Lincoln. This Structure was Commandery of the Knights Templars, founded by a Lady Matilda de Cruz, and built in the Form of the Temple near the Holy Sepulchre in Jeruſalem, about the Time of Henry III.

At Fleet in Holland was found a large earthen Pot covered with an Oak Board, and in it three Pecks of Roman Copper Coins piled down edge-ways, moſt of them of Gallienus.

Careſdike, ſuppoſed to have been a Work of the Romans and navigable, runs a-croſs the Fens, not only of Deeping, but alſo that great Fen beyond the R. Glen, called Lindſey Level; 'tis a broad deep Channel, which formerly extended from the River Nen, a little below Peterborough to the River Witham, three M. below Lincoln, almoſt 40 Miles.

At Harlaxton, a Village near Grantham, a brazen Veſſel was ploughed up in the laſt Age but one, wherein was an old fashioned Gold Helmet ſtudded with Jewels, which was preſented to Catharine Queen Dowager of King Henry VIII. Leland ſays that in the ſame Pot, were found Beads of Silver.

The High-Dyke, commonly called the High-ſtreet, is the famous Roman high Way which paſſes from Stamford through Lincoln, and from thence to the Humber. At Hiberſtow and about a Mile from hence are to be ſeen the Foundations of Roman Buildings with Tiles, Coins, and other Marks of Roman Antiquity. As alſo near Broughton, and at Roxby was lately diſcovered a Roman Pavement; at Winterton Cliff Roman Buildings; and

and at Alkburrow, 2 M. more to the W. there is still a small square Intrenchment or Camp, now called Countess's Clofe, from a Countess of Warwick, who they say lived there, or owned the Estate. The Castle was very conveniently placed by the Romans in the N. W. Angle of the Shire, as a watch Tower over all Nottinghamshire and Yorkshire. Here are Abundance of Sea Shells, subterraneous Trees, and other Reliques of the Deluge.

At Yarborough, are the Remains of a large Roman Camp, where Pecks of Roman Coins have been found.

Other Remarkables are the Astroites, (a Kind of figured Stone, having on its Surface the Resemblance of a Star) found about Belvoir Castle. The Vale of this Name lies partly in this Shire, Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire, and abounds with Corn and Pasture.

There are many Spaws or Chalybeat Springs between Stamford and Lincoln, of which those most in Use are Bourne and Walcot, near Folkingham. The former is esteemed equal in Strength with that of Astrop Wells, and is much drank in the Summer. The other about 7 M. to the N. is deemed somewhat more purging, both by Urine and Stool.

At Scrivelby, near the River Witham, is a Manor of the Dimocks (the King's Champions) the Lord of which holds it by this Tenure, viz. that at his Coronation, he or some Person in his Name, if he be not able, shall come into the royal Presence on a War Horse, and make Proclamation that if any one shall say that the Sovereign has no Right to the Crown, he is ready to defend it with his Body against all that shall oppose it.

Near the Humber are the Remains of Thornton College or Abbey, where in taking down a Wall not many many Years ago, the Workmen found a Skeleton of a Man, with a Table, Book and Candlestick, supposed to have been immured there for some heinous Crime.

At Oumby, near Market Raslin, in the Field adjoining to the great Road between Stamford and Hull, Brass and Silver Coins have been dug up with the Figure of Rome on one Side, and this Inscription, Urbs Roma, and on the other Reverse, Pax and Tranquillitas.

At the End of Marten, near Gainsborough, a Ro. Road comes into this Co. from Doncaster, and passes by Littleburrow to Lincoln; and about a Quarter of a Mile from it are considerable Pieces of Roman Pavement.

On the Hills between Gainsborough and Ley, many Pieces of Roman Urns and Coins have been taken up.

The Castle Hill, by the Earl of Gainsborough's Church, is surrounded with Intrenchments, as 'tis said, of above 100 Acres.

Near Huntingdon, 5 M. from Grantham, is a Roman Camp called Julius Cæsar's double Trench. In 1691 a Peck of Roman coins was found in an Urn.

Near Wintringham, on the Humber, was an old Roman Town lately ploughed up, many Antiquities found.

The principal Seats of the Nobility are, The Duke of Rutland's, at Belvoir castle, on a high Precipice near Grantham. It was built soon after the conquest by Robert de Tedenio, a Norman Nobleman, to curb the Saxons. The Hill on which it stands is believed to have been a Roman Station, and known by the Name of Margidunum.

Grimsthorp, Duke of Ancaster's, 11 Miles from Grantham.

Earl of Bristol's, at Asperley, near Sleaford.

Earl of Lincoln's, at Sempringham, 10 M. from Grantham.

Lord Willoughby, of Parham, at Knath, 11 M. from Lincoln.

Doddington, Sir Thomas Hufleys.

Belton, near Grantham.—Dowager Lady Cust, Mother to the Speaker of the House of commons.—This is an elegant House, though it stands low; but in Order to remedy this Inconvenience, its late Owner (Lord Tyrconnel, erected a grand Building upon a Neighbouring Eminence, called Belle-Mount, which commands a very agreeable and extensive Prospect.

Late Sir John Tyrwhit, at Stanfield.

The Lady Dowager Ellis, at Nocton, near Lincoln.

Mr. Bertie, at Uffington.

Scrivelby Hall, an antient Barony, the Seat of Lewis Dymock, Esq; Champion of England by Virtue of that Office.



IS almost of a circular Form, bounded by Lincolnshire and Rutlandshire on the S. Warwickshire on the West Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire on the N. It is about 33 Miles in Length, 28 in Breadth, and 100 in Circumference; contains, besides Leicester Town, 13 Market Towns, 200 Parishes, 558 Villages, 6 Hundreds, besides 10 Parks. Its Soil in the S. W. Part is rich for Corn and Pasture, but so destitute of Fuel that they burn Straw, Cow-dung, &c. Here a good Sort of Cheese is made. The N. E. Parts, especially about the Wrecke, are hilly, but feed vast Numbers of Sheep. In the N. W. Parts Coals are produced in good Plenty. The S. E. produces Wheat, Barley, Pease and Oats, and most luxuriant Crops of Beans.

LEICESTER, the chief Town, and the only one sending Members to Parliament. 98 M. from Lond. 'Tis the largest, best built, and most populous in the Shire, was a considerable Town in the Time of the Romans, supposed to be the Rutæ or Rugæ Coritanorum of Antoninus; and since that Time History makes mention of 52 Parish Churches in it; but it has suffered much by Sieges, and has now but six Parishes and five Churches. Its Market is well furnished with Provisions, especially Corn. The Freemen are exempt from Toll in all Markets in England. There is an exquisite Piece of Workmanship in the High Street, in Form of our Saviour's Cross. The Hospital built by Henry Plantagenet, Duke of Lancaster, continues in a tolerable condition, and is supported by some Revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster, so as to be capable of maintaining a hundred aged Persons decently. But the most stately Edifice now is the new-Bede-House (called Wigston's Hospital) built in the Reign of Hen. VII. for 12 poor Lazars with a Chapel and Library. There is another near the Abbey for six Widows. The Inhabitants have greatly improved in their Manufacture of Stockings wove in Frames; and are thought to return in that Article 100,000l. per Annum. Before the Castle was dismantled, it was a noble Work. Its Hall and Kitchen still remain entire, and the former is so lofty and spacious that it is made the Court of Justice at the Affizes. One of the Gateways of this Palace has an Arch of curious Workmanship, and in the Tower over it is kept the Magazine for the County Militia. In a Meadow near the Town was formerly a Monastery, founded in 1143 by Robert Bossu, Earl of Leicester. Here the famous Cardinal Wolsey died. It is now a Dwelling-House, and the only thing

worth seeing is the Terrace Walk, supported by an embattled Wall, with Lunettes hanging over the River and shaded with Trees. St. Margaret's Church is a noble and elegant Structure, and famous for a Ring of ten of the most tunable Bells in the Kingdom. In St. Martin's Church is an Epitaph on one Heyric, who died in 1589, ætat. 76, lived in one House with his Wife 52 Years, and in all that Time buried neither Man, Woman nor Child, though sometimes 22 in Family; and the Widow, who lived to be 97, saw before her Death in Dec. 1611, of her children, Grand children, and Great Grand children, to the Number of 143.

HARBOROUGH, a great Thoroughfare town in the Road from London to Derby, 84 M. from the former, stands on the River Welland, near its Source, remarkable for its Fair for Cattle, which, for want of Fields belonging to the Town, they are obliged to keep in the next Parish.

BOSWORTH, 104 Miles from London, stands pleasantly upon a Hill in a wholesome Air and fruitful Soil both for Corn and Grass. The Field of Action so noted in History for the decisive Battle between the Houses of York and Lancaster, and in which Richard III. was slain, was Redmere Plain, three M. from the Town, in which are frequently dug up Pieces of Armour, Weapons, Heads of Arrows, &c.

LUTTERWORTH, 84 M. from London chiefly famous for having that great and good Divine John Wickliffe, the Day Star of our Reformation, for its Rector. The Parish Church is very handsome, with a lofty Spire, and some Years ago was beautified, but the old Pulpit is still continued in Memory of that learned and pious Divine, who died and was buried here in Peace; yet by Order of the Council of Constance his Bones were taken out of his Grave 40 Years after and burnt. The Roman Watling-street, runs on the W. Side of the Town.

ASHBY DE LA ZOUCH, 98 M. from Lond. has a handsome Church, a plentiful Market, and neat Stone Cross. Its Castle, where Charles had a Garrison, was demolished in 1648. The Ale of this Town is thought not inferior to Burton, and the Inhabitants remarkably sociable and generous. They have a Bowling-Green which is much frequented. From the Remains of the Walls of the Earl of Huntingdon's Castle here, it must have been

one of the principal in England. King James I. continued here with his whole Court for several Days; the Dinner being served up every Day by 30 poor Knights, with Gold Chains and Velvet Gowns. Near this Town is a noted Mineral Water called Griffydham.

MELTON MOWBRAY, is a large well built Town, 88 M. from Lond. has the most considerable Market for Cattle of any in this Part of England. Its Church is remarkably large and handsome, and well built in the Form of a Cross. The Town is almost surrounded by a little River called the Eye, over which it has two fine Bridges.

BURTON LAZERS, once noted for an Hospital of Lazars or Lepers, the richest in Engl. all the inferior ones being subject to its Master, as he was to the Master of the Lazars of Jerusalem.

The chief Antiquities in this County

The Bennones of Antoninus must be about Cleybrook, in the S. W. Side of the County, from the ancient Ways crossing here, and from the ancient Coins and Foundations of Buildings discovered on both Sides the Roman Way, Bendsford Bridge, not far off, is thought to have some Relation to the old Bennones.

Barrow-hill and Erdburrow, supposed to be the ancient Vernometum,

Segs-hill, or Sex-hill, 7 M. from Leicester, where six Parishes center, and set the Marks of the Bounds; 'tis one of the Roman Tumuli. Olveston Priory, built in the Reign of Hen. II. by Judge Grimbold.

Ulvescroft Priory, founded and endowed by Robert Blanchmaines, Earl of Leicester, in the Reign of Henry III.

Grace Dieu Nunnery, founded by Roisia Wife of Berham de Verdum, in the 24th Year of Henry III. for Cistercian Nuns.

Not far from Higham, near Watling-Street, some Treasure was found, and a Mahometan Talisman.

The principal Seats of the Nobility and Gentry are,

The late Duke of Montagu's, at Garrenton, ten Miles from Leicester.

The Earl of Huntingdon, at Ashby de la Zouch and Dunnington, four Miles from it.

The Earl of Harborough, at Stapleford, 13 Miles from Leicester.

Stanton Harold, Earl Ferrers, near Ashby de la Zouch.

The Earl of Stamford, at Groby, five Miles from Leicester.

The Earl of Cardigan, at Stanton Brudenel, four Miles from Bosworth.



**W**AS formerly Part of Wales, and as such described by Camden, and others, but has been reckoned Part of England since the Reign of Charles II. when it was added to the Oxford Circuit, and the Assizes held by the same Judges. It is bounded on the E. by the Rivers Wye and Monow, the former separating it from Gloucestershire, and the latter from Herefordshire; on the W. by the Romney, which divides it from Glamorganshire; on the N. by Brecknockshire and Herefordshire; and on the S. by the Severn Sea. It is about 29 M. Length, 20 in Breadth, and 84 in Circumference; contains 6 Hundreds, 8 Market Towns, 127 Parishes, and about 6490 Houses. The E. Parts are woody, and West mountainous; but in general fruitful; the Hills feeds Numbers of Cattle, Sheep and Goats; the Vallies produce Plenty of Grains and Corn.

**MONMOUTH**, 12 M. from Hereford, 127 from London, gives Name to the County, and has its own from the Mouth of the River Mynydd, at which it is situated. It is pleasantly situated between that River and the Wye, over each of which it has a Bridge. It has been a Place of Note ever since the Conquest; for the Castle, now in Ruins, was a stately Edifice at that Time. There are still remaining such Parts of its Fortifications, as shew that it was formerly very strong; and by its natural Situation might easily be made so again. The Town is in a Manner surrounded by Water, there being another River, viz. the Trothy, over which it hath also a Bridge. It has a stately Church, the E. End of which especially is curiously built. The Place carries on a considerable Traffic with Bristol by Means of the Wye.

**CHEPSTOW**, 131 M. from London, near the Mouth of the Wye, over which it has a Bridge, was a Place formerly of great Note, and is still populous. It was formerly walled round and had a Castle, part of which still remains as also a Monastery, the remaining Part of which is converted into a Parish Church. The Name is of Saxon Original, and denotes that it was then a Place of Trade and Commerce. The old Venta Silurum is about 4 M. from it; and some affirm it rose out of the Ruins of that ancient City. 'Tis built on a Hill close by the River, and has several Fields and Orchards within its Walls. 'Tis the Port for all the Towns that stand on the Rivers Wye and Lug; Ships of good Burthen may come up to it, and the Tide flows here in a violent

Manner, rising commonly 6 Fathom, or 6 and a half at the Bridge, which is a noble Fabric of Timber, no less than 70 Foot high from the Surface of the Water when the Tide is out. As half of it is in Gloucestershire, it is maintained at the Expence of both Counties. A beautiful Roman Pavement was discovered here in 1689.

**ABERGAVENY**, 142 M. from London, has its Name from the River Gaveny, which falls below it into the Usk. 'Tis encompassed with a Wall, has a strong Castle, drives a great trade in Flannel, and is a great Thorough-fare from the W. Part of Wales to Bristol by Chepstow, and from Monmouth to Gloucester.

**PENELÓPE**, 136 M. from London, a small Town chiefly noted for its Iron Mills.

**CAERLEON**, 141 M. from London, has a Wooden Bridge over the Usk, and was formerly the Seat of a Roman Legion, and, in the Time of the Britons, a Kind of University and Archbishop's See, removed afterwards to St. David's. The Houses are of Stone, but the Fortifications in Ruins.

Between this and Christ-church a Free-stone Coffin was discovered in the last Century, in which was inclosed an Iron Frame where lay a Skeleton, supposed to be that of some Person of Distinction, from a gilt Alabaster Statute found near it, representing a Man in Armour. In one Hand of the Statute was a short Sword, and in the other a Pair of Scales. In the right Hand Scale was the Bust of a Virgin, which was out-weigh'd by that of a Globe in the other Scale. The Remains of this Figure are preserved in the Ashmolean Repository at Oxford.

## Antiquities of Monmouthshire.

**Tintern Abbey**, founded about the Year 1131, by Walter Fitz-Richard de Clare.

**Lantony Abbey**, situated on the River Hoderly. It was originally a Hermitage inhabited by St. David.

**Usk Castle**, situated on the River of the same Name. It was once a magnificent Structure, and has still considerable Remains.

**Newport Castle**, at the Mouth of the River Usk.

## Seats of the Nobility and Gentry.

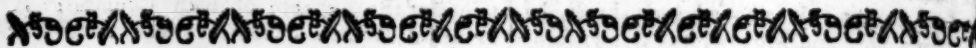
The Duke of Beaufort's, at Troy-House, near Monmouth.



Ragland Castle, belonging to the same Nobleman, nine M. from Monmouth.

Lord Abergavenny's at the Town of that Name.

The Earl of Powis's, at St. Julian's, near Caerleon.



## M I D D L E S E X.

**H**A S its Name from its Situation in the Middle, between the three Kingdoms of the E. W. and S. Saxons. It is bounded on the S. by the Thames, which divides it from Surrey; on the E. W. by the River Lea, and Mere Ditch, which divide it from Essex: on the W. by the River Coln and the Shire Ditch, which separate it from Buckinghamshire; and on the N. by Hertfordshire. It is about 21 M. in Length, 15 in Breadth, and 80 in Circumference; contains the 2 vast Cities of Lond. and Westminster, 73 Parishes, besides Chapels of Ease, and 5 Market Towns, exclusive of the said Cities; is divided into six Hundreds and 2 Liberties.

The whole County is exceeding fruitful both in Corn and Pasture, and, by the Neighbourhood of Lond. and Westminster, the most rich and populous in the Kingdom.

London is the Metropolis of Engl. the Capital of all the British Dominions, and the most celebrated City in the whole World, for the Number and Wealth of its Inhabitants, its universal Commerce, its Establishments for Learning, and its numerous Foundations of Charity. It was originally a Roman City, and founded about the Year 49.

It is situated on the N. Side of the Thames, with a gentle Rise from that noble River, and stands on a gravelly loamy Soil, which greatly conduces to the Health of its numerous Inhabitants. It is encompassed with fine Kitchen-gardens, delightful Plains, and beautiful Elevations, which are adorned with a great Number of magnificent Country-houses of its Citizens. No City in the World is better supplied with Lights, the Allowance for the publick Lamps being 10,000l. a Year, exclusive of the many private ones belonging to the principal Citizens, Taverns, &c. and with regard to Water, almost every House is furnished with Pipes, either from the Thames, the New River, or the Ponds at Hamstead.

As it would require more Room, than can

be allowed in this Epitome, to describe the several Parts of the City, and its many curious Particulars, we shall only give a short Account of the public Buildings; beginning with the Churches.

1. St. Paul's Cathedral, which is justly esteemed the most sumptuous and magnificent Protestant Church in the World. This Structure is supposed to have been founded in the Year 610, by Ethelbert, the Saxon King, on or near the Place, where formerly there was a Temple of Diana. It has several Times suffered greatly by Fire and Lightning; but by the general Conflagration in 1666, it was entirely destroyed; and afterwards rebuilt, after a Model of Sir Christopher Wren. It is built of fine Portland Stone, in Form of a Circle resembling St. Peter's at Rome. There are two Ranges of 120 Pilasters each on the Outside, one above another, besides 20 Columns at the E. and four on the W. End, besides those of the Porticoes. The Ascent to the N. Portico is by 12 Steps of black Marble, the Deck of which is supported by 6 very spacious Columns, and over them the King's Arms with the Regalia, supported by two Angels, under whose Feet are a Lion and an Unicorn. The Ascent to the South Portico is by 25 Steps, and over the Door-case is a Phoenix with its Wings expanded, in Flames, and under it the Word Resurgam. The W. Portico (to which there is an Ascent by elegant Stairs, so broad, that at least 80 Men a-breast may mount the first) is supported by 12 Columns; and above them 8 others support a Gallery, on which the History of St. Paul's Conversion is boldly carved in Bas Relief. The Roof of the Choir is supported by 6 spacious Pillars; and the Roof of the Church by 2 Rangers, consisting of 2 more. The Cupulo has 8, and there are 4 very large ones at the W. End, all of them adorned with Pilasters of the Corinthian and Composite Orders; an elegant Balcony of Iron runs round the Cupola, on the Inside, which is finely painted in Chiaro oscuro by the late Sir James Thornhill. The Floor of the Choir is of Marble, and that within the Rails of Porphyry,

Porphyry, finely polished. The Altar-piece has 4 noble Pilasters, finely painted and veined with Gold, in Imitation of Lapis Lazuli, with Enrichments and Capitals double gilt. Between the inner and outer Roof of the Church, there is a considerable Space, wherein, at the E. End. round the circular Sweep, is a whispering Place, where the Beating of a Watch may be heard, at the Distance of 110 Feet.

2. St. Mary le Bow is a large and elegant Structure; but its greatest Ornament is its Steeple, the Architecture of which excels that of any other parochial church in Europe.

St. Bridget's, or St. Bride's, is a very beautiful Structure, and most elegant Steeple: Built by Sir Christopher Wren.

4. St. Stephen Walbroke is one of the most elegant Parish Churches in Engl. and was also built by that celebrated Architect Sir Christopher Wren. It is situated behind the Mansion House; and from its Appearance on the Outside, no Person would expect to find so many beauties within.

5. Temple Church is one of the most elegant Gothic Structures in Engl. supported by neat slender Pillars of Suffex Marble. Here are many remarkable antient Monuments, particularly of 9 Knights Templars, executed in Marble in their full Proportion: 6 of them are cross-legged, and therefore supposed to have been engaged in a roisade Expedition against the Infidels in the Holy Land.

Several other Churches, besides those we have mentioned, equally merit Observation; but the Limits we are confined to, oblige us to hasten to the other public Buildings in this Metropolis.

1. The Tower. This was formerly a royal Palace, but at present the chief Fortrefs of the City. Here are kept the Artillery, and a Magazine of small Arms for 60,000 Men; here is also a beautiful and grand Horse Armoury, like those of Brussels and Dresden, where, among others, are 15 Figures of the English Kings on Horseback, both the Men and Horses as big as the Life, together with the silver Armour of John of Gaunt seven or eight Feet high. Here are kept the antient Records of the Court of Westminster; the Jewels and Ornaments of the Crown, and other Regalia; the Board of Ordnance; a Mint for coining Money; Dens for Lyons, Tygers, and other foreign Beasts, &c.

2. The Royal Exchange, situated on Cornhill, near the Middle of the City, is the finest Building of the Kind in the World. It was erected by Sir Thomas Gresham; but that Building being destroyed by the dreadful Fire in 1666, another more large and elegant was finished in 1669. 'Tis 203 Feet long without and 171 broad; and the Quadrangle within, which is a Parallelogram, is 144 Feet long and 117 broad, having Piazzas all round supported with 98 Columns, to shelter the Merchants from Sun or Rain. Over these Piazzas are 24 Niches, 18 of which are filled with Statutes of the Kings and Queens, from Ed. I to his late Majesty, all adorned with the Ensigns of Royalty, except that of James II. which is dressed in Habit of a Roman Cæsar, with a broken Batoon in his Hand. In the Center, on a Marble Pedestal 8 Feet high, is the Statue of King Charles II. in a Roman Dress.

3. London-Bridge, which connects the City to Southwark, is a very expensive, but inelegant Structure. It had two Rows of Houses on it like a Street; but these are now taken down, and the whole Fabrick repaired, which has rendered the passing over it more easy, and also prevented the many terrible Accidents, that have attended several, who have attempted to pass under the Arches in Boats, &c.

4. The Monument is a magnificent round Pillar of Portland Stone of the Doric Order, erected to perpetuate the Memory of the dreadful Conflagration of this City, in the Beginning of September 1666. It is 15 Feet Diameter, and 202 Feet high from the Ground, the exact Distance of the very Spot from it, where the Fire broke out. It stands on a Pedestal, 40 Feet high and 21 square, adorned with ingenious Emblems in Basso Relievo. Within the Pillar is a curious geometrical winding Stair-case of 345 Steps, with Iron Rails all the Way up to a fair Balcony, within 30 Feet of the Top, to which it is finely fluted on the Outside, from the Pedestal to the very Point, which resembles an Urn with a Golden Flame.

5. The Mansion House is a very grand Structure, erected on the Site of Stocks-Market, for the Residence of the Lord Mayor of this City.

6. Guild-hall, or the Town-house of Lond. is a venerable and commodious Pile of Building. The great Hall is 153 Feet in Length, 50 in Breadth, and 55 in Height. Besides the Figures of 2 Giants, which were here before the

the Fire, it is adorned with several fine Pieces of Painting, and several Colours and Standards, taken from the French at the Battle of Ramillies.

7. Sion College, near Lond. Wall, is particularly appropriated to the Use of the Clergy of Lond. who are constituted a Corporation, by the Name of the President and Fellows of Sion College. Here is a very flourishing public Library, of about 20,000 Books in most Languages and Faculties, both printed and manuscript.

8. College of Physicians, is a large and magnificent Structure, (on the W. Side of Warwick-Lane,) erected in 1682. In the Front of the Hall towards the Court, is a Statue of King Charles II. well executed in Stone; another of Sir John Cutler, on the W. Side of the anatomical Theatre; and in the great Hall a most elegant marble Bust of Dr. Harvey.

9. College of Heralds, is a neat and spacious Building, and the Hall adorned with several excellent Portrait Paintings. Here are kept Records of the Coats of Arms of all the Families and Names in England when granted, and on what Occasion.

10. Doctors Commons, is a spacious commodious Structure, with several handsome Courts. Here the Judges of the Admiralty, those of the Court of Delegates, the Court of Arches, the Prerogative Court and Office, with the Doctors that plead Causes, and the Proctors that draw up the Pleadings, all live in a collegiate Manner.

11. The two Temples, distinguished by the Inner and Middle Temples, were antiently the Dwellings of two religious Orders; namely the Knights Templars, and the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem. The Buildings are very neat, divided into several Courts, have each a spacious Hall adorned with the Portraits of several Noblemen, and very pleasant Gardens to the Banks of the Thames.

Besides the Temples, there are Inns of Chancery within the Liberties of the City, namely, Furneal's Inn. Staple's Inn, Barnard's Inn, Thavy's Inn, Clifford's Inn, New Inn and Serjeant's Inns.

12. Christ's Hospital, was formerly a house of Grey Friars, but now a royal Foundation, adjoining to Christ Church in Newgate-Street

founded by K. Ed. VI. for the Entertainment and Education of the children of poor citizens of both Sexes. A mathematical School was founded here in 1673 by K. Charles II. and a stately Writing-School was erected here in 1694 by Sir John Moor, Knight and Alderman.

13. Gresham College is a noble antient Structure, founded by Sir Thomas Gresham, for Lectures in the seven liberal Sciences. It is built of brick, round a Court 144 Feet square.

14. St. Bartholomew's Hospital is a very large and beautiful Structure, and in so flourishing a Condition, that in 7 Years 32,872 poor sick and lame People have been taken into it, and 30,543 cured and discharged.

15. Bethlem Hospital, vulgarly called Bedlam in Moorfields, is a stately Fabrick, for the Reception of poor Lunatics. It is 540 Feet in Length, and 40 in Breadth; containing a great Number of convenient Cells or small Rooms, where the Poor Patients are taken care of. Two beautiful Wings were lately added, for the Reception of such of the Lunatics as are incurable: These Wings and the Portico are each of them adorned with 4 Pilasters, Entablature, and circular Pediment of the Corinthian Order, and on a Pediment over the grand Gate, are the Figures of two Lunatics, exquisitely carved, by Mr. Cibber Father of the late Poet Laureat.

Westminster has been for many Years famous for the Palaces of our Kings, the Seat of our Law-Tribunals, and of the high Court of Parliament.

The elegant Buildings in this City and its Liberties are almost innumerable, so that we can only mention the principal in this compendious Treatise.

1. Westminster-Abbey, or the Abbey church of St. Peter, is a truly venerable Pile; and in it most of the British Monarchs have had their Scepters and Sepulchres. The Length of the Abbey is 489 Feet, the Breadth of the W. End 66, and that of the Cross Isle 189: The Height of the middle Roof is 92 Feet. The Nave and Cross-Isles of the Church are supported by 50 slender Pillars of Suffex Marble, all of the antient Gothic Order. This Structure has 12 Chapels, viz. Edward the Confessor's, Henry VII's, St. Benedict's, St. Edmund's, St. Nicholas's, St. Paul's, St. John



John Baptist's, Erasmus's, St. John Evangelist's, St. Michael's, St. Andrew's, and St. Blaise's; and in these are the funeral Monuments of many of our British Kings and Nobility. In the Confessor's Chapel are the two Chairs, in which our Kings and Queens have been crowned, ever since Ed. I. who brought hither, among other Spoils taken from the Scots in 1297, the famous marble Stone, placed under one of the Chairs, on which the Kings of Scotland had been crowned many Ages. But the Chapel of Hen. VII. is by far the most magnificent of all; and Lealand calls it the Miracle of the World. At the W. End of it are three spacious Portals of solid Brass, finely adorned with Figures of Roses, &c. which open into a Room, where the lower House of Convocation formerly sat. The Roof is supported by 12 Pillars and Arches of the Gothic Order, enriched with carved Portcullices, Figures of Fruit, &c. The Floor is paved with Marble, and the whole Building is in Form of a Cathedral, with a Nave and two Side-Isles. At the East-End is a spacious Window of painted Glass, besides 13 other Windows above, and as many below, on the N. and South Sides. Under each of the Upper Row of Windows, are 5 Figures placed in Niches, and under them an equal Number of Angels supporting imperial Crowns. Here is a most superb Monument, erected to the Memory of the royal Founder and his Queen.

It might perhaps be expected, we should here give a particular Account of the rich Shrines, stately Tombs, and costly Monuments antient and modern, with which this Church is adorned; but as the Limits we are confined to, will not admit of this, we shall refer the Reader, who desires to see a particular Account of these Monuments, to Mr. Dart's and Dr. Crull's Antiquities of this Abbey, and to Maitland's History of London.

The other Churches in this City and Liberty, which merit Attention, are St. Margaret's, adjoining to the Abbey; St. John the Evangelist's on the W. Side of Mill-Bank; St. Martin's in the Fields, near Charing-Cross; St. James's, on the S. Side of Piccadilly; St. Paul's Covent Garden, built after a design of that great Architect Inigo Jones; the Chapel of Lincoln's-Inn, by the same Artist; St. Leonard's in Shore-ditch; Christ-Church in Spitalfields; and St. Mary's, Islington.

The other public Buildings, which more particularly deserve Notice, in this City and Liberty, are,

1. Westminster-Hall, supposed originally to have been a Palace, and erected by Ed. the Confessor. The Hall is reckoned one of the largest Rooms in Europe, being 221 Feet long, 66 broad, and 90 high; and notwithstanding its Dimensions, is supported by Buttresses without one Pillar. Here the three great Courts, namely, the Chancery, King's Bench, and Common-Pleas, are held; and above Stairs, that of the Exchequer.

2. The Two Houses of Parliament, in one of which the Commons hold their Session, and in the other the Lords,

3. Westminster-Bridge, allowed to be one of the noblest Structures in Europe, is built of the finest Portland Stone, and contains 13 grand and spacious Arches.

4. The Banqueting-House at Whitehall, built by the celebrated Inigo Jones, is a lofty spacious and noble Structure of hewn Stone, and adorned with an upper and lower Range of the Ionic and composite Orders. The Roof is covered with Lead, surrounded with a Balustrade of Stone, and the Ceiling curiously painted by Rubens.

5. St. James's Palace, on the N. Side of the Park, has been generally the Winter Residence of our Kings, since the Burning of Whitehall. It is an irregular Building, and makes no extraordinary Appearance either to the Street or Park, but has many beautiful and magnificent Apartments. It was built by Hen. III. upon the ruins of an Hospital of that name. The Chapel is a royal Peculiar, exempt from all episcopal Jurisdiction. The Building is of Brick, with Battlements coped with Stone, inclining to the Gothic Order. The Service of this Chapel is like that in Cathedrals; and there belong to it a Dean, a Subdean, 48 Chaplains, who preach in their Turns before the King, 10 Priests in ordinary who read Prayers, 12 Gentlemen of the Chapel, 2 Organists, 13 Boys and their Master, a Serjeant, a Yeoman, a Groom of the Vestery, and a Bell-Ringer. Adjoining to the W. Part of the Palace, is a very handsome Structure, called the Queen's Library, from its Founder the late Queen Caroline, who placed in it a choice Collection of Books.

6. The Queen's Palace (formerly Buckingham-House) but lately purchased by his present Majesty, situated at the W. End of the Mall, in St. James's Park, now more than ever, merits the attention of the curious, from the Paintings,

Paintings, the Library and other curiosities with which his Majesty has most nobly adorned it. Among the former are to be seen those matchless Paintings, the Cartoons of the great Raphael Urbin, removed hither from Hampton Court Palace (in 1763) where they were originally deposited by K. W. III. who brought them into England.

7. The royal Palace of Somerset-House, so called from the Duke of Somerset, Uncle to Ed. VI. who erected it: Upon his Attainder it fell to the Crown. The Queen of James I. kept her Court here; and it has been generally assigned as the Residence of the Queen Dowager. The S. Front, facing the River, erected by King Charles II. after a Plan of Inigo Jones, makes a noble and beautiful Appearance, and commands a charming Prospect of the River and the Country beyond it. In a Niche, on the S. Front, is Appollo finely executed in Marble, with a Bow, Arrows, and Dogs; and a very neat Figure of Cleopatra in Brass, with her Arm twined round one of her Arms, and fixed on her Breast. Barracks have been lately built in this once sumptuous Palace for Soldiers.

8. Lincoln's Inn, is one of the 4 Inns of court, and the most flourishing of them all.—The Hall, where the Lord Chancellors have, of late Years, sat to hear causes, is beautified and adorned with an elegant Piece of Painting by the celebrated Hogarth. In the Gardens are the Statues of Julius Cæsar, Augustus, Pompey and Mark Anthony. Here is a noble Terras, extending the whole Breadth of Lincoln's Inn Fields, into which it looks and is supported by a strong Wall.

9. Gray's Inn, on the N. Side of Holborn, is another Inn of court, and has elegant Gardens, adorned with a great Variety of Terras and other Walks, Sloops, &c. There are, besides these, other Inns, stiled Inns of Chancery, namely, Clement's Inn, near St. Clement's church; and New Inn and Lyon's Inn, opposite each other in Wych Street.

10. The British Museum or Montague House, is one of the finest Structures about London.

11. The Charter-House, founded in 1611 by Mr. Thomas Sutton, citizen and Girdler of London, is one of the greatest and noblest Foundations for charity, ever given by any one man in this Nation. It retains the Name of the Charter House, from the old Priory here

of Chartreux or Carthusian Monks, which was founded in the Reign of Ed. III. and suppressed at the general Dissolution of Monasteries. Mr. Sutton endowed it with 15 Manors and other Lands, to the Amount of near 4500l. which has since been encreased to at least 6000l. per Annum, for the Maintenance of a Master or Governor, a Preacher, two School-Masters, a Physician, Register, Receiver, Treasurer, Manciple, Steward, Auditor, Organist, &c. and 80 old Men and 40 Boys in the House, besides 24 Students at the Universities; but 4 Boys being since added to the former Number, and 5 to the latter, by reason of the great Improvement of the Rents, the Pensioners and Scholars together amount to 153, besides the Officers and Servants of the House.

12. The Foundling Hospital, in Lamb's Coudit Fields, merits particular Attention.

Having thus given a short Account of what is most remarkable in the Cities of London and Westminster, we shall proceed to the other Places in this County.

St. MARY LA BÖN, but properly St. Mary Borne, is a large Village, whose Houses join to the N. W. Suburbs of London. A new Church was erected in the 15th Century, and dedicated to the V. Mary, which was also called Borne, from a Brook or Bourn in it's Neighbourhood.

HIGHGATE, 4 M. from London, had its Name from a high Gate on the Hill, erected for the Convenience of paying Toll to the Bishop of London. Its church is a chapel of ease to Pancas and Hornsey, in which last Parish is Muswell Hill, where was formerly a chapel called our Lady of Muswell, from a Well in the Neighbourhood, near which was her Image, that was frequently resorted to by Way of Pilgrimage, on account of some pretended miraculous cures performed by its Water.

HAMSTEAD, 4 M. from London, is a large pleasant Village, crowded with fine Buildings, but an irregular romantic Situation. It stands chiefly on the Side of a Hill, on which there's a Heath, with the most extensive Prospect of any within 20 M. of London.

KENSINGTON, 2 M. from London, is a Place of no Note, till K. William III. purchased the Earl of Nottingham's Seat, and converted it into a royal Palace. The Palace is an irregular Structure; but the Apartments are very fine and well disposed. The Gallery and Closet of K. William, contain a choice collection.

## Collection of original Paintings.

**ACTON** East West, the former 4, the latter 5 M. from Lond. The first is noted for Wells of medicinal Waters. Between these Villages is Friars Place, supposed from many Tokens to have been a Monastery.

**CHELSEA**, 2 M. from Lond. remarkable for its agreeable Situation, and the Number of Gentlemens Houses; but much more for its Hospital, for the Maintenance of wounded and superannuated Soldiers. It is a noble Structure begun by K. Charles II. carried on by King William III. It is indeed a Structure becoming the Munificence of its royal Founders, being nobly accommodated with proper Offices, and adorned with spacious Walks and Gardens. Near this Place are the Physic Gardens, belonging to the Company of Apothecaries, where all Kinds of medicinal Herbs are propagated: Here is also a curious Porcelain Manufacture, in which they have made very great Improvements.

Ranelagh Gardens, formerly belonging to the Earl of Ranelagh; but now elegantly repaired, and converted into a Music House, and Walks, for the Entertainment of the Public; a spacious Structure being erected for that Purpose, which is a perfect Rotund, resembling the Pantheon at Rome. It has a Row of Windows round the Attic Story, and 2 Ranges of Seats within that, which will hold 1000 People. At the first Entrance, when all illuminated, it's Appearance is like a Kind of enchanted Place. In the middle of this vast Amphitheatre, is a magnificent Orchestre.— There are 4 grand Portals in the Manner of triumphal Arches, and 48 Boxes in a double Row, with suitable Pilasters between them. The Gardens are adorned with a Canal and a Basson, finely illuminated with Lamps, as are also the Avenues from St. James's Park.

**FULHAM**, 4 M. from Lond. is a large Parish, with a great Number of Gentlemens Seats, and has a handsome wooden Bridge over the River to Putney.

**CHISWICK**, 6 Miles from London, is a very neat Village.

**GREAT and LITTLE EALING**, 6 M. W. from Lond. are two Parts of as pleasant a Village, as any in the County, and has an elegant Church lately rebuilt.

**BRENTFORD**, 7 M. from Lond. so called from its Situation on the River Brent, where it falls into the Thames. 'Tis divided into old and new.

**UXBRIDGE**, 16 M. from Lond. has many commodious Inns, and lies in the Oxford Road. The Town is watered by the River Colne, over which there is a Stone Bridge that leads into Buckinghamshire: There are several Corn Mills on the River.

**HAMPTON-COURT**, 12 M. from Lond. is watered on 3 Sides by the River Thames.— This Palace was founded by Cardinal Woolsey, with as great Magnificence as that age would admit of; it having then 5 spacious Courts, adorned with curious Workmanship. King Charles I. took great Pleasure in this Place, making it his Summer Residence. King Wm. and Queen Mary made many noble Additions to this Place, and plainly discovered how much Architecture had been advanced since its Foundation. The Gardens were also greatly improved, not only in the Walks and great Variety of Bowers; but with Green-Houses and Hot-Houses, for preserving and maturing exotic Plants; with Fountains and Bassons to water them in dry Weather. The Palace abounds both in the Beauties of Nature and Art. It consists of 2 large Courts, besides the Bass Court for Officers and Servants. On the left of the outer Court is a noble Chapel, built by Queen Ann; and on the Right, as a noble Portico, supported by Doric Pillars, leading to the grand Stair Case, which is finely painted by Vario. The inward Court was built by K. William, who furnished the magnificent Apartments in a grand Taste. The great Gallery here, was long rendered famous by means of the Cartoons of Raphael Urbin, but they are now (1764) removed to the Queen's Palace in St. James's Park. In another there is a curious triumphal Entry of a Roman Emperor, with the Pictures, at full Length, of the Ladies in Queen Mary's Retinue; together with fine Pieces of Porcelain, and other Curiosities, collected by that Queen, and some of them worked by her own Hand. In that which was King William's Closet, there is an excellent Collection of Flowers, Birds and other curious Painting. Most of the Chimney Pieces are adorned with Originals of Vandyke; and there is a noble Picture of King William on Horseback, by Sir Godfrey Kneller. Q. Ann began an Apartment here for Prince George of Denmark, which K. George I. finished and finely painted. On the S. Side of



this Palace, a Garden is sunk 10 Feet, to give a View from the Apartments to the River, and inclosed with a Bulwade of Iron, finely wrought with the Arms and Devizes of the three Kingdoms, and the Cyphers of King William and Q. Mary. The Front to the E. which is very noble, is all of free Stone, and looks into the Park, over a stately Parterre half a M. long, embellished with Statues, Vases, gravel and green Walks, and separated from the park by a Balustrade of Iron. In a little walled Garden, on the N. Side, is a most curious Labyrinth or Wilderness; and a long Terras Walk runs along the Side of the River, from the palace to the Bowling-Green, in each Corner whereof is a large pavillion. The noble parks adjoining are well planted, stocked with Deer, adorned with Canals, pleasure Houses, Fish-ponds and Water-Works.

**STAINES**, 18 M. from Lond. a Market Town, situate on the Banks of the Thames, and has a large wooden Bridge over it.

**HARROW on the Hill**, 10 M. from Lond. 6 from Acton, so called from its Situation on a Hill, esteemed the highest in Middlesex. The Church, which has a lofty Steeple, is seen at a greater Distance, than any in this or the neighbouring Counties.

**EDGWARE**, 10 M. from Lond. consists chiefly of one Street; the E Side, where the Church stands, being properly called Edgware; and the W. part, which belongs to Little Stanmore, Whitchurch. The military Roman Watling Way, which comes over Hamstead Heath, passes by this place.

**HOUNSLOW**, 10 M. from Lond. is a Market Town, belonging to two parishes, the N. Side to Heston, and the S. to Isleworth. Its Heath hath been the Scene of numberless Robberies, and the place where King James II. encamped his Forces, to awe the City of London.

**ENFIELD**, 10 M. from Lond. formerly called Enfen, from its Situation in moorish or fenny Ground; but it has been drained several Years, and is now excellent Meadow and pasture Land. The parish is very large, and extends to the other Side of the royal Chace, which was formerly very well stocked with Deer and other Game; but in the civil Wars the Timber was cut down, and the Deer, &c. destroyed. Since the Restoration many Woods and Groves were planted in it, and stocked again with Deer; but will never perhaps be

equal to what it formerly was. There is, however, an elegant Lodge for the Ranger.

**TOTTENHAM**, 5, M. from Lond. situated on the River Lea, in the N. Road, in a very healthy Soil. Its Church stands on a Hill, encompassed on the E. N. and W. by a Rivulet called the Mosel. The Cross is supposed to have been erected, pursuant to a Decree of the Church of Rome, that a Cross should be erected in every frequented place. Edward I. adorned and repaired it, because the Corps of Eleanor his Queen rested here, in its Way to London to be buried.

#### Seats of the Nobility and Gentry.

**Marlborough-House**, on the N. Side of St. James's park, and near the royal Palace, a beautiful Structure, erected by the great Duke of Marlborough. It is elegantly adorned with paintings, of which that round the Vestibule is prodigiously admired, it being a Representation of the famous Battle of Hochstet, where the Figures of Prince Eugene, the Duke of Marlborough, Lord Cadogan, and the French Marshal Tallard their prisoner, are finely done from the Life.

**Buckingham-House**, a fine Seat, built by the late John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, at the W. End of St. James's park, lately purchased by his Majesty, and now called the Queen's Palace.

**Carlton House**, on the N. Side of St. James's park, belonging to the Princess Dowager of Wales.

**Northumberland-House**, near Charing-Cross. **Leicester-House**, a Palace, belonging to the Princess Dowager of Wales.

**Burlington House**, in Piccadilly.

**Bedford-House**, in Bloomsbury-Square.

**Devonshire-House**, in Piccadilly.

**Holland-House** and **Camden-House**, both near Kensington; the former belonging to the Right Hon. Lord Holland.

**Dawley**, Edmund Stephenson, Esq;

The Bishop of London's Palace, at Fulham.

The late Lord Hatton's Seat, at West Acton.

The late Earl of Burlington's, at Chiswick.

**Sion-House**, belonging to the Earl of Northumberland, near Brentford. It was founded by Hen V. A. D. 1414.

**Princess Amelia's**, at Gunnersbury-House, near Brentford.

**Durhams**, near Barnet, Earl of Albemarle's.

The Duke of Ancafter's near Chelsea.

The Bishop of Winchester's, near the same place.

The Earl of Berkeley's, at Cranford, near Hounslow.

Mordant-House, near Hammersmith.

The late Earl of Burlington's, near Twickenham.

The Earl of Uxbridge's, at Drayton, near Colnbrook.

The Earl of Halifax's, Bushey-park, near Hampton-Court.

The late Lord Coleraine's, Tottenham.

Warwick castle, at North End, belonging to E. Brooke.

The Earl of Northumberland's, at Tottenham.

The Earl of Dunmore's, at Stanwell-Moor.

Duke of Buccleugh's, at Isleworth.

The late Duke of Argyle's, at Whitton.

## N O R T H U M B E R L A N D

IS bounded on the S. by Durham; on the N. and W. by Scotland, and Cumberland; and on the E. by the German Ocean. It is 50 M. in Length, 40 in Breadth, and 150 in Circumference; containing two Rivers, 11 Market Towns, 46 Parishes, 280 Villages, and about 370,000 Acres. The Soil is various, that on the Sea Coast very fruitful when properly cultivated, producing Wheat and most other Grain; and on both Sides of the Tyne there are very large Meadows. The Western parts are mountainous, but afford pasture for Sheep. It abounds with Coal, which is productive of a surprizing Trade.

The famous Piſt's Wall was partly in this County, and partly in Cumberland. The Foundations of the Towers, or little Castles, now termed Castle-ſteeds, placed at the Distance of a Mile from one another, and the ſmall fortified Towns on the Inſide called Cheſters, are ſtill viſible; but the far greater Part of the Wall has been carried off to build Houſes and Stone Walls about Incloſures; and the remaining parts, except thoſe ſituated on Waſtes and Moors, ſerve either as a Hedge between paſture and Arable Lands, or paſture and Meadow Grounds, or to diſtinguiſh Poſſeſſions. Before the Wall is a broad Ditch, even upon the higher Hills, from Newcaſtle to Carlisle, except thoſe places that are ſufficiently defended by Rocks. The Ditch is generally 12 Feet broad, and viſible in moſt places.

NEWCASTLE, 270 M. from Lond. an ancient Town, the Glory of this County, ſtands at the End of the Piſt's Wall, on the River Tyne, over which it has a fine Bridge into the Biſhoprick of Durham, and is called New Caſtle upon Tyne, to diſtinguiſh it from Newcaſtle Under-line in Staffordſhire. It is much enlarged and enriched by its Trade on the Coaſt of Germany, and by the Sale of its Coals to all parts of England; for which, and Mer-

chandize, it is become the great Emporium of the N. Parts of England, and of a good part of Scotland, and is, next to York, the fineſt and largeſt Place in the N. The Town of Newcaſtle may be ſaid to be ſituate both in Northumberland and the Biſhoprick of Durham; though that part of it which is in the latter, is called Gateſide, and is like Southwark to Lond. the Liberties coming no further than the great Iron Gate upon the Bridge, which has the Arms of the Biſhop of Durham carved on the S. and thoſe of Newcaſtle on the N. Side. The Situation of the Town is very uneven and unpleaſant, eſpecially that Part which is moſt conſiderable for Buſineſs, and which lies upon the River; for it is built on the Declivity of a ſteep Hill, which makes the Streets difficult and uneaſy. 'Tis alſo crowded with Houſes, eſpecially in that part of the Town beſt ſituated for Trade. The Caſtle, though old and ruinous, overlooks the whole Town. The Exchange is a noble and magnificent Building, ſituated in the only broad place of that part of the Town; but contiguous both to the River and the Cuſtom-Houſe, and too much pent up for want of Room. Between the Town Wall and the River is a ſpacious place, firmly wharfed up with a Facing of Free Stone, and makes the fineſt Quay in England, except that at Yarmouth, and far more ſpacious and longer than thoſe at London or Briſtol, though not equal to either for Buſineſs or Buildings. Ships of any reaſonable Burthen lay their broad Side to this Quay, and load and unload with pleaſure; but the Coal Ships generally take in their Lading below, between the Town and Shields, which is ſeven Miles below Newcaſtle. The Inhabitants of the Town have built by Subſcription a noble Hoſpital for the Poor, which is well regulated. Here are 6 Churches or Chapels, beſides that of St. Nicholas, which is a curious Fabric, built by David King of Scotland, in Form of a Cathedral, with a fine Steeple of curious Architecture. The Town

is extremely populous; the Corporation is remarkable for having the greatest public Revenue in its own Right of any in the Kingdom, amounting to no less than 8000*l.* per Annum.

Here are several public Edifices besides the Exchange, viz. a handsome Mansion House for the Mayor, who is allowed 600*l.* a Year for his Table, besides a Coach and Barge. The Bridge, which is very magnificent and vastly strong, is built up on both Sides, a small Part excepted. The Arches of the Bridge are spacious, to make Room for Wherries, Keels, and Coal Lighters, which are continually passing to and from Shields. There is also a Surgeons Hall, decorated with Skeletons and other Curiosities. Dr. Robert Tomlin gave 6000 Books to the Corporation, and 5*l.* a Year for ever to buy others; and Sir Walter Blacket, Bart. erected a handsome Repository for them, and settled 25*l.* a Year for a Librarian.

This Place is famous for Grind-stones, much better than those that used to come from Spain, which are of too soft a Grit, and therefore not so useful for many Purposes. Here are several Glafs-houses, and a considerable Manufacture has been lately erected for hard Ware and wrought Iron, resembling that at Sheffield.

MORPETH, 16 M. from Newcastle, 286 from Lond. stands on the River Wentbeck, over which it has a Bridge. The Body of the Town being on the N. Side of it, and the Church with the rest on the S. where also stood on a shady Hill the Castle, now in Ruins. It has a good Market on Saturdays for Corn, Cattle, and all necessary Provisions, but that on Wednesday is the largest for Cattle in Engl. except Smithfield. 'Tis a Post Town and a good Thoroughfare. Here are several Mills belonging to the Earl of Carlisle, whose late Father built a noble Town House for the Burgeffes, &c.

BERWICK, 333 M. from Lond. situated at the Mouth of the Tweed; is a Town fortified with a strong Castle, and encompassed with a Wall, except on the E. and S. E. where 'tis washed by the Sea, and on the S. W. where 'tis watered by the River. It is the last Town in the N. of England, and the Country round it abounds with Corn, Hay, &c. It was always before the Union a Bone of Contention between the two Nations; both had an Eye upon it, and therefore it was well fortified; but now the Works are greatly impaired.

'Tis a County and Town of itself, and tho' situated on the N. Side of the Tweed, is in-

cluded in Northumberland. At its Market, Corn, Salmon, and almost all other Provisions are sold very cheap. It has handsome Streets and Houses, a fine Parish Church, a good Town-House and Exchange, and a beautiful Bridge of 16 Arches over the Tweed, 300 Yards long, built by Queen Elizabeth, and leads to Tweeds Mouth, a large Suburb, where is another large Church; and betwixt the Town Wall and its once stately Castle is a handsome Suburb, called Castle Gate. Here is a noble Fishery of Salmon esteemed equal to any in England; also a considerable Manufacture of fine Stockings.

Other Towns of Note in this County are, North Shields, on the N. Side of the Tyne, at its Efflux into the Sea, may be considered as an Appendage to Newcastle as Gravesend is to Lond. and like that chiefly inhabited by Sailors: It has a great number of vessels belonging to it. The Streets lie along the Shore, where the River forms a little Bay, which is a deep and safe Road for the laden Colliers.— Sometimes 400 Ships lie here in Rows or Tiers.

TINMOUTH CASTLE, is a large stately Castle on a very high Rock, inaccessible towards the Ocean, and also on the E. and N. 'tis well mounted with Cannon, which defends the Harbour, or Mouth of the Tyne, where are dangerous Rocks, called the Black Middins; but to prevent Ships running on them in the Night, there are Light-Houses erected, and maintained by the Trinity House in Newcastle; and near the Light-houses a Fort called Clifford's, which actually commands the Mouth of the River. Within Tinmouth Castle are to be seen the Ruins of a Monastery, which was frequently plundered by the Danes. Robert de Mowbray a Norman, created Earl of Northumberland by William the Conqueror, erected both the Castle and Monastery.

HEXHAM, 22 Miles from Newcastle, stands on the S. Side of the Tyne, a little below the Place where by the Conflux of the N. and S. Tyne, the main Stream is formed. It was once a very large magnificent Place, and the See of a Bishop. The W. End of the Church is demolished, but the rest stands intire, and is a very stately Structure, though much damaged in the Civil Wars. 'Tis a well built Town, and in the Church are several remarkable Monuments; and in and about the Town several Remains of Antiquity. It is remarkable for several bloody Battles.

ALNWICK, 304 M. from Lond. lies in the Lond. Road to Berwick, on the River Aln; famous



famous likewise for bloody Battles, and for Bogs. The Castle, now in Possession of the Northumbrian Family, is well known in History for the Death of Malcolm III. King of Scots.

Cheviot Hills, is that famous Range of Mountains to the N. W. of Alnwick, which separate this County from Scotland, and are so high, especially on the N. Side, that Snow lies in some of the Cliffs till Midsummer.— They serve also as Land Marks to Sailors. One of them, which is much higher than the rest, looks at a Distance like the Pike of Teneriff, and is plainly seen from Rosemary Topping in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, 60 M. distant. On the Top of it is a smooth pleasant Plain half a M. in Diameter, with a large Pond in the Middle; from hence may be plainly seen the Smoak of the Salt Pans at Shields, though at 40 M. Distance. They have their Name from a small Village, famous formerly for a free Chace, much used by the English and Scotch Gentry; and for a fierce Battle between the English and Scots under the Command of the Generals Piercy and Douglass. There are fenny Grounds near it, called Cheviot Moor.

FLODDEN, a Village on the River Till, famous for a very bloody Battle, wherein the Scots were defeated.

HOLY ISLAND, 8 M. from Berwick, so called because it was the See of a Bishop, since removed to Durham. It was the ancient Lindisfarne, and has still the remains of a Monastery, built by Aiden the Scot, who was sent into England, to preach the Gospel to the Northumbrians about the Y. 636. 'Tis encompassed by the Sea at high Water, but at low Water there is a Passage over Sands on the W. Side to the Continent: It produces some Corn and Rabbits, and Fish abound on the Coast. There is a pretty Town here, at the Side of which lies a commodious Haven, defended by a Fort on the Hills to the S. E. As this is the only open Port between the Frith of Edinburgh and the Humber, or Yarmouth Roads, it has sometimes proved a great Shelter to our Merchant Ships, especially those from Archangel and the Northern Parts of the World.

Farne Islands, 7 M. from Holy Island, two from Bamborough Castle, on the S. Side are a Knot of Rocks surrounded by the main Ocean, where are a Fort, the Ruins of an old Monastery, a Tower and a Light-house. They abound with Sea Fowl.

Coquet Island, 17 M. from Farne Islands, lies to the S. E. at the Mouth of a River of that Name, where are vast Flocks of wild Fowl. The Air is reckoned unhealthy by Reason of frequent Fogs. The Soil is barren, and the Island often attacked with Tempests.

Other Remarkables in Northumberland, not mentioned in the Account of the Towns, &c. are the Improvements of Mr. Salkeld at Rock and Falladen, in Gardening, Fruit Trees, &c. which plainly prove that Fruits, &c. are capable of Improvement and Perfection, notwithstanding the Coldness of the Climate.

The Ruins of Brinkburn Priory, founded by Witham Bertram, and Roger his Son.

The beautiful and very ancient Ruins of Warkworth Castle, situated near the Sea on the Banks of the River Coquet.

The Ruins of Barnburgh Castle, built by Ida, the first King of Northumberland.

Prudshore Castle, the Station of the first Cohort of the Batavi. Now in Possession of the Northumbrian Family.

Dunstanburg-Castle, on the Shore betwixt the Coquet and Farne Islands, stands on a pleasant fruitful Soil; it is also famous for a Kind of Diamonds, or fine Spar, resembling those of St. Vincent's Rock, near Bristol.— Here are the Ruins of a famous Castle built in the Reign of Edward I.

Chief Seats of the Nobility and Gentry.

The Earl of Northumberland's, at Alnwick.

Earl of Carlisle's, at Morpeth-castle.

Earl of Tankerville's, at Chillingham.

Sir John Lambert Middleton, Bart. at Belsoe-Castle.

Mr. Errington, at Errington and Beaufront.

— Ogle, Esq; at Copeland.

Sir Edmund Swinburn, Bart. at Capheaton.

Thomas Thornton, Esq; at Nether Witton.

Mr. Shafto, at Habington.

Widrington-castle, purchased by the York Buildings Company, on Lord Widrington's Forfeiture of it in 1715.

Sir Walter Blackett's, Bart. at Newcastle.

**I**S bounded on the S. by the Rivers Waveny and the lesser Ouse, which divide it from Suffolk; by Cambridgeshire on the W. and on the N. and E. by the German Ocean. It is about 57 M. in Length, 35 in Breadth, and 140 in Circumference; containing 31 Hundreds, one City, 32 Market Towns, 666 Parishes, and 1500 Villages. The Soil is various according to its different Situations, but in general fruitful; in many Parts are fine Meadows and Pastures. Large Flocks of Sheep are kept here, and some Villages are said to feed no less than 5000.

**NORWICH**, 108 M. from London, 16 from Yarmouth, is a large City near the conflux of Rivers Venfder and Yare. It stands on the Side of a Hill, and is near two M. in Length and one in Breadth. The City is populous, though not full of Houses; and the Town is irregular, though the Buildings both public and private are neat and beautiful. A great Part of the Manufacture is Crapes and Stuffs, of which great Quantities are sent from Yarmouth, to Holland, Germany, Sweden, and other Parts of the Baltic; it being computed that the Goods made here of that Kind employ not less than 120,000 Persons. It has 12 Gates and 6 Bridges over the Yare; 32 Churches, besides the Cathedral, and Chapels and Meeting Houses of all Denominations.-- The Roof of the Cathedral, a large, venerable and handsome Structure, is adorned with the History of the Bible. The Choir is large and spacious, and the Steeple higher than that at Grantham, but lower than Salisbury, being about 150 Yards from the Pavement of the Choir to the Pinnacle on the Top. Here are 2 Churches for the Dutch and French Flemings, who enjoy singular Priveleges. The other remarkable Buildings are, 1. The Duke of Norfolk's Palace, once reckoned the largest in England out of London. 2. The Castle, supposed to have been built in the Time of the Saxons. 3. The Town Hall in the Market-place. 4. The Guildhall, formerly the Monastery of the Black Friars. 5. The King's School, founded by Edward VI.

**YARMOUTH**, otherwise called Great Yarmouth, 10 M. from Norwich, 123 from Lond. is a large, populous, and well built Town, much increased of late Years in Shipping, Buildings and People, and is greatly superior to Norwich in Point of Situation for Trade. The Road, a Place defended by Sands, is the principal Rendezvous of the Colliers between Newcastle and Lond. The Harbour is safe, but the Inhabitants are at a considerable Ex-

pence annually to clean it. It is considered as the center of the Coal-trade, carries on a considerable Traffic with Holland, and the N. and E. Seas. But its Herring Fishery renders it the greatest Town of Trade in all the E. coast of England, except Hull. Forty Millions of Herrings are computed to be taken and cured annually in this Place. Their Fishing Fair here is at Michaelmas, which lasts about a Month, during which Time all Ships from any Part of England may catch what Fish they can, and bring in and sell Toll free. The Town is neat, compact and regular; and stands on a Peninsula betwixt the Harbour and the Sea; 'tis walled and fortified. Its chief Strength by Land is the River or Haven which lies on the W. Side, and has a Draw-bridge over it. The principal Curiosity is the Market-place, the finest and best furnished of any in England, and its Quay or Wharf the longest and largest in Great Britain, or perhaps in Europe, that at Seville in Spain excepted. The Custom-House, and Town-House are both fine Buildings.

St. Nicholas's Church has so high a Steeple that it serves as a Sea Mark. Here is a noble Hospital and 2 Charity Schools.

**LYNN**, or Lynn-Regis, 90 M. from Lond. is an ancient Town at the Mouth of the Ouze, pretty well built, has formerly been rich and well inhabited, and a Place of Defence, as appears from the Ruins of the Works demolished in the late Wars.

It has a spacious fine Market-place, the Quadrangle of which is adorned with a handsome Statue of William III. and a fine Cross with a Dome and Gallery round it, supported by 16 Pillars. The Market House is of Free-Stone, after the Modern Taste, 70 Feet high, erected on 4 Steps, neatly adorned with Statutes and other Embellishments.

Four Rivulets, over which are 15 Bridges run through this Town, and the Tide of the Ouze, which is about as broad here as the River Thames above London Bridge, rises 20 Feet perpendicular. St. Ann's Platform mounts 12 Guns, and commands all Ships passing near the Harbour.

There are two large Churches, besides Meeting-Houses; the principal was formerly an Abbey, and very large. The Town House and Exchange are ancient and noble Fabricks. St. Nicholas's Chapel, which is an Appendix to St. Margaret's Church, is one of the finest in England.

The Marsh Lands over-against Lynn Regis, form a Peninsula almost surrounded with navigable Rivers and an Arm of the Sea. It consists of about 30,000 Acres, with Ditches to carry off the Water; over which there are 111 Bridges; it feeds generally about 30,000 Sheep.

THETFORD, 10 M. from Bury, 16 from Newmarket, 80 from Lond. near the Borders of Suffolk, lies in a pleasant open country, on two navigable Rivers, the Thet and Ouze, of which the former runs through it. Here are the Remains of a Priory founded A. D. 1103, by Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk.

CASTLE RISING, 3 M. from Lynn, 97 from London, took its Name from its Situation on a high Hill, on which was a Castle, built by William d'Albini, Earl of Arundel and Suffex, in the Reign of Hen. I. It has a vast circular Ditch according to the Gothic Method of Fortification, supposed to have been done by the Normans. An Hospital was founded and endowed here by Henry Howard, Son of the Earl of Surry, &c.

Other Towns of Note are,

CROMER, 8 M. from Clay, 127 from Lond. a fishing Town remarkable for Lobsters, of which great Quantities are sent to Norwich and London.

AYLESHAM, 6 M. from Walsingham, is a T. noted for Knitters, and is pretty populous.

WORSTED, 12 M. from Norwich, is remarkable for the Invention and twisting that Sort of Woolen Yarn and Thread which is from this Place called Worsted. Here is also a Manufacture of Worsted Stuffs and Stockings which are both knit and wove here.

CASTEN, 19 M. from Norwich, 128 from Lond. has a Bridge over the River Bure. 'Tis noted for a brazen Hand being carried before the Steward of the Demesne instead of a Mace, but for what Reason we know not.

REEPHAM, 2 M. from Casten, noted for having formerly had three Churches in one Church-yard, belonging to as many Lordships, viz. Reepham, Whitewell, and Hackford; but having been long demolished, there is now only the Ruins of one for Use. Its chief Trade is in Malt.

St. FAITH's, is a Villnge with a pretty good Streetway, noted for a Fair of lean Cattle, which the Norfolk Graziers, &c. buy up.

CLAY, 6 Miles from Walsingham, on the same Coast as Cromer, has large Salt Works, where a great Quantity of good Salt is made and sent to the Baltic and Holland.

MARHAM and WELLS are two Towns on the same Coast, where is a very considerable Trade carried on with Holland in Corn, which is a great Produce in this Country, and in the Returns thence.

The Seven Burnhams are seven Towns, lying in the N. W. corner of the county, noted for its Salt Marshes, which are of some Advantage to the Sheep. On the Shore are many little Hills, supposed to be the Tombs of Saxons and Danes killed hereabout.

WALSINGHAM, a pretty good Town famous for the Ruins of an Abbey, where was a Shrine of the Virgin Mary, called our Lady of Walsingham, as much frequented once as Thomas-a-Becket's at Canterbury. The Soil is famed for producing good Saffron and South-ernwood.

DOWNHAM, 5 M. from Seechy, and 87 from Lond. has a Port for Barges.

WINDHAM, or Wimondham, 100 Miles from Lond. a little Town, whose Inhabitants, old and young, make small wooden Ware. It has had the Honour of giving Name to a flourishing Family, that hath spread itself in several Counties; in it is a Church formerly an Abbey, built by William de Albini, Butler to Hen. I. with a high Steeple, on which Kit the Tanner was hanged by Sir William Windham, Sheriff of Norfolk, for Rebellion in the Reign of Edward VI.

HINGHAM, 5 M. from Watton, 93 from Lond. remarkable for the fashionable Dress of its Inhabitants, whence it is called Little London.

Antiquities in Norfolk.

Castle-Acre Priory, founded by William Warren, Earl of Surry, A. D. 1090.

Bornholm Priory, founded by William Granville, A. D. 1113.

Creak Priory, situated between Burnham and Creak, was made an Abbey by K. Henry III. A. D. 1230.

Binham Priory, founded in the Reign of Henry I. by Peter de Valoines.

Seats of the Noblemen and Gentry.

The Duke of Norfolk's, at Norwich-palace.

The



The Bishop of Norwich's Palace in the same City.

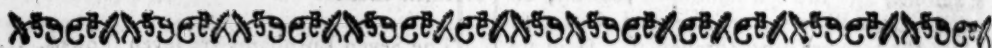
Baron Dudley's, at Castle Rising.

Earl of Buckinghamshire's, at Blickling, near Aylesham.

Viscount Townshend's, at Raynham and at Stiffay, near Walsingham.

The Earl of Orford's, at Houghton, called Houghton Hall, a grand Structure all of

Stone, with large Gardens and Plantations compleatly finished in 1735. Its Founder was Prime Minister from the Year 1722, when the first Stone was laid, till 1742. It is a House of State, with Conveniency fit for a Prince, and has a curious Collection of Pictures by the greatest Masters.



## N O R T H A M P T O N S H I R E.

**I**S bounded on the S. by Buckinghamshire; on the W. by Warwickshire and Oxfordshire: and running in a narrow Track towards the N. E. in the Form of a Boat, it borders on more counties than any other in England: for on the N. it is bounded by the counties of Leicesters, Rutland, and Lincoln, from which it is parted by the Rivers Welland and Little Avon; and on the E. by Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire, and Cambridgeshire. It is about 55 M. in Length, 26 in Breadth, and 125 in Circumference; contains 20 Hundreds, one City, 10 Market Towns, 326 Parishes, and 551 Villages. The Soil is very fruitful both in Corn and Pasture, but Fuel scarce. It abounds with Sheep and other Cattle, and has less waste Ground than any other C. in Engl. It is a plain level country, and so populous, that from some Places no less than 30 Steeples may be seen at one View.

**PETERBOROUGH**, 76 M. from London, is reckoned the least City and, except Bristol, the poorest Bishoprick in England. It stands upon the River Nen, over which it has a Bridge.—The cathedral is a most noble Gothic Building but was much more beautiful before the civil Wars. 'Tis said to be about 1000 Years old, though it seems to be more modern. 'Tis 497 Feet long, 203 broad in the Transept from N. to S. and the Breadth of the Nave and Side Ayles is 91. The W. Front, which is 156 Feet in Breadth, is the most stately of any in England, being supported by 3 of the tallest Arches any where to be seen, and columns curiously adorned. The Windows of the Cloysters are finely stained with Scripture History, that of its Founder and the Succession of its Abbots. Here are many curious Monuments of illustrious Personages, and the Figure of one Scarlet, a Sexton, who died aged 95, and had buried 2 Queens, and all the House-keepers of the City twice over. The Streets

are wide and well-built, and besides its Cathedral here is one Parish Church and a handsome Market-House, over which the Assizes and Sessions are kept. The Air here is not esteemed very wholesome, but the Water is sweet, the highest Spring Tide never coming within 5 M. of the Town. They have also excellent Water in their Wells. There are 2 Charity Schools, one founded and endowed for 20 Boys, who being taught to read and write, are put Apprentices, and another for teaching 40 poor children to spin and read.

**NORTHAMPTON**, 66 M. from Lond. stands upon the Nen, over which it has 2 Bridges. The buildings of it were very handsome, and the Town pretty large, having seven large Parish Churches within the Walls and 2 without; but it was reduced to Ashes by a dreadful Fire, Sept. 3, 1675. Liberal Contributions from all Parts of the Kingdom have restored it in a great Measure to its original Size; and for Neatness, Beauty, and Situation, few Towns equal it. It has 4 Churches, of which the great one, viz. Allhallows, is a handsome Edifice, with a stately Portico of 12 lofty Ionic Columns, and a Statue of King Charles II. on the Balustrade. It stands near the center of the Town, and at the meeting of 4 spacious Streets. The Sessions and Assize House is a very beautiful Building of the Corinthian Order. The Market Place is regular and spacious, and one of the finest in Europe. The Horse Market is thought to exceed any other of the Kind in England. Its most famous Manufacture is Shoes, of which great Numbers are exported; and next to that Stockings. The Walls are 2120 Paces in compass. Among the public Buildings, forming a grand Appearance, the George Inn looks more like a Palace; and as soon as it was finished at the Expence of 2000l. the Owner, John Dryden, generously gave it to the Poor. The Town is rich and

populous

populous, as it is a Thoroughfare both in the N. and W. Roads; for being 80 Miles from the Sea, it can have no Commerce by Navigation. A County Hospital is built here after the Manner of the Infirmaries of London, Bristol, Bath, &c. and the River Nen has lately been made navigable up to the Town, which will be a Means of supplying it with Coals, and other heavy Goods, at a cheaper Rate than heretofore.

**BRACKLEY**, 13 M. from Northampton, 57 from Lond. near the Head of the Ouze, was antiently a famous Staple for Wool; but since that has been removed, the Town has declined. Here are 2 Parish Churches, and a free Grammar School, formerly a College, belonging to Magdalene College, Oxford.

**HIGHAM-FERRERS**, 20 M. from Brackley, 60 from Lond. is situated on the E. Side of the Nen. 'Tis a small, but clean, pleasant, healthful Town. It has a handsome Church and lofty Spire; a free School, and an Alms-house for 12 Men and one Woman. Here are the ruins of a College founded by Chichley, Archbishop of Canterbury.

The other Towns of Note in this County are, **OUNDLÉ**, as it is called by Corruption from Avondale, 10 M. from Peterborough, 9 from Higham-Ferrers, 65 from Lond. almost surrounded by the Nen, and is a pretty little Town with a neat Church, a free School and an Alms-house, both founded by Sir William Laxton. It has 2 good Stone Bridges over the River, remarkably large, one in the Road leading to Thrapstone, the other to Yaxley in Huntingdonshire. That called the North Bridge is taken Notice of by Travellers, for its Number of Arches, and the Causey that leads to it. This Town is also noted for a Well that makes a drumming Noise. The free School and Alms-houses are supported by the Grocers Company in London.

**THRAPSTON**, as it is commonly called for Thorpston, 5 M. from Oundle, 65 from Lond. has a fine Bridge over the River in the Road to Kettering, and is delightfully situated in a Valley pleasant for Air, Water and Soil.

**WELLINGBOROUGH**, 7 M. from Northampton, 4 from Higham-Ferrers, 65 from Lond. on the W. Side of the same River, is a large populous Town with a fine Church, and a free or Charity School for 40 Children.—This Town is noted for its Medicinal Waters.

**Q. Mary** resided here six Weeks to drink these Waters. It stands on the S. Side of a Hill, near the River, and has a considerable Market for Corn, which is their principal Trade.—Some Years since it was almost destroyed by Fire.

**TOWCESTER**, 6 M. from Northampton, 61 from Lond. in the Road to Chester, is a very ancient populous Town, consisting of one long and very broad Street. It has a handsome Church, and 3 Bridges over the 3 Streams, into which the little River is here divided. The military Way, called Watling-Street, runs through it, and appears very plainly, in the Road to Stony Stratford. The Inhabitants here, of all Ages, are employed in Lace and a Manufacture of Silk.

**DAVENTRY**, 10 M. from Towcester, 73 from Lond. is a great Thoroughfare to and from the N. W. Counties; and has many good Inns. On Burrough Hill are the Remains of an old Roman Fortification, which take in about 200 Acres of Ground. The Roman Watling Street was turned through it, and runs to Dunsmore-Heath. The Priory belongs to Christ College, Oxford.

**KETTERING**, 15 M. from Daventry, 72 from Lond. is a handsome Town, of good Trade, pleasantly situated on a rising Ground, by a River that runs into the Nen. It has a Sessions-House for the County, a Church handsomely built, with a fine Spire, and a small Hospital. Near 2000 Hands are said to be employed here in the Manufacture of Serges, Shalloons, Tammies; &c.

**ROTHWELL**, 2 M. from Kettering, 69 from Lond. is a pretty good Town, noted for a Horse-Fair. Here is a fine Market House, a square Building of Ashler Stone, adorned with the Arms of most of the Gentry of the County.

**ROCKINGHAM**, 83 M. from Lond. stands on the River Welland, and has a Castle, first built by William the Conqueror.

The Places not yet mentioned, remarkable for Antiquities, are,

1. Within the Demesnes of Broughton, is a petrifying Well, from whence a skull all over Stone both within and without, was brought to Sidney College in Cambridge, and there preserved.

2. At Cordyke, near Peterborough, is an

ancient Foss, a great Work of the Romans, for draining the Fens and promoting Commerce : Its Dimensions are very large.

3. Caistor, which seems to have been antiently of great Note from chequered Pavements found there, with Roman Urns, Coins, Bricks, and Tiles.

4. At Oxenden, near Kettering, is a remarkable Echo that will repeat 12 or 13 Syllables very distinctly, and is formed by the square Tower of the Church.

5. Near Goldborough, between the Springs of the Avon and Nen was a Roman Camp, whose Situation was the more remarkable, as it was the only Pass between the N. and S. Parts of England, not intercepted by any River. The Camp was secured only by a single Intrenchment, but that very broad and deep.

6. Naseby, 11 M. from Northampton, supposed to stand in the Center, and on the highest Ground in England, remarkable for the bloody Battle fought there betwixt the Forces of K. Charles I. and those of the Parliament. Scarce any Traces of it now remain but a few Holes for the burying of Men and Horses. It has been said that, pursuant to his last Request Oliver Cromwell was privately interred here.

7. At Culworth, 6 M. from Towcester, and its Neighbourhood, are found the Star-stones. Among other Mineral Waters are those of Astrop Wells, much recommended for the Scurvy, Asthma, &c.

8. At Chester was a Roman Camp of near 20 Acres, inclosed with a strong Wall, in the Area of which have been found many Pavements, Coins, &c.

9. Fotheringhay Castle, 2 M. from Oundle, on a Branch of the Nen, is encompassed with a Park and fine Meadows, and was formerly of great Note.

10. The ancient House of Holmby, near Northampton, where King Charles I. was imprisoned.

11. Little Billing Priory.

12. Barnwell Castle, both built by William the Conqueror.

Seats of the Nobility and Gentry.  
Duke of Grafton's, at Grafton Regis, 3 M.

from Northampton : and at Wakefield-Lodge, in Whittlebury-Forest, near Towcester.

The late Duke of Montague's, at Boughton, 12 M. from Northampton, built after a Model of the Palace of Versailles, with noble Paintings in the Hall, Galleries, &c. and 90 Acres of Gardens adorned with Statues, Marble Urns, Fountains, Avenues, Canals, Wildernesses, Terraces, &c. A fine Cascade and River running thro' the whole Garden.

The Earl of Exeter's, at Burleigh, near Stamford, upon the River Welland. It is one of the grandest Structures in England, and appears more like a Town than a House, in which the Towers and Pinnacles resemble Parish Churches, and the large Spire covered with Lead in the Center, a Cathedral. It is finely adorned with Statues, Paintings, &c. and the Gardens extremely beautiful.

The Earl of Northampton's, at Castle Ashby, 6 M. from Northampton.

The Earl of Suffex's, at Easton-Mauduit, near Wellingborough.

The Earl of Cardigan's, at Dean, 18 Miles from Northampton.

Lord Sond's, at Rockingham-Castle. This Structure was originally built by William the Conqueror.

Drayton-House, formerly a Castle ; now a Seat of Lady Betty Germain.

Earl Ferrers, at Aftwell, near Brackley.

The Earl of Halifax's, at Horton, near Northampton.

The Earl of Westmoreland's, at Apethrop, near Oundle.

The Earl of Dyser's, at Harrington, near Rothwell.

The Earl of Peterborough's, at Drayton, 14 Miles from Northampton.

The Earl of Pomfret's, at Easton. The Hall of this Seat is finely painted in Fresco by Sir James Thornhill ; and besides other excellent Paintings, here were a vast Number of antique Marble Statues, Bas-reliefs, Urns, Altars, &c. being Part of the invaluable Collection of the late Earl of Arundel, now presented to the University of Oxford.

Althorp, Viscount Spencer's, 4 Miles from Northampton.

Earl of Strafford's, at Boughton 2 M. from Northampton.

Late Lord Hatton's, at Kirkby, 16 Miles from Northampton.

The Earl of Exeter's, at Woodthorp, near Harborough.

Thrapston, 16 M. from Northampton, belonging to the Earl of Peterborough.

Lord Craven's, at Winwick, 6 M. from Oundle,

Late



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Late Lord Crewe's, at Stene, 8 M. from Towcester.

Late Lord Tadcaster's, at Great Billing, near Northampton.

Lord St. John's, at Woodford.

Milton, 2 M. from Peterborough, belong-

to the Earl of Fitzwilliams.

Viscount Cullen's, at Rushton, near Kettering.

Earl of Ossory's, at Firmingwood.

Lord Carbery's, at Laxton.



# NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

IS bounded by Lincolnshire on the E. Leicestershire on the S. E. and S. Derbyshire on the W. and Yorkshire on the N. W. and N. It is 43 M. in Length, 94 in Breadth, and 110 in Compass; contains besides Nottingham 9 Market Towns, 168 Parishes, 450 Villages, 8 Hundreds, or rather six Wapentakes and two Liberties. Its East Side is very fruitful in Corn and Pasture. but the West woody, and in some Places producing nothing but Coal. Its Commodities are Cattle, Corn, Malt, Wool, Coal, Wood, Cheese, Butter, Leather and Tallow, several Sorts of Marl, a soft Stone like Alabaster, which when burnt makes a Plaster wherewith they floor their Rooms, and is harder than that of Paris.

NOTTINGHAM, 122 M from Lond. reckoned one of the neatest Places in Engl. with as good Trade as most inland Towns. It stands pleasantly on the Ascent of a Rock overlooking the River Trent, which runs parallel with it about a M. to the S. and has been made navigable. It has 3 Churches, a grand Town House built on Piazzas, a fine spacious Market-place with two Crosses in it, and 2 Goals for the Town and County: A Manufactory for weaving Frame Hose, Mits, &c. and likewise for Earthen Ware. It is a sporting country, a second Newmarket for Races and other public Diversions; there being a fine Plain for a Horse course on the N. Side of the Town. The Rock on which the Town stands is so remarkably soft, as to be capable of being cut out into Steps and other Purposes with great Ease. The Cellars are many and very good for keeping Beer, and the country abounds in Barley, that the Malt and Beer-trade are greatly followed.

The Castle was built about 80 Years ago, by the Cavendish Family, on the Top of a high Rock, which overlooks the Country for many Miles, is a noble Structure in the Corinthian Order, and well worthy every Traveller's Inspection: In this Castle, Marshal Tallard who was taken Prisoner, at the Battle of Blenheim in 1705 was confined (with a Liberty of Riding a Circuit of Ten Miles) several

Years. As the castle has oftner been the Residence of our Monarchs than any Place so far from Lond. the Town has more Gentlemens Houses than any Town of the Bigness in Britain. In the Duke of Newcastle's Park there is a Lodge of perpendicular Rocks hewn into a church, chambers, Dove-Houses, &c. The Altar of the church is natural Rock, and there appears to have been a Steeple and Pillars; and between this and the castle there is a Hermitage of the like Workmanship. These are eminent Specimens of British Antiquity. The Assizes, Sessions, &c. are held in a Place called King's Hall. The corporation have great Estates for the Maintenance of the Free School, the public Bridges over the Trent, &c. There is an ancient Hospital here called Plumtree's, from its Founder, for 13 poor old Widows; and several other Hospitals, for aged and infirm People, but the most elegant and best endowed is, Collins's, situate near the Castle, a fine Square, where 24 aged Persons are most comfortably provided for, by the great Care of Abel Smith, Esq; the worthy surviving Trustee.

It is a borough by prescription, and its first charter that appears upon record, is from K. Henry the Second: it had another charter from King John; and by a charter of King Edward the First, it was governed by a Mayor and two Bailiffs: King Henry the VII. made it a county of itself, changed the Bailiffs into Sheriffs, and appointed it to be governed by a Mayor and Burgesses. It is now governed by a Mayor, Recorder, six Aldermen, two Coroners, two Sheriffs, two Chamberlains, a Town-Clerk, and twenty-four Common Council-Men, of whom there must be six who have not served the offices either of Sheriff or Chamberlain called junior Council Men; the Mayor and Sheriffs have each two Serjeants at Mace. Here are two Officers called Pindars, one the Pindar of the Fields, the other of the Meadows: the Pindar of the Fields is also Woodward of the Town, which lies within the jurisdiction of the Forest of Sherwood, and

he is likewise to attend the Forest Courts.— Here is an uncertain number of Burgesses, called the cloathing, and about 1500 other Burgesses. This Corporation is possessed of several fine Estates, some of which are applied to general, and others to particular uses.

**EAST RETFORD**, 26 M. from Nottingham, 135 from Lond. is an ancient Borough in the midst of a large Plantation of Hops, in which, and in Barley for Malt it drives a great Trade. Here is good Town Hall, a Free Grammar School, and a handsome church. This Place is joined by a Stone Bridge to another called West Retford, where is Trinity Hospital, governed by a Master who has 15l. a Year, and 10 Brethren 10l. besides 10s. for coals, and six Yards of cloth for a Gown; an Allowance for reading Prayers, and 10l. to maintain a Scholar in Exeter college, Oxford.

**NEWARK** upon Trent, 11 M. from Nottingham, 118 from Lond. a great Thoroughfare on the York Road, is a handsome well built Town with Bridges over that River, which here forms an Island, by dividing itself into two Streams two Miles below it. The N. Gate is built of Stones that seem to be of a Roman Cut. Many Antiquities have been found about it; particularly four Urns, and a Bras Lar or Household God, an Inch and half in Length. Here is a Church, built in the Reign of K. Henry the Sixth, which has a lofty Spire, and is reckoned one of the finest Parish Churches in England; and a noble Market-Place, so spacious, that Lord Bellasfe drew up 10,000 Men in it, when he defended this Town for King Charles the First, against the Scotch Army. Here is a Charity School for thirty six Boys, supported by contributions, and a Free School, founded by Thomas Magnus.

Other Towns of Note are,

**MANSFIELD**, 136 Miles from Lond. a well built Town in the Forest of Shirwood, which drives a great Trade in Malt; the Market is well stocked with Corn, Cattle, and other Goods. It is well known for the old Story and Song of Sir John Cockle, the Miller of Mansfield, and the frequent Refort of the Kings hither for Pleasure. Near this Place are the Remains of Welbeck Abbey, begun in the Reign of King Stephen and finished in Henry the Seconds.

**SOUTHWELL**, stands on a small stream called the Greet, which falls into the Trent, about two M. S. of the Town. Here is a Church,

which is called a Minster, and is both parochial and collegiate: it is supposed to have been founded by Paulinus, the first Archbishop of York; about the Year 630, and is reputed the Mother Church of the Town and County of Nottingham. It was set on Fire by lightning on the 5th of November 1711. In this Fire a fine Organ was consumed, a set of excellent Bells melted, and other damages done to the value of 4000l. It has however been repaired, and is a plain Gothic Structure, built in form of a Cross, with a high Tower in the middle, in which are 8 Bells: there are two Spires at W. End. Its length from E. to W. is 306 Feet, its breadth 59 Feet, and the length of the Cross Isle, from N. to S. 121 Feet. To this Church belong sixteen Prebendaries or Canons, six Vicars Choral, an Organist, six Singing Men, six Choristers, besides six Boys, who attend as Probationers, a Register to the Chapter, a Treaasurer, an Auditor, a Verger, and other Officers.

The Chapter has a peculiar jurisdiction over twenty-eight Parishes, to most of which it has the right of Presentation, as well as to other Parishes in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire. This jurisdiction is exercised by a Commissary or Vicar-general, who is chosen by the Chapter out of their own Body, and holds Visitation twice a-year. Here are two annual Synods, at which all the Clergy of Nottingham attend; and a certain Number of the Prebendaries of this Church, and other Clergymen, are by the Archbishop of York appointed commissioners to preside at these Synods.

**SOUTHWELL** is divided into two Parts, one is called the Burgage, or Burridge, where the Inhabitants hold their Lands or Tenements of the Lord, at a certain Yearly Rent, and comprehends all that Part of the Town between the Market-Place and the River Greet; the other part is called the Prebendage, and consists of the Liberties of the Church. The civil government here is distinct from that of the County in general, and is called the Soke of Southwell with Scroby, a Town near Blith. There are about twenty Towns subject to this jurisdiction; the Custos Rotulorum and Justices of the Peace for it, are nominated by the Archbishop of York, and constituted by a commission under the great Seal.

Adjoining to the Church is a Free School, under the care of the Chapter: the Master is chosen by the Chapter, and approved by the Archbishop of York. There are two Fellowships and two Scholarships in St. John's College

lege in Cambridge, founded by Dr. Keton, Canon of Salisbury, a City of Wiltshire, in the Reign of King Henry the eighth, to be presented by the Master and Fellows of that College, to such persons as they shall think proper, who have been Choristers of the church at Southwell.

Here are the Ruins of a grand Palace, demolished in the civil Wars under Charles the First. It belonged to the Archbishop of York, and was supposed to have been built by Archbishop Booth, from the Remains of a chapel, still called Booth chapel. The Archbishop of York has three Parks here, which, though disparked, still retain the name of Parks; and though the Archbishops have no seat here, they have ever since the conquest been Lords of the Manor, and by grants from the K. of Engl. enjoy great privileges in this Place, for they have the returns of Writs on all their Lands, Tenements, and Fees; and besides the Sessions of the Peace, kept by turns at Southwell and at Scroby, by Justices of their own nomination, they have a Court Leet, which they do, or may, hold over several Townships.

TUXFORD stands at the distance of 130 M. from London, in the Post Road between Lond. and York. Great part of it was burnt down on the 8th of September 1702. The situation is in a mirey clayish country, and the Buildings are mean: here however is a good Free School, built by Charles Reed, and endowed with 50l. a-year, for a Master and Usher, 20l. a-year for the Boarding and Teaching four Boys, the Sons of Ministers, or decayed Gentlemen, and 20l. more for Teaching the Poor Boys of the Towns. The Mayor and Aldermen of Newark, and six other neighbouring Gentlemen, are Trustees for it.

WORKSOP stands at the head of a small R. called the Ryton, at the distance of 133 Miles from Lond. Its Market is remarkable for great Quantities of Liquorice and Malt; and N.W. of the T. are a parcel of Oak Trees, called Shire Oaks, and said to be thus denominated from one particular large Tree that spreads its Boughs so as to occupy certain Portions of Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, and Yorkshire.

In October 1761, Worksof-Manor, near the T. of Worksof, a Seat belonging to the Duke of Norfolk, and one of the finest in Eng. containing above 500 Rooms, was burnt down to the Ground, together with a fine Library, a curious collection of Pictures, and other valuable Furniture; the loss was computed at 100,000l.

## ANTIQUITIES.

Nottinghamshire is part of the territory which, in the time of the Romans, was inhabited by the Coritani, of whom mention has been made in the account of Derbyshire.

A Roman military way, called the Fosse-way, enters this county from Leicestershire, at a place called Willoughby on the Woud, near the borders of Leicestershire; hence it passes in a direction N. E. by Bingham and Newark, into Lincolnshire, and leaves Nottinghamshire at a Village called South Skarle, a few Miles N. E. of Newark.

Near this military way, at Willoughby on the Woud, several Roman coins have been dug up; and at Newark, on the side of the Fosse-way, have been discovered four Roman urns, and a brass lar or household god, an inch and a half long, with many other remains of antiquity.

At East Bridgeford. N. of Bingham, on the Fosse-way, there are still to be seen the remains of a Roman station, where also a great many Roman coins and other relics of antiquity have been found.

In a field at Collingham, near the Fosse-way, and N. of Newark, there is the appearance of another Roman station; and several coins of the emperor Constantine have been found in this place.

At Stamford, on the borders of Leicestershire, and near Loughborough in that county, many coins and other remains of Roman antiquity have been dug up.

At Wilford, near Nottingham, a large pot was dug up not many years ago, with a great number of Roman copper coins in it.

On a hill in a field near Barton, south of Nottingham, there is a camp, supposed to have been British, from several ancient coins found in it.

At Tilney, north of Retford, there was found not long ago, a Druidical amulet, consisting of a transparent stone of an aqueous colour, with streaks of yellow: there were at the same time discovered a Roman stylus, and several cornelians and agates, with engravings and Roman inscriptions.

Littleborough, upon the River Trent, about seven miles E. of Redford, which has been long famous for a ferry over the river, into Lincolnshire, is thought to have been a Roman Town called Agelocum. Several Roman pavements and foundations of ancient buildings have been discovered on the E. side of the town, part of which has been washed away by the River. Roman urns have been dug up here, one of which had the figure of a woman's head upon it.



In 1718, two altars were found in this place; and great numbers of Roman coins have from time to time been discovered here, with many other remains of antiquity. On the E. side of the river, over against Littleborough, there are still to be seen the traces of an ancient camp.

Under the castle of Nottingham, and in the rock on which it stood, there are several caves, cut out into different apartments; one of which is remarkable for the history of Christ's passion, cut out by David the Second, king of Scotland, when a prisoner here; and there is a winding stair-case leading almost to the bottom of the rock, into another of these caves, called Mortimer's Hole, from a supposition that Roger Mortimer, earl of March, hid himself in it, before he was seized by order of Edward the Third.

In a park near this castle, there is a ridge of perpendicular rocks, cut out into a church, houses, chambers, pigeon-house, and other conveniences. The altar of the church is said to be natural rock, and the church appears to have been adorned with a steeple and pillars of the same materials, and cut in the same manner; and between the park and castle, there is an ancient hermitage, but also out of a rock:

By the ancient customs of the manor of Mansfield, the tenants, both men and women, were at liberty to marry; the heirs of estates were declared to be at full age as soon they were born; and the lands were equally divided among the daughters.

It is observed, that a custom has prevailed among all nations, of stigmatizing the inhabitants of some particular spot as remarkable for stupidity. This opprobrious district among the Asiatics, was Phrygia; among the Thracians, Abdera; among the Greeks, Bœotia; and in England, it is Gotham, a village a little to the south of Nottingham. Of the Gothamites, ironically called the wise men of Gotham, many ridiculous fables are traditionally told; particularly, that having often heard the cuckow, but never seen her, they hedged in a bush, whence her note seemed to proceed, that being confined within so small a compass, they might at length satisfy their curiosity. What gave rise to this story is not now remembered, but there is at a place called Court-hill, in this parish, a bush still called by the name of Cuckow-Bush.

#### Ecclesiastical Antiquities.

At Blith there was a priory of Benedictine monks, built by Roger de Builly, and Muriel his wife, about the year 1088. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and was in some

respects subordinate to the Abbey of the Trinity, in St. Catharine's Mount, near Roan in Normandy: it however continued till the general dissolution, when the yearly revenues of it were found to be worth 119l. 8s.

Here was an Hospital for a warden, three chaplains, and several leprous people, founded by William de Cressy, lord of Holdefac, and dedicated to St. John the Evangelist. The time of its foundation does not appear, but it was valued on the dissolution at 8l. 14s. per annum.

At Workop William de Luvetot, in the time of Hen. the First, founded a priory of Black canons, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Cuthbert, and endowed at the dissolution with a yearly revenue of 239l. 15s. 5d.

At Lenton, near Nottingham, in the beginning of the reign of king Hen. the First, W. Peverell built a priory dedicated to the Trinity, and subordinate to the abbey of Cluny in Normandy. It was made denison in the sixteenth of Richard the Second, and continued to the general dissolution, when the yearly revenues of it were valued at 329l. 15s. 10d. Here was an Hospital dedicated to St. Anthony, and a house of Carmelite Friars, but there are no particulars relating to them upon record.

At Stoke, S. W. of Newark, there was a very ancient hospital, dedicated to St. Leonard, and consisting of a master and brethren, chaplains, and several sick persons, but valued on the dissolution only at 9l. per annum.

At Thurgarton, S. of Southwell, Ralph de Ayncourt, about the year 1130, founded a convent, consisting of a prior and canons of the order of St. Augustine, who were endowed at the suppression with 259l. 9s. 4d. per annum.

The manor of Fiskarton, near Southwell, having been given by Ralph de Ayncourt, to the convent of Thurgarton, here was a priory of some Black canons belonging to that Monastery, who had a Chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

At Rufford, N. E. of Mansfield, Gilbert Earl of Lincoln, about the 1148, founded an abbey of Cistercian monks, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and valued upon the dissolution at 276l. 11s. 6d. per annum.

At Welbeck, about a M. and a half S. of Workop, there was an abbey for Premonstratensian canons, founded in 1153, by Thomas le Flemangh, and dedicated to St. James. It was the chief abbey of this order in England, and was valued upon the dissolution at 249l. 6s. 3d. per annum.

At Brodholm, on the borders of Lincolnshire, E. of Tuxford, Agnes de Camville, wife of Peter Goussa, founded a priory, consisting

of a prioress and nuns of the Premonstratensian order about the end of the reign of king Stephen. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and had possessions, valued upon the dissolution at 16l. 5s. 2d. per annum.

At Wallingwells, N. of Worksop, Ralph de Capreocuri, in the time of king Stephen, built and endowed a small Benedictine nunnery dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and valued upon the dissolution at 5l. 9l. 10d. per annum.

At Shelford, about two miles N. W. of Bingham, there was a priory of the order of St. Augustine, built by Ralph Hansfelyn, in the time of king Henry the Second. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and not long before the suppression had twelve canons, who were endowed with yearly revenues to the amount of 151l. 14s. 1d.

At Felley south of Mansfield, there was a convent of Black canons, founded by Ralph Brito, and Reginald de Annesley, his son, in 1156. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and had five or six religious at the suppression, when it was valued at 40l. 19s. 1d. per annum.

At Newsted, S. of Mansfield, there was a priory of Black canons, built about the year 1170, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It had yearly revenues at the dissolution worth 167l. 16s. 11d.

At Newark was an hospital founded by Alexander, bishop of Lincoln, about the end of the reign of King Hen. the First, and dedicated to St. Leonard. It had revenues on the suppression valued at 27l. 13s. 7d. per annum.

In the reign of king John there was an hospital in the town of Nottingham for a master or warden, two chaplains, and several sick poor persons, dedicated to St. John Baptist, and valued upon the dissolution at 5l. 6s. 8d. per annum.

In a chapel here, dedicated to St. Mary, in a rock under the castle, there was a cell of two monks, about the time of king Henry the Third; and about this time there seems also to have been a college of secular priests in the castle.

In a place called Broad marsh, in the W. part of this town, there was a house of Grey friars, said to have been founded by king Hen. the Third, in the year 1250.

Here was a house of Carmelite or White friars, of which Reginald, lord Grey of Wilton, and Sir John Shirley, knight, were reputed founders, about the year 1276.

At a place called Bradebusk, in the parish of Gonalston, near Southwell, William Heriz, in the time of Henry the Third, built an hospital dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, which is still in being, and is called Gonalston Spittle.

At Sibthorp, N. E. of Bingham, there is a church dedicated to St. Peter, and in this church is a chapel dedicated to St. Mary, in which chapel, in the time of Edward the Second, a chantry of several priests was founded by Geoffrey le Scroop; and in the next reign this chantry was raised to a considerable collegiate body, consisting of a warden and eight or nine chaplains, with three clerks and other officers, by Thomas le Sibthorp, rector of Beckingham in Lincolnshire. The yearly valuation of it upon the dissolution, was rated at 31l. 1s. 2d.

At Beauvale, N. W. of Nottingham, Nicholas de Cantilupo, in the seventeenth year of Edward the Third, founded a Carthusian monastery, dedicated to the Trinity. About the dissolution here was a prior and about nineteen monks, who had possessions valued at 196l. 6s. per annum.

At Ruddington, S. of Nottingham, Wm. Babington, Esq; in the time of king Henry the Sixth, founded a college for a warden and four chaplains, which was endowed upon the suppression with revenues valued at 30l. per annum.

At Clifton, upon the Trent, E. of Tuxford, a small college for a warden and three priests, was begun by Sir Robert, and finished by his Son Sir Gervase de Clifton, in the time of Edward the Fourth. It was dedicated to the Trinity, and valued upon the dissolution at 21l. 2s. 6d. per annum.

At Bingham there was a college dedicated to St. Mary, valued upon the dissolution at 40l. 11s. per annum.

The principal Seats of the Nobility and Gentry are,

Haughton, the Duke of Newcastle's, also at Nottingham Castle.

Duke of Norfolk, at Worksop-Manour, just finished, by Mr. Payne, an eminent Architect.

Duke of Kingston, at Thoresby; burnt down some Years ago, now rebuilding in an elegant Taste.

Earl of Chesterfield, at Shelford-Abbey, 5 Miles from Nottingham.

Duke of Portland's at Welbeck, in Shirwood Forest.

Lord Middleton, at Wollaton hall, three M. from Nottingham, a princely Seat.

Lord Byron at Newsted Abbey, 10 M. from Nottingham, where is an excellent Collection of fine Paintings.

Lord George Sutton, at Kelham, near Newark.

Sir Gervase Clifton's, Bart. at Clifton, a fine romantic Situation, on a high Cliff, overlooking the Trent, with excellent Gardens.

Sir Thomas Parkyn's, Bart. at Bunny.

Mundy Muster's, Esq; at Colwick.

Sir Charles Sedley's, Bart. a most pleasing

Structure, just finished.

John Newton, Esq; at Bulwell.

John Sutton, Esq; at Norwood, a Mile from Southwell.

John Emerton, Esq; at Thrumpton.

## O X F O R D S H I R E.

**I**S bounded on the E. by Buckinghamshire; on the W. by Gloucestershire; on the N. by Northamptonshire and Warwickshire; and on the S. by Berkshire. It is about 42 M. in Length, 26 in Breadth, and 130 in Circumference; contains one City, 15 Market Towns, 280 Parishes, 14 Hundreds, and about 534,000 Acres. Its chief Rivers are the Thames, the Tame, the Isis, the Charwell, the Evenlode, and the Windrush. It is a very fruitful County, abounding in Corn, Meadow and Pastures.

The City of Oxford, 55 M. from London, stands at the Conflux of the Charwell, and Isis: the Name, seems to be derived from a Saxon Word, which signifies a Ford for the Passage of Oxen. The Town enjoys a most sweet Air, in a plentiful Country, and in a fine Plain, and has every Way a most delightful Prospect: The private Buildings are neat, and the public sumptuous; and the River, on the Banks of which it stands, navigable for Barges. But that which gives it a Reputation not only above its Neighbours, but all other Places in the Kingdom, is one of the oldest and most noble Universities in Europe; the Constitution whereof is so regular, the Discipline so strict, the Endowments so plentiful, the Mansions so convenient for Studies; and in a Word every Thing so agreeable to the Education of Youth and the Accomplishment of Students, that no wonder it daily sends abroad such Numbers of learned Men for the Service of both Church and State. Here are 20 several Colleges.

1. University College, founded by K. Alfred, and where not many Years ago Dr. John Radcliff instituted 2 new Fellows for the Study of Physic with 600l. a Year for maintaining them 10 Years, one half of which term they were to travel abroad for their better Improvement. He also left 40,000l. for the building of a public Library known by the name of the Radcliff Library, betwixt this College and the public Schools.

2. Baliol College, which was founded by Sir John Baliol, Father to the King of Scots, in the Time of Henry III.

3. Merton College, founded by Walter Merton, Lord Chancellor and Bishop of Rochester, in the Reign of Edward I. To this College, belongs what is called Pythagoras's School, which was formerly the Dwelling House of the above Walter Merton.

4. Oriel College, the Founder of which was King Edward II. and to it St. Bartholomew's, near this City, was annexed by Edward the III. for its Scholars to retire to in Case of a Pestilence.

5. Exeter College, for the Benefit of the Western Counties, by Walter Stapleton, Bishop of Exeter, in the Reign of Ed. II.

6. Queen's College, the Founder of which was Robert Eglesfield, B. D. in the Time of Edward the Third. Towards the finishing of its new Buildings the late Queen Caroline gave 1000l.

7. New College, founded by William of Wickham, Bishop of Winchester, and Lord Chancellor in the Reign of Edward III. Its Hall next to that of Christ Church is the largest of any in both Universities; and its Chapel both for Height and Ground Plot exceeds all others in England, except that of King's College in Cambridge.

8. Lincoln College, owes its Foundation to Richard Fleming, Bishop of Lincoln, in the Reign of Henry VI.

9. All Souls College, was founded for offering up Prayers for the Souls of all that fell in the Wars of Henry V. in France, by Henry Chicheley, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the Reign of Henry VI. Colonel Codrington,



who was a Member of it, left 6000*l.* for building a Library, and 4000*l.* to be laid out in Books, besides his own valuable Collection. The late Dr. George Clarke, who was a Fellow of this College, was also an extraordinary Benefactor to it.

10. Magdalen's College, founded by Wm. Walsfleet, Bishop of Winchester, in the time of Henry IV. is remarkable not only for its fine Situation and Buildings, but for its pleasant Groves and shady Walks.

11. Brazen-Nose, so called from a Hall of that Name which formerly stood there, and a very large Nose of Brass fixed to its Door; was founded by William Smith, Bishop of Lincoln, and Robert Sutton, Esq; in the Reign of Henry VIII.

12. Corpus Christi had for its Founder Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester, in the Time of Henry VIII.

13. Christ Church, founded by Hen. VIII. Its Buildings and Quadrangles are very large and splendid. The Cathedral was made a Bishop's See in 1546. In a Tower in the Front of the College Gate hangs the great Bell called Tom, weighing near 17000 Weight, being upwards of 7 Feet in Diameter, and very near 6 Feet high. 'Tis tolled every Night 101 Strokes to give warning for shutting up all the Gates of the Colleges and Halls of the University. The late Archbishop Wake not only left his Library to this College, but a Cabinet of medals valued at about 900*l.*

Trinity was in the Days of Queen Mary founded by Sir Thomas Pope.

15. St. John Baptists was in the same Reign founded by Sir Thomas White, a Merchant of London.

16. Jesus College, though Queen Elizabeth be claimed by the Society as the Founder, she having furnished the Timber for building it, was first founded and endowed for the Natives of Wales by Dr. Hugh Price; and the President is always one of that Country.

17. Wadham had for its Founders Nicholas and Dorothy Wadham, in the Reign of James I.

18. Pembroke was founded by Thomas Tisdale, Esq; and Dr. Richard Whitwick in the same Reign.

19. Worcester, was formerly called Gloucester Hall, till endowed by Sir Thomas Coke, and made Collegiate. From the Buildings which have been lately added, besides those daily adding, it already makes a splendid Figure. Dr. George Clarke, besides other Legacies, left 4000*l.* towards the Buildings,

and 50*l.* a Year to be laid out in Books; and Mrs. Eaton left 700*l.* a Year for the Support of 6 Fellows, and erecting a Pile of Building for them.

20. Hartford, formerly Hart-hall, was in 1740 erected into a College.

The Halls, where Gentlemen live on their own Pockets, excepting a few who have Exhibitions, are five,

1. St. Edmund, belonging to Queen's College. 2. Magdalen, to Magdalen College. 3. St. Alban's to Merton. 4. St. Mary's, to Oriel; and 5 New Inn, to New College.

All these Colleges are endowed with Fellowships, Scholarships, &c. and most of them enriched with Libraries and other Donations, and adorned with beautiful Chapels, Gardens, Groves, Cloisters, Quadrangles, Piazzas, Statues, &c.

Other public Buildings are:

1. The Schools, a stately Pile, wherein Exercises for the several Degrees are performed, the public Lectures read, &c. first built from the Ground by Queen Mary, but the present Structure was chiefly raised by Sir Thomas Bodley, whose Library here is famous throughout Europe for its prodigious Stock of Books, printed, and Manuscript.

2. The Theatre, a magnificent Fabric not to be equalled by any Thing of the Kind in the World; built by Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury, under the Direction of Sir Christopher Wren, at the Expence of 15,000*l.*

3. The Museum, of which the lower Part is a Chymical Elaboratory, and the upper a Repository of natural and artificial Rarities and Roman Antiquities; also a Library and a large Physic Garden.

4. The Clarendon Printing-House, a late Ornament of the University, which surpasses any Thing of the Kind in the World. 'Tis a strong firm building 115-Foot in Length, besides the spacious Porticos in the N. and S. Fronts, which are supported by detached Columns of the Doric Order. The Top of it is adorned with the 9 Muses; and amongst them Homer, Virgil, and Thucydides. The East Part of the building is wholly appropriated to the printing of Bibles and Common Prayer Books; and the other to the printing of Books in the learned Languages. Here are also particular Rooms for a Letter Founder; Rolling-presses for printing the Oxford Almancks, and other Sculptures proper for the Ornament of Books. It was first founded in 1711, and built

partly with the Money arising to the University from the Sale of Lord Clarendon's History of the Rebellion.

The Persons maintained by the Revenues of the Colleges are about 1000, and such as live at their own Charge about 2000, besides the Servants belonging to the Colleges and Halls, which have each their Statutes, with Fellows and Tutors. Here are 4 Terms in the Year for public Exercises, Lectures and Disputations, and set Days and Hours when the Professors of every Faculty read their Lectures; and in some of the Colleges are public Lectures for all Commers, with large Salaries for the Readers. The Magistrates are, 1. The Chancellor, usually one of the principal Nobility, who is chose by the University, and continues in that Office for Life, unless guilty of Crimes against the State. 2. A High Steward, nominated by the Chancellor, and approved by the University; he is also for Life, and assists the Chancellor, &c. In Matters of Government he hears and determines capital causes, and gives his Judgment as to the University Privileges. 3. A Vice-Chancellor, who is always in Order, and the Head of some College; he exercises the Chancellor's Power, and chuses 4 Pro-Vice-Chancellors out of the Heads of Colleges to officiate in his absence. 4. Two Proctors, who are Masters of Arts, chosen yearly in Turns out of the several Colleges, to punish Disorders, oversee Weights and Measures, order Scholastic Exercises, &c. 5. A public Orator, who writes Letters by Order of Convocation, and harangues Princes, or other great Personages who visit the University. 6. A Keeper of the Archives. 7. A Register.— 8. Three 'Squire-Beadles, and 3 Yeoman Beadles. And 9. A Verger, who on solemn Occasions walks with the Beadles before the Vice-Chancellor with a Silver Rod in his hand.

It has 13 elegant Parish Churches besides the Cathedral, with spacious clean and regular Streets, is one of the largest Cities in England (including the Colleges, which make about two thirds of it) and subject to the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor in all affairs of Moment, even relating to the Towns.

New Woodstock, 6 M. from Oxford, 60 from Lond. lies in a woody Part of the Country, as is implied by its Name. 'Tis famous for the Settlement of the Honour and Manor for ever, on the unconquerable John Duke of Marlborough and his Descendants, Male or Female, as a Reward for his Victories, particularly on August 2, 1704, over the French and Bavarians at Blenheim; and that

there might be a lasting Monument of the Glory he gained that Day, a stately Palace by the Name of Blenheim House was erected here at the public Charge, which is one of the noblest Seats belonging to any Subject in Europe; and in a Situation most delightful, which we shall describe in the Account of Seats. For this Tenure the Duke's Descendants are obliged, by Way of Homage, to present a Standard to the Sovereign every Year on the Day that Battle was fought.

The Town is about half a M. from Blenheim House: It has very good Inns, is well paved, and has a Manufacture of fine Steel chains for Watches, and other Things of polished Steel. The Park is well stocked with Deer.

BANBURY, 14 M. from Oxford, 75 from Lond. is a pretty large Town on the River Charwell, on the Edge of Northamptonshire. There is very good Land hereabout, especially rich Meadows; and in the Fields near it, the Coins of Roman Emperors are often found. Here is a fine large church, and a free School.

The chief Towns, which are not Parliamentary are,

HENLEY upon Thames, 35 M. from Lond. is the oldest in the County, a Town of good Wealth and handsome Buildings, situated most pleasantly on the Side of the River, which is navigable to it by Barges. Its chief Trade is in Malt and corn, of which, it is thought, 300 cart Loads are often sold here on a Market Day; and its Inhabitants live by carrying corn and Wood to Lond. The Bridge, which is now of Timber, was antiently of Stone. Here are 2 good free Schools, one a Grammar School, and one called the blue coat School, for teaching and cloathing poor children, and putting them out Apprentices.

DORCHESTER, 49 Miles from Lond. which has a large Stone Bridge over the same River, and a fine church, is a Place of great Antiquity and Dignity, was formerly an episcopal See and had 5 churches, but now a small unfrequented Village. Its See was translated to Lincoln in the Reign of William the Conqueror, which, together with turning the high Road to Lond. another Way, so hurt the Town, that scarce any Vestige remains of its former Grandeur.

THAME or TAME, 10 M. from Oxford, 45 from Lond. is an old Town, stands just where the River, from which the Town and Hundred take their Name, enters Buckinghamshire. Its Situation is the more pleasant, from

from being watered by that River on the N. and by small Brooks that glide by on the E. and W. Sides of it. 'Tis a large Town with a fine church, and one great Street, in the Middle whereof is the Market Place, which is well furnished with live cattle, and all kinds of Provisions; and the River is navigable to it by Barges. It has a beautiful free School, and an Alms-house.

**WHITNEY OR WITNEY**, 5 Miles from Woodstock, 64 from Lond. a long straggling Place on the River Windrush, is a Town of great Antiquity. It has a Trade in spinning for the neighbouring clothiers; but its greatest Manufacture is Rugs and Blankets; the latter of which are commonly from 10 to 12 Quarters wide. It is said they work up 100 Packs of Wool here in a Week; and as the Blankets are noted for Whiteness, some think it owing to their being washed in Windrush Waters, which have a more absterfve and nitrous Quality than any other: They also make Duffles here a Yard and three Quarters wide, which are exported to Virginia and New England: Also Cuts for Hammocks, and Tilt Cloaths for Bargemen are made here: There is likewise considerable Business done by Fellmongers in the Town, who dressing and straining Sheep Skins, make them into Jackets, Breeches, &c. Here is a free School liberally endowed, and a good Library adjoining to it.

**BURFORD**, 5 M. from Whitney, 85 from Lond. Its Market is of much Note for Saddles, and 7 Downs near it, some of which are in Gloucestershire.

**CHIPPING NORTON**, 76 M. from Lond. from its Prænomen, which is a Corruption of the Saxon Ceapan, to cheapen, seems to have been a Market in the Time of the Saxons. Here Roman Coins are frequently found; and the church is a Building after a curious Model, in which there are Monuments, with so many Names of Merchants on Brass Plates, as shew it to have been once a Place of great Trade.

**BAMPTON**, 5 M. from Burford, 66 from Lond. lies on a River navigable by Boats; and its Market is noted for Fellmongers Wares, as Leather Jackets, Gloves, Breeches, &c. which supply many adjacent Counties, no Town in England having such a Trade for these Wares.

**BIBESTER**, Burcester, or Biffeter, 6 M. from Woodstock, 52 M. from Lond. is a long

straggling Town remarkable for excellent Malt Liquor, but more so in Antiquity for having had a famous Castrum on the W. Side of it called Aldchester, where great Numbers of Roman Coins and other Antiquities have been ploughed up.

**DEDDINGTON**, or Daddington, 4 Miles from Banbury, 62 from Lond. a pretty large Town, where was anciently a Castle, but of which few Marks now remain.

The other Antiquities of this County are :

1. The Rolle-rich Stones in the W. Part of it : they are a Number of huge large Stones placed in a Circle like those at Stonehenge, which some have thought to be Monuments of a Victory; others a Burying-Place for the Interment of the Danish Kings; and that Rollo their General being proclaimed King here by his Soldiers, was the Reason of their being set up.

At Stunsfield, a large tessellated Roman Pavement was discovered 1713, consisting of small square Stones and Bricks of 6 different Colours strongly cemented : and near Great Tew another has been found consisting of red, white, blue, yellow, cubical Pieces so disposed as to form various beautiful Figures.

About Woodeaton, British Coins have been found, which were those of Cunobeline, who reigned here about the Time of our Saviour's Birth. On one Side is the Figure of a Horse with an Ear of Corn over, and Cuno under him; and on the Reverse another such Ear with Canu for Camalodunum, or Malden in Essex, where the Pieces were struck.

In a Common near the Roman Iknild street, a large Roman Urn was found in 1720, which was full of Coins, some as old as Julius Cæsar's Arrival in this Island.

Illip, is noted for the Birth and Baptism of Edward the Confessor. The Font is now in Possession of Sir George Brown, at Kiddington, where it is set on a Pedestal in his Garden.

In the N. W. Corner of the County are the 3 Shire Stones, being the Boundaries of Oxfordshire.

#### Antiquities of Oxfordshire.

Eynsham Abbey, near Oxford, founded in the Year 1005.

Cold Norton Priory, founded in the Reign of Henry II. for Black Canons, Bishop Smith, who purchased it in the reign of Henry VIII. gave it to Brazen Nose college.



Godston Nunnery, in the Neighbourhood of Oxford, was built by the Prioreſs Editha, A. D. 1138.

Minifter Lovel Priory is now in Poſſeſſion of Lord Lovel.

Seats of the Noblemen and Gentry.

The Duke of Marlborough's, at Blenheim-Houſe, the Aſcent to which is through a long Avenue over a Bridge of one Arch 190 Feet in Diameter (like the celebrated Rialto at Venice) which alone coſt 20,000l. The Gardens take up the Space of 100 Acres, with grand and ſpacious Offices. The Chapel, Saloons, Galleries and other Apartments are extremely magnificent, with a fine Stair-caſe, Statues, Paintings and Furniture, eſpecially the Tapeſtry, in which the firſt Duke's principal Battles are curiouſly woven. Beſides a triumphal Arch erected to the Duke's Memory at the Entrance into the Caſtle, there is a vaſt obeliſk in the principal Avenue, on which is inſcribed a Compend of the Duke's Campaigns and Character.

Adderbury, now the Seat of the Right Hon.

Charles Townſhend, Eſq; in right of his Lady, the Counteſs Dowager of Dalkeith.

The Earl of Shrewbury's, at Heythorpe.

Rycot the Earl of Abingdon's, at Rycot.

The Earl of Liſchfield's, at Ditchley.

The Earl of Plymouth's, at Charlbury.

Lord Cadogan's, at Caverſham, near Reading.

The Earl of Maccleſfield's, at Sherburn Caſtle.

The Earl Harcourt's, at Stanton-Harcourt.

Hanwell-Park, near Banbury; the Seat of Sir Jonathan Cope, Bart. where is a Clock that moves by Water, and ſhews the Hour, by the Riſe of a new gilded Sun for every Hour, moving in a Hemisphere of Wood, each Sun having in its center a Figure for the Hour: for inſtance, one; which aſcending Half way to the Zenith of the Arch, ſhews it be a Quarter paſt One, at the Zenith Half an Hour; whence deſcending Half way towards the Horizon, three Quarters; and at laſt aſcending under it, there ariſes another gilded Sun above the Horizon at the other Side of the Arch, bearing the Figure 2; and ſo of the reſt.



## R U T L A N D S H I R E.

**I**S almoſt of a circular Form, bounded on the E. and S. with Lincolnſhire and Northamptonſhire; on the S. and W. by Leiſceſterſhire; and on the N. by Part of Leiſceſterſhire and Lincolnſhire. It is about 15 M. in Length, 10 in Breadth, and 40 M. in Circumference; contains two Market Towns, 111 Villages, 48 Pariſhes, and five Hundreds, but hath more Parks than any Shire in England for its Bigneſs.

The Soil is very fruitful in Corn and Paſture which feeds many Cattle, eſpecially Sheep, whoſe Wool is obſerved to be better than in other Counties, from a peculiar Quality in the Soil. It produces alſo Plenty of Wood for Fuel.

OAKHAM, 94 M. from Lond. the Shire Town for the Aſſize; is ſituate in the little but rich Vale of Catmoſ, is indifferently well built, and famous for its Market, Fairs, Caſtle, Hospitals, and Free School.

'Tis particularly remarkable for an ancient Cuſtom ſtill kept up, viz. that every Peer of the Realm the firſt Time he comes through this Town ſhall give a Horſe-Shoe to nail upon

the Caſtle Gate; and if he reſuſe, the Bailiff of the Manor has Power to ſtop his Coach, and take one off from his Horſes. This is now called the Order of the Horſe-shoe; and it is common for the Donor to have a large one made with his Name ſtamped on it, and often gilt. One over the Judges Seat in the Aſſize Hall is of curious Workmanſhip. This Caſtle was built in the Reign of Henry II. by Walkeline de Ferrarais, younger Son of the Earl of Derby. All Saints Church here is a fine Structure and has a good Spire.

UPPINGHAM, 3 M. from Rockingham, 90 from Lond. is a neat compact well built Town, and a good Mark. for Cattle Corn, &c. has an Hospital, Free School, &c.

LYDINGTON, near Uppingham, has an Hospital for a Warden, 12 poor Men and two poor Women, called Jeſus's Hospital.

Market, or Marged-Overton, had its latter Name from its Situation on a Hill. Mr. Camden ſuppoſes this to be the Margidunum of Antoninus, which is the more probable from the great Quantity of Roman Coins that have been found here, from the exact Correſpondence

of the Distances from other Stations, and from the British Word Marga, i. e. Lime-stone, with which the Inhabitants manure their Ground.—This County, though small, has many fine Seats belonging to Noblemen and Gentlemen, particularly

The Earl of Gainsborough's, at Exton.

The Earl of Winchelsea's, at Burley on the Hill, both near Okeham. This fine Seat formerly belonged to Villers Duke of Bucking-

ham, being one of the noblest Buildings of the Kind in England; but was burnt by the Parliament's Army. It was rebuilt more beautiful and convenient than ever by the late Earl of Nottingham, having a walled Park, fine Woods and Store of Game, so that few or no Seats in the Kingdom are superior to it for Gardens, Paintings, a fine Library, and other Ornaments.



## STAFFORDSHIRE

IS bounded on the E. by Warwickshire and Derbyshire on the S. by Worcester. on the W. by Shropshire and Cheshire, which last joining Derbyshire on the N. where it ends in an obtuse Angle, makes the N. Border. It is divided by the Trent into the N. E. and S. W. Parts; the former of which is subdivided into the Moor Lands, which are the more northerly mountainous Parts, and the Wood Land, which is the more southerly Part, of the County. Staffordshire lies from S. to N. almost in Form of a Rhombus, being about 47 Miles in Length. and 32 in Breadth. It contains one City, nemely, Litchfield, 18 Market Towns, 670 Villages, 150 Parishes. The Air is generally good, being mostly hilly. The Moorlands, which are mountainous, and therefore reckoned the most barren, produce a short but sweet Grass, by which they bring up as fine large Cattle as those of Lancashire. Sheep are also fed in the Northern as well as the Southern Parts in great Numbers, much of the Wool produced from them is manufactured in the cloathing Trade, and felting carried on in the Country. Even the barren Moor Lands, when manured with Marle and Lime, mixed with Turf Ashes, produce good Oats and Barley; and as to the Southern Parts and some adjacent Parishes in the N. they produce all Kinds of Grain. In these Parts they also sow Hemp & Flax. Both the Moor Lands and Wood Land yield Lead, Copper, Iron, Marble, Alabafter, Mill-stones, Coal, Marles of several Sorts and Colours, other useful Earths, and likewise valuable Stones and Minerals of various Sorts. It sends to Parliament two Knights of the Shire, two Burgeses for Litchfield, two for Stafford, and two for Newcastle Under Line.

LITCHFIELD, 119 Miles from Lond. is a pretty large neat Town, which joined with Coventry, is a Bishoprick; it stands low, near 3 M. from the Trent, and is divided into

two Parts by a little clear Rivulet, over which are two Causeways with Sluices. The Bishop's See was erected, as 'tis said, in 606, by Oswy, King of Northumberland. That Part of the City which stands on the S. Side of the Rivulet is called the City, and the other the Clofe. In the S. Side is a Goal for Felons, a Free School, and a pretty large well endowed Hospital for the Relief of the Poor.

The Clofe is so called, because it is inclosed with a Wall, and a good deep dry Trench on all Sides, except towards the City, where it is defended by a great Lake or Marsh formed by the abovementioned Brook.

The Cathedral, which stands in this Clofe, was begun in 1148; it suffered much in the Time of the Civil Wars, but was thoroughly repaired after the Restoration of Charles II. that it is now a noble and admirable Structure; it is walled in like a Castle, but stands on such an Eminence that is seen 10 M. round. The Dimensions of it in the Inside are 450 Feet in Length, of which the Choir is 110, and the Breadth of it in the broadest Place is 80. Its Portico or Front can scarcely be paralleled in England. There are 26 Statues of the Kings of Judah in a Row above it, as big as the Life; and on the Top, at each Corner of the Portico, is a stately Spire, besides a fine high Steeple on the middle of the Church. There are several Statues on the Outside of it as well as within. The Choir, which is in great Part paved with Alabafter and Cannal Coal, in Imitation of black and white Marble, has a Chapel behind it. The Prebendaries Stalls are likewise of excellent Workmanship.

Here are three other Churches, of which St. Michael's has so large a Church Yard, as to contain six or seven Acres of Ground. It is a long straggling Place, though it has some very

very handsome Houses in it; and as it is a Thorough-fare to the N. W. Counties, has several good Inns. The Ale is incomparable here, as it is indeed all over the County. The country hereabouts is both pleasant and fruitful. The Brook, which has two Bridges over it runs into the Trent. The Streets are well paved, and kept very clean.

**STAFFORD**, 134 M. from London, is the Shire Town where the Assizes are held. It stands low on the River Sow, over which it has a good Bridge. Here are two handsome Churches, a Free School, and a spacious Market-place, in which stands the Shire Hall: It is well built and paved, and much increased of late both in Wealth and Inhabitants by its Manufacture in Cloth. The old Custom of Borough English is still kept up here. The Buildings are for the most Part of Stone and Slate, and some of them in the modern Taste. Not only the Assizes, but the Quarter Sessions are kept in this Town.

**NEWCASTLE Under Line**, or **Lome**, 14 Miles from Stafford, 149 from Lond. It has three great Fairs for all Sorts of Cattle, and a fourth for Wool. The chief Manufacture is Hats. The Streets are broad and well paved, but most of the Buildings low and thatched. The cloathing Trade flourishes here, and the Town is surrounded with Coal Pits. It has only one Church.

The other Towns of Note are,

**WOOLVERHAMPTON**, 117 Miles from Lond. it stands upon a high Ground, and is a populous Town, well built, and the Streets well paved, but all the Water the Town is supplied with, except what falls from the Skies, comes from weak Springs of different Qualities, which go by the Name of Pudding Well, Horse Well, Washing Well, and Meal Well, all appropriated to their several Uses; from the last they fetch all the Water which they use for boiling or brewing in Leather Budgets laid across a Horse with a Funnel at the Top, by which they fill them; and to the other three Wells they carry their Tripe, Horses and Linen. To this Scarcity of Water, and the high Situation of the Place is ascribed its healthy State, notwithstanding the adjacent Coal Pits; and it is said the Plague was never known there.

The chief Manufacturers of this Town are Locksmiths, who are reckoned the most expert of any in England. They are so curious in this Art, that they can contrive a Lock so, that if a Servant be sent into the Closet with

the Master-key, or their own, it will shew how many Times that Servant has gone in at any Distance of Time, and how many Times the Lock has been shot for a whole Year, some of them being made to discover 500 or 1000 Times. A Lock with a curious Set of Chimes in it, that sold for 20l. was made in this Town. Here is a Collegiate Church, which is annexed to the Dean and Chapter of Windfor.

**WALSAL**, 5 M. from Litchfield, in a pleasant Situation on the Top of a Hill, has a good Market, and near it several Iron Mines, and the Inhabitants make Spurs, Bridle Bits, Buckles, &c. in which they carry on a considerable Trade. Here is dug the best Sort of Iron Ore, which the Miners call Mush, that contains a cold sharp Liquor so pleasant to the Taste, that the Workmen are fond of it.

**PENKRIDGE**, 4 M. from Wolverhampton, is noted for its great Horse Fair, especially Saddle Nags, which are brought hither from Yorkshire, and all the Horse-breeding Counties; it is reckoned the greatest Horse Fair in the World.

**RUGELEY**, 7 M. from Litchfield, 126 from Lond. is a handsome well built Town, situate near the River Trent, in the Lancashire and Cheshire Road from London, and on one Side of Cankwood Chace.

**BURTON**, 125 M. from Lond. on the N. Side of the Trent, is chiefly noted for its fine Ale. The Bridge is the principal Structure at present (though once it had an Abbey and a Castle, &c.) This Bridge some think the finest Piece of Workmanship of any civil public Building in England. It is all of squared Free Stone, and above a Quarter of a Mile in Length, with 27 Arches, thro' which the River runs, and here divides into three Channels. The Parish Church is adjoining to the decayed Abbey. The Town consists chiefly of one long Street, extending from the Abbey to the Bridge. Here is a Manufacture of Cloth. Barges comes up hither by the Help of Art with a full Stream in a deep safe Channel. Betwixt the Trent, Dove, and Blithe, near this Place, is Needwood, a large Forest, with many Parks in it, where the Gentry often divert themselves with Hunting and Horse Races.

**TUTBURY**, or **Stukesbury**, 120 M. from Lond. stands near the Dove, a little before it falls into the Trent. The Castle was given by William the Conqueror to Henry Earl de Ferraris. who built a Priory contiguous to it, and in which he was buried. It now belongs



to the Duke of Devonshire, and is still a good old House.

**BROMLEY PAGETS**, 7 M. from Tutbury, is a pretty Town, on the Skirts of Derbyshire, remarkable for a Sport on New Year's Day and Twelfth Day, called the Hobby Horse Dance, from a Person who rode upon the Image of a Horse with a Bow and Arrow in his Hands, with which he made a snapping Noise, and kept Time with the Musick, while six other Men danced the Hay, and other Country Dances, with as many Rain-deer's Heads on their Shoulders. To this Hobby Horse belonged a Pot which the Reeves of the Town kept and filled with Cakes and Ale, towards which the Spectators contributed a Penny, and with the Remainder they maintained their Poor and repaired the Church.

**UTOXETER**, or Tocester, 7 M. from Tutbury, stands on a Hill of easy Ascent near the River Dove, over which is a firm Stone Bridge; the Town is rather rich by Means of its fine Meadows and Cattle, than neat and handsome in respect of Buildings. The Market is reckoned one of the greatest in these Parts, for Cattle, Sheep, Butter, Cheese, Corn, and all Provisions. Some of the Lond. Cheesemongers, by Factors here, lay out 500l. a Day in these Goods. The Town is pretty large, and the Market Place neat and commodious.

**STONE**, 5 Miles from Stafford, 141 from London, is a Place on the Trent, with commodious Inns in the great Road to Westchester, it is so called from a Heap of Stones to preserve the Memory of the Murder committed by Ulfer, King of Mercia, on his two Sons, for embracing Christianity; but he afterwards repented and turned Christian: This Heap of Stones their Mother turned into a Tomb, and thereupon erected a Church.

**ECCLESHALL**, near the River Sow, is a pretty Town noted for Pedlars Wares.

Among the Antiquities in this County are several Lows, as they call them, near Wigington, which from the Pieces of Bones, Coal and Ashes they contain, appear to have been the Depositories of the Roman Bones after they were burnt.

At Chickley, fourteen M. from Newcastle, are 3 Stones with little Images cut upon 2 of

them, and erected Spirewise in the Church-yard, which are very remarkable; but it is not known when, by whom, or for what Purpose they were set up.

In Dudley Castle Hall, 4 M. from Wolverhampton, is a Table of one entire Oak Plank, 17 Yards in Length, a Yard in Breadth, and at first measured 7 Yards and 9 Inches more, which was cut off to suit it to the Hall. The Tree grew in the New Park at Dudley, and is said to have contained 100 Ton of neat Timber. The Castle stands on a high Mountain, and is cut of a Rock with a lofty Tower on it, from whence is a Prospect into five Shires, and part of Wales. It was built by Dudo or Doda, a Saxon, about the Year 700.

Apewood Castle, on the Edge of Shropshire, is an ancient Fortification, supposed to have been British, standing on a lofty Promontory, with a steep Ridge for half a Mile together, having Hollows cut in the Ground, over which it is thought they pitched their Tents; and on Ashwood Heath is the Appearance of a Roman Camp.

Alverton, Elverton, or Alton, is a very antient Castle, built before the Norman Conquest.

Croxton Abbey, was founded by Bertram de Verdun, who died some Years after in the Holy Land.

Dudley Priory, was founded in the Reign of Henry II. by Gervaise de Pagnel, and dedicated to St. James.

Chief Seats of the Nobility and Gentry.

The Duke of Bridgewater's, at Newborough, 5 Miles from Litchfield.

The Earl of Berkshire's, at Elford, near Litchfield.

The late Earl of Stafford's, at Stafford-castle.

Earl of Uxbridge, at Beaufort, four Miles from Litchfield.

Earl of Dartmouth, at Sandwell.

Earl of Stamford, at Enfield Hall, 3 Miles from Sturbridge.

Earl Gower, at Trentham, near Newcastle Under Line.

Lord Leigh, at Ridware, near Litchfield.

Lord Vane, at Carewell, 9 Miles from Stafford.

Baronness Dudley, at Dudley-Castle.

Lord Aston, at Tixal, near Stafford.

Lord Chetwynd, at Ingestree, with a fine Park and Gardens.

**B**ounded on the E. by Staffordshire; on the N. by Cheshire; on the S. by Worcestershire, Herefordshire and Radnorshire; and on the W. by Montgomery and Denbighshire in Wales. It is divided into two Parts by the Severn, which runs through the County from W. to S. E. It is of an oval Form, almost circular, about 134 Miles in Compass, and contains 40 M. in Length, and 33 in Breadth. It hath 15 Market Towns, 170 Parishes, and 615 Villages. The Air of this County is very healthy. The Soil in the S. and W. Parts, which are the most hilly, is not so fruitful as the low Grounds, where Plenty of Grain is produced. Besides inexhaustible Pits of Coal, here also are Mines of Copper, Lead, Iron-stone and Lime-stone. Over most of the Coal Pits lies a Stratum of a blackish, hard, but very porous Substance, containing great Quantities of Bitumen, which being ground and well boiled in Coppers of Water, on the Surface swims the bituminous Matter, which by Evaporation is brought to the Consistence of Pitch, or by the Help of an Oil distilled from the same Stone, and mixed with it, may be thinned to a Sort of Tar, which may serve for caulking Ships. It sends to Parliament two Knights for the Shire, and two Burgesses for each of the following Towns, viz. Shrewsbury, Bridgenorth, Ludlow, Wenlock and Bishop's-Castle. Here are the Ruins of an Abbey, founded about the Year 1083, by R. de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury; who in his old Age quitted a Military Life, was shorn a Monk, and ended his Days in this Abbey, where he was buried, A. D. 1094.

**SHREWSBURY**, 157 M. from Lond. is delightfully situated on the River Severn. The Saxons termed it Scrobber-berg, because the Hill it stands upon was covered with Shrubs; the Normans Scropebery, Stoppebury, and Salop; the Britons called it Penguerine, i. e. a Brow of Alders, it has two fair Bridges over the Severn, which surrounds it, except on the N. Side, in the Form of a Horse-shoe, and renders it a Peninsula. It has a Free School founded and endowed by Edward VI. Q. Eliz. built it a-new from the Ground, and added a very good Library, and endowed it more largely with convenient Houses and Salaries for the Masters, who are called the first, second and third, besides Ushers to teach the Accidence and Writing: And to this belongs another School House at Grinshill, 5 Miles off, to which the Masters and Scholars may repair in case of contagious Distempers, or other Cause.

Here are 5 Churches, besides Meeting-Houses. Its Market Days for Corn, Cattle,

and Provisions, are Wednesdays and Saturdays, and every Thursday is the Market for Welsh Cottons and Flannels, of which are commonly sold 1000l. a Week. They are kept in a large Hall over the Market House. Here are no less than 12 incorporated Companies, who repair in their Formalities once a Year, Monday Fortnight after Whitsuntide, to a Place called Kingland, on the S. Side of the Town, but on the opposite Side of the Severn, where they have the Honour of entertaining the Mayor and Corporation at their several Bowers erected for that Purpose, and distinguished by some Motto or Device suitable to their several Arts and Trades.

The Streets are large and the Houses well built. The late Earl of Bradford had a handsome House with hanging Gardens down to the River, as have several other Gentlemen. It is said that King Charles II. would have erected this Town into a city, but the Townsmen chose to remain a corporation, for which Refusal they were afterwards called the proud Salopians. The Town has been famed throughout England for cakes, and its Brawn is reckoned to exceed that of Canterbury. There is such Plenty of Provisions of all Sorts here, but especially Salmon and other good Fish both from the Severn and the Dee, and the Place itself is so pleasant, that it is full of Gentry, who chuse to live within the compass of their Estates, and have Balls and Assemblies once a Week all the Year, it being for Mirth and Gallantry compared to St. Edmund's Bury in Suffolk, but is much bigger. One great Ornament of this Town is that called the Quarry, from Stones having been dug up there formerly, but since converted into one of the finest Walks in England both for Beauty and Extent. It takes in at least 20 Acres of Ground on the S. and S. W. Sides of the Town, betwixt its Walls and the Severn. It is so shaded with delightful Rows of Lime Trees on each Side, and adorned in the Center with such a fine double Alcove, and Seats on both Sides of it, one of them facing the Town, and the other the River, that the Place is reckoned not inferior to the Mall in St. James's Park. Upon the Welch Bridge there is a noble Gate, over the Arch of which is placed the Statue of the great Llewellyn, the Idol of the Welsh and the last Prince of Wales. The Walls and Gates of this Town are yet standing, though there are Houses built on some Part of the Walls. The Castle, of which some Parts are still remaining, was built about the Year 1083, by R. de Montgomery, afterwards Earl of Shrewsbury. It stands on a Rock, almost encompassed by the Severn. The great Roman Road, called Watling-street, is visible at

Wroxeter

in the Neighbour, and in the Bottom of the River, when the Water is low, are to be seen the Remains of a Stone Bridge. The Road is raised a good Height above the Soil, and so straight, that it may be seen from an Eminence 10 or 15 Miles both Ways. Roman coins are frequently dug up here, as are the Bones of Men of a large Size. Bp. Gibson says that Teeth 3 Inches long, and 3 Inches about, have been taken out of Jaw Bones of dead Men; and the Thigh Bones of some a Yard in Length.

BRIDGNORTH, 135 M. from London, so called from the building of some Bridge over the Severn to the S. of it, is a very antient Town on the Bank of that River. It stands secure upon a Rock, through which the Way leading to the upper Part of this Town was cut. It is a large Place, consisting of the upper and lower Towns, separated by the Severn, over which it has a fair stone Bridge of 7 Arches, which has a Gate and Gatehouse on it, besides some Houses for Defence and Ornament. Its situation is pleasant as well as commodious for Trade; its Air healthy, and its Prospect delightful. The Hill on which the upper Town stands rises 60 Yards from the W. Bank of the River: Many of the Houses are founded upon a Rock, and most of their Cellars are Caves hewn out of it. On the Roof of the Caves are Gardens, made without much Cost or Art, and Pathways are made over them, so that one may walk over the Tops of several Houses without Danger or Difficulty. The Church is a large handsome Structure. Some Part of the demolished Castle is converted into one of the finest Bowling Greens in the Kingdom for its Prospect. Upon the Brow of the Castle Hill there is a Walk so much the Delight of King Charles the First, who was here three Times in the Civil Wars, that he said he thought it the pleasantest in his Dominions. The Town consists chiefly of three Streets well paved with Pebbles, and well built, one of which is called Mill-street, because it leads to the Town-Mills that are parallel to the River on the West Side, and is adorned with fine stately Structures.

The Town is a Place of great Trade both by Land and Water. Its Market is well stocked with all Necessaries, and its Fairs are resorted to from most Parts of the Kingdom, for Horses, black Cattle, Sheep, Butter, Cheese, Bacon, Linen Cloth, Hops, and most other Goods and Merchandize. The Town is well

furnished with all Sorts of Artificers, and is famous for making Stockings. Here are two Churches, one called High Church, from its Situation on the highest Part of the Hill, and the other within the Castle. The Town is supplied by leaden Pipes with very good Water from a Spring about half a Mile's Distance, but a sufficient Quantity of the Severn Water is thrown up to the Top of the Castle Hill, by an Engine for that Purpose, the contrivance of those who erected the Water Works at London Bridge. Here is a Free School for the Sons of Burgessees, and also very good Mills belonging to the Town on the little Worfe, and an Hospital in the high Church Yard for 10 poor Widows of the upper Town.

LUDLOW, 18 M. from Shrewsbury, 136 from London, situated on a Hill near the Place where the River Theme joins with the Corve. It has a large neat Church, which stands on the highest Ground in the Town. This Town lying so near Wales, receives great Advantage by its Thorough-fare, and the Education of the Welsh Youth of both Sexes. The Inhabitants are reckoned more polite than their Neighbours. The Town is divided into 4 Wards, and has seven Gates in its Walls. The Street which enters the Town is spacious, and the Castle to which it leads has a commanding Prospect. This Structure stands on a Rock in the N. W. angle of the Town, near the River Teme; was built by Roger de Montgomery, and is still a noble Structure. Within its Walls is a Palace, where the Lords Presidents under the Princes of Wales used to lodge; and also a neat Chapel. The River Teme, which runs on the S. Side of the T. with a good Bridge over it, has several Dams or Weirs across it, and turns abundance of Mills.

The Church has a handsome Tower with a Ring of six Bells; it is adorned with the Monuments of some of the Lords Presidents, and there is an Inscription on the N. Wall of the Choir relating to Prince Arthur, elder Brother to Henry VIII.

In the Market-place is a Conduit, on the Top whereof is a long Stone Crofs bearing a Niche, wherein is the Image of St. Lawrence.

The Country round it is exceeding pleasant, fruitful and populous, especially that Part called Crovesdale, from the River Crove abovementioned.



**WENLOCK**, 10 M. from Shrewsbury, 166 from Lond. is an antient Corporation. It had in Richard the 1<sup>st</sup>'s Time a Copper Mine, but is now only noted for Lime-stones and Tobacco-pipe Clay. Wenlock Abbey was founded by Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury A. D. 1081 for the Monks of the Cluniac order; he dedicated the Church to St. Milburga.

**BISHOPS-CASTLE**, 15 M. from Wenlock, 156 from Lond. is a small Town, but an antient Body corporate; its Market is noted for Cattle and all Sorts of Commodities. The Situation of this Town is upon the River Clun, in a kind of Promontory between Montgomeryshire and Radnorshire.

Other Towns of Note in this County are,

**WHITCHURCH**, 20 M. from Shrewsbury, 125 from Lond. is a pleasant, large, and populous Town, but of no great Trade, on the Borders of Cheshire. In the Church are some antient Monuments, particularly that of the famous Sir J. Talbot's, the first Earl of Shrewsbury, who became so renowned in the Wars with France, as to be called the English Achilles. This Church was rebuilt in 1712, by a Brief which amounted to above 5500l.

**OSWESTRY**, 157 M. from Lond. is a very antient Town towards Denbighshire, inclosed with a Wall and Ditch, and fortified with a small Castle. Here is a great Traffic on its Market Day for Welsh Flannels and Freezes, of which it is the Staple. St. Oswald's church stands without the new Gate, but there is not one in the Town. Besides a Grammar School in which several Men of Note have been educated, here is likewise a pretty large Charity School, where 40 Boys are clothed and taught to read, write, and cypher, and the Girls to spin, knit and sew.

**WEM**, 148 M. from Lond. is a Town of good Note and Antiquity; Sir Thomas Adams Draper, and Lord Mayor of London, gave the House in which he was born here to be a Free School for the Children of this Town, and liberally endowed it.

**NEWPORT**, 134 M. from Lond. is a Town with a well furnished Market on the Borders of Staffordshire by the Roman Way, called Watling-street, but most remarkable for a Free School founded and endowed by William Ad, Esq; of Lond. Haberdasher, a Native of this Place, to the Amount of 7000l. He also gave a Library, with Salaries and Houses for the Master and Usher, and an Acre of Ground

to each, and two Acres for the Boys to play in. Besides, he built an Alms-house, and gave 500l. towards building the Town-House.

The Antiquities and other Remarkables in this Shire are,

**Caer-caradock**, a large Hill at the Conflux of the Clun and Teme, which was the Scene of that Action between Ostorius the Roman and Caractacus the Briton, of which we have a very distinct Account in Tacitus. The Tokens of it are still to be seen near Lanterden, where are two Barrows, in which have been found burnt Bones and an Urn.

On Clee Hill, 10 M. from Bridgnorth, are the Remains of an antient Camp, and it is also famous for producing the best Pit-Coal, and has some Veins of Iron.

**Pitchford**, a small Distance from Wenlock, has a Well where a Liquid Bitumen floats, which the Inhabitants skim off, and use instead of Pitch; some think it good against the Falling Sickness and Wounds.

**Brofely**, 6 M. from Bridgnorth, is noted for a Well exhaling a sulphurous Vapour, which when contracted to one Vent by Means of an Iron Cover with a circular Hole, and set on Fire by a Candle, burns like the Spirit of Wine or Brandy, with a Heat that will even boil a large Piece of Beef in two Hours. It is very remarkable that a Piece of Meat broiled in its Flame has not the least ill Taste from its Sulphur; and yet more strange that the Water of of itself is extremely cold; and as soon as ever the Fire is put out, it feels as cold as if none had been there.

**Wrekin-Hill** is noted for the highest Ground in all the County, and stands between the Severn and the Watling-street.

At Wroxeter, the antient Uriconium, the Remains of Roman Fortifications and Buildings are still visible, which in the middle are about 20 Feet high and 100 in Length. It stands on the Severn near its Junction with the Tern.

This Place was surrounded with a Wall three Yards thick, consisting chiefly of Pebble Stones, and had a vast Trench round it, which in some Places is still very deep.

**Hogham Priory**, was founded by William Fitz Allan, in 1100, for Canons regular of St. Augustine.

Halefowen Abbey, was founded by Peter de Rupibus Bishop of Winchester, in the Reign of King John.

Lilleſhil Priory, was founded about the Year 1140, by Canons regular of St Augustine who came from St. Peter's Dorchester.

Bildencas Abbey, was founded and endowed in the Year 1153, by Roger de Clinton, Biſhop of Litchfield and Coventry.

Hopton Caſtle, in Purſlow Hundred, is ſituated on an artificial Hill, and remarkable for ſeveral gallant Actions performed here in the Civil Wars.

White Ladies, in the Pariſh of Tonge, on the E. Side of the County, was noted for having been the Shelter of King Charles II. who fled hither after his Defeat at Worcester, and was ſo cloſe purſued by his Enemies that he was conducted to the neighbouring Grove of Boſ-cubel, and there hid himſelf in an Oak, from whence he had once the Pleaſure of ſeeing the Parliament Soldiers in Queſt of him, diverted to the other Side of the Wood by the Chace of an Owl. The Tree is now incloſed with a Brick Wall, Travellers having almoſt cut it away. It is ſaid the King coming hither after his Reſtoration, gathered ſome of the Acorns, and planted them in St. James's Park, or Gardens, and uſed to water them himſelf.

The Fiſhermen here have a pretty Device for catching Fiſh, which is called a Coracle, wherein one Man being ſeated, will row himſelf very ſwiftly with one Hand, whiſt with the other he manages his Fiſhing-tackle; it is of a Form almoſt oval, made of Split Sallow-twigs interwoven (round at the Bottom) and that Part next the Water is covered with a Horſes Hide. It is about five Feet long, and three broad, and ſo light that they carry it out and home on their Backs.

Thomas Parr, who lived to the age of 150, was a Native of this County.

Seats of the Nobility and Gentry.

The Duke of Kingſton's, at Tong-caſtle, near Staffordſhire. This is a very ancient Structure, and in the Saxon Times belonged to the Earls of Northumberland.

The late Earl of Bradford, at Arcal and Eyton.

The Earl of Shrewſbury, at Pepper-hill, 16 M. from Shrewſbury.

Late Earl of Stafford, at Sheſnal, 12 M. from Shrewſbury.

Lord Viſcount Kilmurray, at Shenton-hall, three Miles from Drayton.

Lord Craven, at Stoke, near Wenlock.

Earl of Powis, at Ockley-park, near Munſlow.

Sir Thomas Whitmore, K. of the Bath, at Apley.

Sir Richard Corbet, of Leighton, Bart. at Longnor.

Mr. Kinaston, at Ryton of the eleven T. eight M. from Shrewſbury.

Sir Richard Corbet, of Stoke, Bart. at Ad-derley, near Drayton.

Sir Hugh Briggs, Bart. at Houghton, near Sheſnal.

Sir Richard Acton, Bart. at Audley, near Bridgenorth.

The late Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart. at Lanvarda, near Osweftry.

Sir Edward Smith, Bart. at Acton Burnell. This Caſtle is remarkable for the Statute of Acton of Burnel, made here in the Reign of Edward I. confirming and explaining a former Act called the Statute Merchant.

Sir Charlton Leighton, Bart. at Wattleſborough.

Sir Rowland Hill, Bart. at Hawkſton, near Hodnet.

Sir William Fowler, Bart. at Harnage Grange, near Shrewſbury.

Sir John Aſtley, Bart. at the Abbey Foregate, near Shrewſbury. With above fifty more belonging to private Gentlemen or Ladies.



**I**S bounded on the W. by Berkshire and Hampshire; on the S. by Sussex; on the E. by Kent; and on the N. by Middlesex. It is about 33 M. in Length, 21 in Breadth, and 112 in Circumference; contains 13 Hundreds, 140 Parishes, 11 Market Towns, 450 Villages and Hamlets, and about 592000 Acres.

It is a very healthy County, and boasts of several royal Palaces, and a great many Seats of the Nobility and Gentry. It is very fruitful in Corn and Hay, especially on the S. about Holmsdale, and on the N. towards the Thames.

The chief Rivers of Surrey besides the Thames, are the Mole, the Wey and the Wandle; all which abound with Fish

**SOUTHWARK**, bordering on the Thames, which separates it from Lond. consists of 8 Parishes, which together with those of St. Mary at Lambeth, St. Mary Magdalen's Bermondsey, St. Mary's Newington, and St. Mary Rotherhithe, compose that Part of the District within the Bills of Mortality on the Surrey Side of the River.

**Christ Church.** This Parish was a District belonging to that of St. Saviour's, called Paris Garden,

**St. George.** In this Parish, opposite the Church, was once a magnificent Structure, where Hen VIII. erected a Mint, whence that Place took its Name, and which for many Years was a noted Asylum for insolvent Debtors. On the E. Side of the adjacent Street, called St. Margaret's Hill, are situated the King's Bench, Marshalsea, and County Prisons.

**St. John's.** The Site of this Parish was antiently grazing Ground, and is still called Horsleydown. It has an elegant Church.

**St. Mary's Lambeth.** In this Parish stood a royal Mansion, where the Kings of England often resided. The Things remarkable are the Church, the Archbp's. Palace, those elegant Gardens called Vauxhall, and a Well of Mineral Waters. The Palace, which belongs to the Archbp's. of Canterbury, owes its Foundation to Archbp. Baldwin, who was elected in 1184. But many of his Successors have greatly improved it. On Lambeth Wall is a Spot of Ground, called Pedlar's Acre, belonging to the Parish, Time immemorial; given by a Pedlar, on Condition that his Por-

trait, with that of his Dog, should be painted on Glass, and preserved on one of the Windows of the Church, which is accordingly continued to this Time.

**St. Mary Magdalen.** It belonged to one Bermond, hence called Bermondsey. The most remarkable Things are a Machine to supply the Neighbourhood with Water; an antient Water Course called the Necking, or a Water Machine, and a large Haven called St. Saviour's Dock.

**St. Mary, Newington.** In this Parish are a Lock Hospital, and two Alms Houses.

**St. Mary, Rotherhith.** Things which merit Observation are Docks for Ships, and the Copperas Works.

**St. Olave's.** Opposite St. Olave's Church antiently stood a spacious Stone Building, the City of Mansion of the Prior of Lewes, and spacious Houses for the Residence of Abbots, &c. The most remarkable Things now are the Bridge-House and Yard, wherein are all Materials for repairing London Bridge, and many Wharfs for shipping and landing Goods.

**St. Saviour's.** On the W. fronting the River Thames antiently was situated Winchester House, and on the E. the Bishop of Rochester's. Things now worthy Notice are the spacious and stately Parish Church, a new Market Place, 2 Machines for raising Water, &c.

**St. Thomas.** The Church of this Parish was founded as well as the Hospital of the same, by Ed. VI. but being decayed, was pulled down in 1702 and rebuilt. The Hospital of St. Thomas was erected in the Year 1213. in a Place where the Prior of Bermondsey had 2 Years before built an Alms House for poor Profelytes and Children. It now consists of 3 beautiful Squares, well paved and supported by Pillars, In the Middle of the third Court is an elegant Statue of Sir Robert Clayton, a great Benefactor to this Hospital.

There is another Hospital in this Parish, called Guy's Hospital, from its Founder Tho. Guy, a Bookfeller in Lombard-Street. It consists of 2 beautiful Squares, in the principal of which is a Statue of the Founder.

The next Borough Town of Note in this County is Guilford, a large handsome, neat, well built Town, on the River Wey, which is hence navigable to the Thames, 7 M. from Farnham,



Farnham, 30 from Lond. Not far from the River are the ruinous Walls of an old Castle, this Place having in the Saxon Times been a royal Villa, where many of our Kings kept their Festivals. Here are 5 Churches belonging to 3 Parishes of which this Town consists; that belonging to the upper Parish has been lately rebuilt in a very magnificent Manner. The Road to Chichester and Portsmouth lies through this Town, which has long been famous for good Inns and Accomodations. Here are also Alms Houses liberally endowed, and the Remains of a once famous Manufacture of Cloth. In the neighbourhood are the outside Walls of that formerly called St. Catherine's Chapel, built with a Sort of Tile, which when broken, has the Appearance of Iron, and the Cement of them is so hard, as to be, in a Manner, impenetrable. The Road leading from Guilford to Farnham is very remarkable, running along upon the Ridge of a high chalky Hill, called St. Catherine's, no wider than the Road itself, from whence there is a surprizing and delightful Prospect.

Besides Southwark and Guildford, there are 4 other Borough Towns in this County, namely, Blechignly, Rygate, Gatton, and Haslemere; but being very small, we shall proceed to other Places more remarkable.

DULWICH, 5 M. from Lond. has a pretty College and neat Chapel, erected and endowed by Mr. Alleyn, a Player, in 1619, for 6 Men and 6 Women, with a School for the Education of 12 Children. Here are also medicinal Springs, called Sydenham Wells, much resorted to in the Summer; their Waters are nearly the same, but stronger than those at Epsom.

EGHAM, 3 M. from Windsor, 20 from Lond. is situate on the River Thames, has some good Inns, and an Alms House built and endowed by Baron Denham. In this Parish is Cowper's Hill, well known from a celebrated Poem wrote by Sir John Denham, who lived many Years at that which is now the Parsonage House.

Near this is a Running Mead, where King John, at the numerous Army of his Barons who met him here, signed the great Charter of English Liberty, called Magna Charta.

EPSOM, 16 M. from Lond. is situated in a healthful Air, and much resorted to on Account of its Mineral Waters. The form of the Town is semi-circular, and lies open to Banstead Downs; in short Nature and Art have

united to render it a very pleasant and agreeable Place.

DARKING, 12 M. from Guilford, 24 from Lond. lies on a Branch of the River Mole; the Roman Causeway passes through the Churchyard, and is 10 Yards broad in some Places, and 7 in others, and may be traced near 3 Miles in Length.

There are several Hills of Note near this Place, namely, Homesbury Hill, near which by the Road Side leading from Darking to Arundel, is a very large Camp, double treached, containing 10 Acres at least; and from hence a fine and extensive Prospect over the Wild into Kent and Suffex. Contiguous to this is Boxhill, so called from the incredible Quantity of Box which covers great Part of its Summit and Sides. It has a most enchanting Prospect, and on that Account greatly resorted to by the neighbouring Gentry.

FARNHAM, 40 M. from Lond. in the Winchester Road, is a pretty large and populous Town. It was formerly a great Market for Wheat, but of late Years much more remarkable for Hops, of which there are very large Plantations. Here is a magnificent and ancient Structure belonging to the Bishop of Winchester, built by Henry of Blois. Bishop of that See, and Brother to King Stephen.

FRENESHAM, about 3 M. from Farnham, has a large Fishpond near it, about 3 M. in Circumference, noted for excellent Carp, and two others affording Plenty of Fish.

In the Side of a Hill, near Moor-Park in this Parish, is a curious natural Grotto, neatly enclosed and paved; along the Middle of which flows a Stream of exceeding cold clear Water. You walk a considerable Distance in it under the natural Vault: It is called Mother Ludlow's Hole. This Place, and the shady Groves which surround it, afford a pleasant Retreat in sultry Weather.

GODALMING, 3 M. from Guildford, 35 from Lond. has a fine River that supplies the Inhabitants with Water, and Plenty of good Fish.

HASLEMERE, 42 M. from Lond. is an ancient Town, having sent Members to Parliament ever since Edward the VIth, but is otherwise of little Note.

KINGSTON, called Kingston upon Thames, 12 M. from Lond. has a wooden Bridge of 22 Piers.

Piers and 20 Arches, over the Thames. It is a populous trading Town, and has a good Market for Corn. There is another Bridge of Brick over a Stream that flows from a Spring in a Cellar, 4 M. above the Town. At some Distance is Combe Nevil, a handsome House with a Park, where Medals and Coins of several of the Roman Emperors have been found. Near this are several Springs, whose Water is conveyed to Hampton Court by Pipes under the Thames. In the Neighbourhood is New Park, one of the largest and best in Engl. made in the Reign of Charles I. inclosed by a Wall of considerable Height, and said to be 11 M. in Circumference.

RICHMOND, antiently called Shene or Shine, 12 M. from Lond. is remarkable for its beautiful Situation and royal Palace for the Kings of England, in which are many curious Paintings by the most eminent Masters. His late Majesty took great Delight here, as well as his royal Consort, who diverted herself in her royal Dairy House, in her beautiful Hermitage, called Merlin's Cave, and in the other charming Improvements which she made to the Park and Gardens of this delightful Place. The Town runs up the Hill a full M. to the Park, with Gardens declining all the Way to the Thames. On the Top of the Hill there is an Alms House built by Duppa, Bishop of Winchester, which appears by an Inscription over the Gate to have been in Performance of a Vow he made during the Exile of King Charles II.

GATTON, 18 M. from Lond. was antiently a considerable Town, but now only a Village though a Borough, and sends Members to Parliament. Sundry Roman Coins have been dug up here.

REYGATE, 24 M. from Lond. stands in a Vale which runs a great Way to the Eastward, usually called Holmsdale, probably from the Holm Trees which abound very much through all this Tract. It is a Borough, and has still the Ruins of an ancient Castle. On the S. Side is a fine Park full of little Groves. Under this there is a wonderful Vault of arched Work made of Free Stone, the same with that of the Hill itself, and hollowed with great Labour.

#### Antiquities of Surrey.

Waverley Abbey, was founded by William Giffard, Bishop of Winchester, A. D. 1128, for an Abbot and 12 Monks.

Newark Priory, situated on the River Wye, a few M. below Guildford, was founded by

Bauld de Calvn, and Beatrice his Wife, and is now Part of the Estate of Lord Onslow of Clarendon.

On Battle Hill, near this Place, are the Remains of a Roman Camp, with an oblong single Rampart.

Waltham, near Blechingey, is remarkable for a fine Spring in the midst of a Grove of Yew Trees, which flows in an extraordinary Manner at certain Times.

Croydon, 10 M. from London is situated on the Edge of Banstead Downs, and has a large Palace belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Church is reckoned both the finest and largest in the whole County, and has several curious and elegant Monuments.

Banstead Downs in its Neighbourhood, are remarkable for their fine soft Carpet Ground, the pretty Villages which surround them, and their enchanting Prospect.

Other Antiquities and Remarkables not yet mentioned are; 1. The Remains of a Roman Camp of about 12 Acres, at Walton upon Thames, to which there runs a Rampart with its Trench from St. George's Hill. 2. A Military work of an orbicular Form near Wimbledon, called Bensbury, where Cheaulm, King of the west Saxons, fought and defeated one of the Kentish Generals. 3. At Effingham, south west of Leatherland, are the Foundations of Buildings, which denote that it was once a Town of great Note. It is said to have had 16 Churches in it. 4. Aldbury. 5 M. E. of Guildford, is the Platform of a Roman Temple. The Place is also remarkable for a Perforation or Passage of at least a Furlong in Length, dug through the Bottom of a great Hill, and leading into a fine Valley. It was intended for a way to the House, then the Seat of Henry Duke of Norfolk, but the Design being hindered by a Rock, it is now only preserved and admired as a Grotto. 5. The River Mole, which at a Place the Swallows, near Boxhill, sinks into the Earth, and, according to Tradition, works its way under Ground to Leatherhead, where it rises again, and directs its Course to the Thames.

#### Seats of the Nobility and Gentry.

Duke of Newcastle's, at Clermont, between Kingston and Cobham.

Lord Middleton, at Pepper-Harrow, 5 M. from Guildford.

Essex-place, the Seat of the late Henry Pelham, Esq. It is situated on the Mole, and was built by William Wainfleet, Bishop of Winchester, about the Year 1447.

Betchworth Castle, the Seat of Abraham Tucker, Esq; is situated on a fine Eminence near the River Mole.

Duke

Duke of Argyle's, at Sudbrook, near Kingston.

Duke of Grafton's. at Nonesuch, near Richmond.

Duke of Roxburgh's, on Bagshot-heath.

Earl of Anglesea's, at Farnborough, near the Heath.

Earl of Portmore's, at Weybridge.

Earl of Aylesford's, at Alsbury, near Guildford.

Earl of Effingham's, at Great Buckham, 5 M. from Guildford.

Lord North and Guildford's, at Durdans, near Epfoms.

Lord Trevor's, at Peckham, 3 Mile from London.

Late Lord Windsor's, at Beachworth, near Darking.

Lord Baltimore's, at Woodcote, near Epfom.

Lord St. John's, at Battersea, near London.

Lord Ownslow's, at Clendon-place, near Guildford.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Onslow's, Esq; at Imber Court, near Thames Ditton.

Mr. Travis's, at Epfom. This House and the beautiful Gardens belonging to it, are remarkable for being situated in a Chalk-pit.



## S U S S E X.

**I**S bounded on the N. by Surrey, on the E. by Kent, on the W. by Hampshire, and on the S. by the British Channel. It is about 65 M. in Length, 29 in Breadth, and 107 in Circumference; is divided into 6 Rapes, which have each its Castle, River, and Forest; and subdivided into 65 Hundreds, wherein are reckoned 312 Parishes, one City, 18 Market Towns, and 1060 Villages. Hamlets and Chapelries. The principal Rivers are the Arun, the Adur, the Ouse and the Rother; besides which are the Lavant, the Cuckmeer, the Ashburn, and the Austen.

The Soil is various, the hilly Parts less fruitful than the others, the Vales, especially in that called the Weald, dirty but very fertile. On the Sea-coast are very high green Hills, called the South-Downs, well known to Travellers for their beautiful Prospect, but better to those who deal in Wool or Sheep, there being great Numbers bred here, whose Wool, which is very fine, is too often exported clandestinely to France. The Middle Part of the County is delightfully chequered with Meadows, Pastures, Groves, and Corn-fields, which produce great Quantities of Wheat and Barley. The N. Quarter is shaded with Woods, from whence great Quantities of excellent Timber are carried to the Dock-yards, and of Charcoal to the Iron Works, in the Eastern Part of the County.

**CHICHESTER**, or City of Cissa, 63 M. from Lond. stands on a Plain near an Arm of the Sea. It is a very neat but small City walled about in a circular Form, in which are 4 Gates, opening to the four principal Streets, which meet in the Center, where is a beauti-

ful Cross. All the Space or Quarter, between the W. and S. Gates, is taken up with the Cathedral, the Bishop's Palace, the Dean's, Prebendaries and Vicars Houses. The Church itself is not large, but very neat, with a high Stone Spire of an octagonal Form, esteemed a compleat Piece of Architecture. In the N. E. Corner is a well furnish'd Library.

The Trade of this City is chiefly in Corn and Flour, the Market is also plentifully furnished with great Numbers of fat Beasts, which chiefly supply the great Demand at Portsmouth.

A little M. to the N. is a Roman Camp of an oblong Square; and about 2 M. more N. is Rooks-Hill, upon which is still to be seen an old Camp, the Form circular, from which it may be concluded to be Danish.

Eleven M. N. of Chichester, 52 from Lond. in the Lond. Road, is Midhurst, a Market and a Borough Town. A small Rivulet, from the River Arun, runs through it.

**ARUNDEL**, 10. M. E. of Chichester, 55 from Lond. had once a good Harbour, and Vessels of a considerable Burthen could come up to it; but it is now much ruined by Sand Banks, thrown up by the Sea; the River is however still of great Use, and admits of Barges going many M. up the County. The Town is situate on the Side of a Hill, overlooked by the Castle, now the Duke of Norfolk's Seat, on the Summit. The Castle is of so great Antiquity, that no certain Account of its Foundation can be found. We however know, from authentic Records, that it was famous in the Time of the Saxon Heptarchy. The ancient



ancient Stanes Street Causey, in some Places 10, in others 7 Yard broad, comes to this Town out of Surry by Billinshurst.

**BRAMBER**, 48 M. from Lond. is a small Village or little Street, near the River Adur, which runs down to New Shoreham, and there empties itself. It is very remarkable, as one of the smallest Boroughs in England. Here are the Ruins of an ancient Castle, a Bridge and other public Buildings.

**STEYNING**, about a M. from Bramber, and 47 from Lond. is a small Market and Borough Town, but boasts of great Antiquity, and of having had a Priory of black Canons, afterwards changed into a College for a Dean and secular Canons. It is watered by a fine Stream, issuing from a Spring at the Foot of a Hill in the Neighbourhood.

**BROADWATER** lies in a Bottom, in the lower Road from Arundel to Shoreham Ferry. In the Church are some remarkable Inscriptions.

**SHOREHAM** Old and New, 56 M. from Lond. at the Mouth of the Adur: The latter, being situated nearer the Harbour, is much increased. The Parish Church was formerly Collegiate. This Place is conveniently situated for Timber, and many Ships are built here.

**HORSHAM**, 35 M. from Lond. is a Place of considerable Note, the County Assizes being here once in 2 Years. Here is a Quarry of good Stone, either for tyling or flooring; and a large Parish Church.

**NEWHAVEN**, 46 M. from Lond. at the Mouth of the Ouse near Seaford, is a small but populous Town, with a convenient, tho' little, Harbour, made so by a large Pier, from whence Coals, Deals, &c. are carried to Lewes, which is 8 M. up the River.

Adjoining to this Haven are very high Chalk Cliffs, and on the Hills above are found Variety of curious Fossils, and among the rest a great Quantity of transparent Spar as clear as Crystal, which lies in the Earth, in the Form of a Star, irradiating each Way, like Rays from a Centre.

Another Thing remarkable here is a considerable Quantity of that Sheli-like Fossil, called at the Iron Furnaces, Peasy Grey, and is generally found near those Places where Iron Ore abounds.

In this Haven, and on the Coast from hence to New Shoreham, are found great Quantities of what the People there call Strumbulo, It is black and heavy, of a bituminous Quality, and burning very well, serves the Poor People for Fewel.

**SEAFORD**, between New Heaven and Beachy Head, is in the Liberty of the cinque Ports, and though but a small fishing Town, is built with Stone and Slate, and defended by a good Port.

**EAST GRINSTEAD**, 12 M. from Horsham, 33 from Lond. once a considerable Town, but now called East Grinstead the less, to distinguish it from the Market Town of that Name in this County.

**BRIGHTHELMSTONE**, 50 M. from Lond. and 8 from Lewes, is a large Port, between Shoreham and New Haven. It is a populous Town, chiefly inhabited by Fishermen, who go from hence to Yarmouth fishing Fair, on the Norfolk Coast, and are there employed by Merchants to catch Herrings. The Situation is exceeding pleasant. Near it are beautiful Pastures, spacious fertile Cornfields surrounded, except on the Sea Side, with fine Downs, where great Flocks of Sheep are fed, and whose Wool is exceeding fine.

**LEWES**, 50 M. from Lond. one of the chief Towns in the County, for Extent, Populousness and fine Buildings; situated in an open Campaign Country, on a rising Ground, on the Edge of the delightful South Downs. It has 2 handsome Streets, besides large Suburbs, and 6 Parish Churches.

On the River Ouse, to which it joins, are several Iron Mills, where Cannon are cast for Merchant Ships, and other useful Works of that Kind carried on. The Soil round it is esteemed the richest in Engl. From a Windmill near this Town, is a Prospect of so large Extent, as scarce to be equalled in Europe. On the E. Side of the Town has formerly been a Camp, with a Castle, Part of which is still remaining, from whence there is a delightful Prospect, and a pleasant winding Walk from the Bottom to the Summit. This Castle and the Priory near it were founded by William de Warren E. of Surrey; A. D. 1078. And the Place is famous for a bloody Battle between Hen. III. and his Barons.

**EASTBORNE** or Eborne lies under the Promontory, so famous for the Loss of Ships, called Beachy-Head, in which are several Caverns like

like Vaults, made by the Sea : The Height of these famous Cliffs is about 500 Feet.

Peynsey is situated in a large extensive Plain, called Pensey-Marsh, where great Numbers of Cattle are constantly fed. In this Place is a Castle, whose Walls include nine Acres, perhaps the largest Area of any in Engl. It was built by William the Conqueror; but in all Probability, on the Remains of a more ancient Structure, for in the Ruins of the Walls are still to be seen regular Strata of Roman and British Bricks.

BATTEL, 37 M. from Lond. so called from that decisive Battle fought near the Place, between K. Harold and William the Conqueror. It is at present most remarkable for Gunpowder, that made here being esteemed preferable to any other in Engl. The old Abbey, of which the Gate way is still entire, was built by the Conqueror on the very Spot where Harold fell, as a Memorial of his Victory, who ordered Mass to be said there for the Souls of those that fell in the Conflict.

HASTINGS, 62 M. from Lond. a large Town, and is one of the Cinque Ports, had a good Harbour, now pretty much choaked with Sand.

RYE, 64 M. from Lond. on the Edge of Kent, is a handsome Town pleasantly situated on the N. Side of a Hill, which affords a delightful Prospect towards the Sea. It is fortified and washed on 2 Sides by the Tide, and on the E. by the River Rother, which render it a Sort of Peninsula : It is one of the Cinque Ports.

WINCHELSEA, 71 M. from Lond. is seated at the Corner of the County\*. It was doubtless a very ancient Town, there being still some Remains of the Stone Work of 3 Gates, old Vaults and ruinous Materials : Of three Churches now only the Chancel of one remains. It had also a Monastery, of which there are still some Remains, built by W. de Buckingham. The Castle was built for the Defence of the old Town, which was swallowed up by the Sea, A. D. 1250.

\* A Manufactory of Cambricks has been lately established at this Place, by means of the French Prisoners stationed here in the late War; and is said to be in a very likely way of succeeding.

PETWORTH, 15 M. from Chichester, 46 from Lond. is a large handsome Town, and adorned with several elegant Seats. The Church is large, and contains several curious Monuments of the Piercies Earls of Northumberland, several of whom are here buried in a separate Vault.

Antiquities of Suffex, besides those already mentioned.

Begeham Abbey, was founded by Ralph de Dene, in the Reign of Hen. II.

Boxgrove Priory, was founded in the Reign of Hen. I. by Robert de Haye, of Halnaker.

Bodiam Castle, situated on the River Rother, was built by the Dalrywriggs, who flourished in the Reign of Ed. III. It is now the Seat of Sir John Webster, Bart.

Amberley Castle, was built by William Read, Bishop of Chichester.

Hurstonmonceux Castle, stands near the old Claer-Penfavel-Coittons. It now belongs to Francis Hare Naylor, Esq.

#### Seats of the Nobility and Gentry.

The Earl of Egremont's, at Petworth.

The Duke of Norfolk's, at Arundel Castle.

The Duke of Richmond's, at Goodwood near Chichester.

Sir Tho. Ackland, at Alnaker, 4 M. from Chichester.

Stanstead, belonging to the Hon. James Lumley, Esq; seven M. from Chichester.

Uppark, belonging to Sir Matthew Featherston Haugh, 5 M. from Stanstead.

The Duke of Newcastle's at Halland, 6 M. from Lewes.

The Duke of Dorset's, at Buckhurst, 16 M. from Lewes.

The Earl of Winchelsea's, at the Town of that Name.

The Earl of Thanet's, at Bolbrook, 4 M. from Horsham.

Ashburnham Place, belonging to the Earl of Ashburnham, eight Miles from Hastings.

Cowdry, belonging to Lord Montague, near Midhurst.

Lord Abergavenny's, at Earidge, eight M. from East Grinstead.

Lord Irwin's, at Hills, near Horsham.

Furle, the Seat of — Gage, Esq; near Lewes.

**I**S bounded on the E. by the German Ocean, on the W. by Cambridgeshire; on the S. by Essex, and on the N. by Norfolk. It is about 45 M. in Length, 20 in Breadth, and 140 in Circumference; containing seven R. 40 Parks, 22 Hundreds, 32 Market Towns, 575 Parishes, about 1500 Villages, and 995000 Acres. The Soil is various, that near the Sea being sandy and full of Heaths, but produces Rye, Pease and Hemp, and feeds large Flocks of Sheep. The middle Parts abound with Wood and Pasture, and those towards the N. in Corn.

**IPSWICH**, 68 M. from Lond. and 12 from Harwich, was once in a very flourishing State, as appears from the great Number of Ships that belonged to it, when its Harbour was more commodious, and 21 Churches, of which now only 12 remain. The Tide rises here 12, sometimes 14 Feet. The Town is neat, well built and populous, being about a Mile long, and something more in Breadth, forming a Sort of half Moon on the Bank of the River, over which it has a good Bridge of Stone. It is a Corporation: its chief Manufactures are Linen and Woollen. There are besides 12 Parish Churches, 2 Chapels and Meeting H. a Town Hall, Council Chamber, a large Market-place with a Cross in the middle, a Shire Hall for the County Sessions; a Free School, a good Library, a Hospital for Lunatics, called Christ's Hospital; a noble Foundation for poor Men and Women, and stately Shambles in the Market-place, built by Cardinal Wolsey, who was born here, and the Son of a Butcher. It appears to have been once fenced about with a Wall or Rampart. The most distinguished Charity set on Foot here, and continued through the County for Relief of Widows and Orphans of poor deceased Clergy men, was begun in 1704, which rose from a Subscription of 6l. for the first Year, to 312l. in the Year 1740, and for 37 Years the whole amounted to 4416l. 9s. 9d. Christ Church, one of the 6 or 7 religious Houses formerly in Town, has been converted to a Mansion House, where is a fine Park and Bowling-Green. Another of them is a Court of Judicature, where the Sessions is held for Ipswich Division, and part of it is a Goal. An ingenious Traveller compared the Situation of this Town to that of Rome, with a rising Ground at the Entrance on the Lefthand, and a River on the Right, separating it from the Suburbs, as the Tyber does Rome from St. Peter's. The Town he compares to a noble old House which has stood a long Time untenanted, and out of Repair; but it is much improved of late.

A College begun here by Cardinal Wolsey, on the Ruins of a small College of Black Canons, though left unfinished by him. still bears his Name.

The Town enjoys several considerable Privileges, as passing Fines and Recoveries, trying criminal and all other capital Causes, and even those of the Crown, among themselves, appointing the Assize of Bread, Wine, Beer, &c. The Country round Ipswich is chiefly applied to the Production of Corn, considerable Quantities of which are shipped off for Lond. and sometimes for Holland. Many Gentry reside here. This County likewise has an inexhaustible Store of Timber, of which they send large Quantities to the King's Yard at Chatham, often running it over from the Mouth of the River at Harwich in one Tide.

This is one of the best Places in Engl. for Families that are reduced to narrow Circumstances, from House-rent being easy, having Plenty of Provisions, Fish, Flesh or Fowl, and easy Passage by Land or Water. Here's a convenient Key and Custom-House, and no Place in Britain is thought to be so well qualified for the Greenland Fishery, since the same Wind which carries a Ship out of the Harbour is quite fair to the Greenland Seas.

**DUNWICH**, 95 M. from Lond. 9 from Aldborough; in the Saxon Annals called Dunmoe, is a Town corporate, sends Burgesses to Parliament, and tho' only a Parcel of poor Cottages, yet is still chargeable with 80l. a year to the Crown.

**ORFORD**, 3 M. from Aldborough, 85 from Lond. stands at the Mouth of the River Ore; the Towers of its Castle and Church are a Sea Mark for those who come from Holland. There is also a Light-House at the Ness, being a Guide especially for Colliers and Coasters; and the Point of Land affording great Shelter for them when the Sea is ruffled by a strong N. E. Wind.

**ALDBOROUGH**, 88 M. from Lond, 9 from Dunwich, has a good Harbour and fishing Trade, is pleasantly and strongly situated in the Valley of Slaughden, which extends from Throp to Haven of Orford. It has two Streets about a M. long, is clean though meanly built and has a good Quay on the R. Ald, many Warehouses and Fish Houses for drying Fish, abundance of Sprats, Soles and Lobsters being caught hereabouts. It trades to Newcastle for Coals, and transports Corn; has a handsome Church on a Hill to the W. of the Town.

**SUDBURY**, 54 M. from Lond. has a fair Bridge on the R. Stour, which almost surrounds the Town, Barges come up as far as Neyland, which is of great Benefit to this Place;



Place; it is an ancient Corporation, and has 3 handsome large Churches, and a good trade in Perpetuanas, Serges, &c. The Buildings are pretty good, but the Streets unpaved. It was one of the first Towns in which Edward III. introduced the Woolen Manufactory by settling the Flemings here.

EYE, a small Town, 92 M. from London. 12 from Ipswich, 17 from Norwich, stands in what is called an Island, because almost surrounded by a Brook; its Streets are dirty. The chief Manufacture is Bone-lace.

St. EDMUND'S BURY, or Bury St. Edmund's, so called from an Abbey built here by King Canute, A.D. 1025, in Honour of St. Edmund the last King of the E. Angles, who was martyred there by the Danes in 886: Part of this Structure is still remaining. It is 75 M. from Lond. and 10 from Newmarket; is an ancient Town in a good Air, and fruitful Part of the Country; it has 2 noble Churches, and a Grammar School. Angel Hill, where the Fairs are kept, and where is a handsome spacious Plain, affords great Amusement and Entertainment for the Gentry, who resort thither frequently, but especially at the Time of the Fairs, which last a Fortnight. This Place is called the Montpelier of England, for the beautiful Rise of the Town and its open and extensive Prospect, the Uniformity of its Buildings, the regular Situation of the Streets, which in general cut each other at right Angles. The River Bourn, or Larke, on which it stands, is navigable from Lynn to Farnham, within 2 Miles of this Town.

Other Places of chief Note in this County are,

BRANDON, 78 M. from Lond. and 7 from Mildenhall, has a Bridge over the little Ouse, and a good Harbour, where is a Ferry about a M. from the Bridge, for conveying Goods to and from the Isle of Ely; a pretty well built Town, and had formerly a Market.

MILDENHALL or Milnall, 68 M. from Lond. 12 from Bury, is a large populous T. on the River Larke; has a handsome Church and lofty Steeple, the Streets regular, and a Market well supplied with Fish and wild Fowl.

HALESWORTH, an ancient, large and populous Town on the River Blythe, has a Manufacture of Linen Yarn.

SOUTHWOLD, 106 M. from Lond. 14 from Halesworth, a small Corporation on the same Coast, with a Drawbridge on the same River. It has a good Harbour, is a populous Town, strong by its Situation, and has also some Fortifications. It stands pleasantly, has a large Church almost surrounded by the River Blythe on the W. and the Sea on the S. especially at

high Tide; drives a great Trade in Salt and in the Herring Fishery.

LESTOFF, or LeoLoff, 113 Miles from Lond. 6 from Beckles, a little Town that seems to hang over the Sea. Fishing is the Employment of the Inhabitants in general, for Cod in the N. Sea, and for Herrings, Mackerell and Sprats at home.

BECKLES, 107 M. from Lond. 6 from Lestoff, on the River Waveney. 'Tis a large populous Town, and the Streets well paved, the Buildings many of them mean. It has a noble Church and Steeple, and 2 Free Schools well endowed; a Common belongs to it of near 1000 Acres.

BUNGAY, a large Town upon the same River, which surrounds it, and is navigable hither from Yarmouth by Barges; was a very strong Town in the Reign of Stephen, the Ruins are now to be seen.

BUDDSDALE, 81 M. from Lond. 7 M. from Ixworth, is a long mean dirty Town with a poor Market; in the Road from Bury St. Edmund's to Yarmouth.

FRAMLINGHAM, 86 M. from Lond. 3 from Debenham, is a large Town of Note. The Castle is a most remarkable Piece of Antiquity, being supposed to have been built by some of the first Kings of the East Angles, 'Twas a large beautiful Fabric, and very strong, both by Art and Nature; the Area within the Walls now standing being above an Acre and a Rood of Land, the Walls 44 Feet high and 3 thick, with 13 Towers 14 Feet above them. Hither the Princess, afterwards Queen Mary, retired when Lady Jane Grey her Sister and she were Competitors for the Crown. The Town stands on a Clay-Hill in a fruitful Soil and healthy Air, near the Source of the River Ore, and has a spacious Market Place; its greatest Ornament is its Church, a large Edifice of black Flint, with a Steeple 100 Feet high.

DEBENHAM, 86 M. from Lond. 3 from Mendlesham, so called from the R. Deben, which runs by it; some will have its true Name to be Deepenham, from the deepness of its Roads; for which reason it is but little frequented.

STOW-MARKET, is a large Town, 73 M. from Lond. on the Banks of the Orwell, in the Center of the County, with a well stored Market, a Manufacture of Tammies and other Norwich Stuffs. It has a spacious beautiful Church with a large Steeple and lofty Pinnacles.

NEEDHAM, on the same River, 71 Mile from Lond. 9 from Ipswich, consists of one good Street, and deals in Broadcloaths.

**WOODBRIDGE**, 75 M. from Lond. on the River Deben, which being navigable by ships of considerable Burthen to the Town, its Inhabitants drive a pretty good Trade to London, Newcastle, Holland, &c. in Sackcloth, Salt, Hemp, and Cordage. It has 4 or 5 Docks for building Ships, with commodious Quays and Ware-houses.

**LABHAM**, or Lavenham, 62 M. from Lond. 10 from Stow, is a pleasant and pretty large Town on a Branch of the River Brett, from whence it has a gradual Rise to the Top of a Hill, where its church and a spacious Market-place encompassed with 9 Streets or Divisions, are situated in a very healthful Air. 'Twas formerly very famous, and much enriched by a Staple Trade in blue Cloths, and was divided into 3 Guilds or Companies, which had each their Hall. It has still a good Manufacture, and there is a Wool Hall, of which many hundred Packs are sent from hence in a Year. The Church and Steeple is 137 Feet high. The Roof is finely carved, and the 2 Pews belonging to the Families of the E. of Oxford, and the Springs, at whose Expence it was repaired, are hardly to be equalled by any in Henry the VIIth's Chapel; and in the Church is Mr. Spring's Statue in Brass; here are several remarkable Charities for the Support and Employmet of the Poor.

**CLARE**, on the River Stour, gives the Title of Viscount, Earl, and Marquis to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle. Here are the Ruins of an old Castle and Monastery, and has a Manufactory of Saws, but is not a very clean Town.

**HADLEY**, 64 M. from London, 8 from Sudbury, is pretty large & populous, but being in a Bottom is dirty. Its Markets are commonly well stored with Provisions, 'Tis of some Note for its Manufactory of Woolen Cloth. Its chief Ornament is the Church, which stands near the Middle of the Town.

**NEYLAND**, 54 M. from Lond. has a handsome Bridge over the Stour, which by reason of its low Situation often overflows it, but makes it Amends by bringing it Plenty of Coal, which must otherwise be fetched at a great Distance. It is a large Town, has a Manufactory of Bays and Saws, but formerly was much larger; what is most remarkable is the Number of Marble Monuments inlaid with Brass to the Memory of Clothiers who had formerly lived here, and had besides bequeathed considerable Charities that perpetuated their Memories.

**LONG-MELFORD**, 50 M. from Lond. 3 from Sudbury, stands near the Stour, as it runs from Clare to Sudbury, one of the best and biggest Villages in England, and has divers

handsome Houses. Lady Rivers, Widow of John E. Rivers, had her House plundered here at the Beginning of the Civil Wars in K. Charles Ist's Time, by which she lost near 50,000l. Here is a handsome Church, a remarkable fine Tomb for Sir William Cordall, Speaker of the House of Commons, a Member of the Privy Council to Queen Mary, &c.

**WICKHAM**, 4 M. from Woodbridge, on the River Deben; though but a Village is as big as several large Market Towns. From its Church, though but 23 Yards high, being situated on an Eminence, you have, in a clear Day, a Prospect of near 50 Parish Churches.

**STRATFORD**, 12 M. from Ipswich, 56 from Lond. has a Bridge on the Stour, and is a Thorough-fare Stage from Ipswich to London. It carries on a considerable Trade in the Woolen Manufacture.

**REDGRAVE**, 2 M. from Buddefdale, was for many Years the Seat of the Descendants of Sir Nicholas Bacon, the first Baronet of England. Its Church has a fine Marble Monument to the Memory of Lord Chief Justice Holt.

Other Antiquities in this County are,

1. At Offtan, on a Chalky Hill, are the Ruins of an old Castle, said by Camden to have been built by Offa, King of the Mercians.

2. Between Wulpit and the River Orwell, on a high Hill, are the Remains of an old Fortification, called Hawlee-Castle.

3. Burster-Castle, in the N. E. Part of the county at the Mouth of the River Waveney, was built by the Romans: large Parts of the Walls are still remaining.

4. Hoxon, formerly called Hegilsdon, on the River Waveney, is the Place where K. Edward suffered Martyrdom from the Inhuman Danes, who bound him to a Tree, and shot him to death with Arrows.

5. Butley Priory, and Leiston Abbey, both founded by Robert de Grenville; the former in 1171, and the latter in 1183.

6. Wingfield Castle, built by a Family of great Reputation, who flourished here many Years before the Conquest.

7. Mettingham Castle, built by John de Norwich, in the Reign of Edward III.

8. Burgh Castle, supposed to be one of the Forts erected by the Romans, on the River Yare, against the Saxon Pirates.

Seats of the Nobility and Gentry.

The Duke of Grafton's, at Euston-Hall; and Livermore-Hall, three Miles from Ixworth.

The Earl of Bristol's, at Ickworth Park, 2 Miles from Bury.

The Earl of Rochford's, at Easton.

The Earl of Dyfart's, at Helmingham-Hall, near Orford.

Sudborn-Hall, near Orford, belonging to Lord Visc. Hereford.

Culforth-Hall, near St. Edmund's Bury, belonging to Earl Cornwallis.

Brome-Hall is another of his Lordship's Seats.

Denham-Hall, 14 M. from Ipswich, belonging to Lord Visc. Townshend.

Sir Robert Davers's, Bart. at Rushbrook.

Mr. Pitt's, at Cronen-Hall, near Debenham.

Williams, Bart. at Pendring-Hill, near Stoke.

Sir Thomas Hammer's, at Mildenhall.

Sir Samuel Barnardiston's, at Brightwell.

Norton's, Esq; at Ixworth.

Mr. Maunton's, at Letheringham.

Walter Plumer's, Esq; at Chediston.

## S O M E R S E T S H I R E.

**B**OUNDED bounded on the W. by Devonshire; on the S. by Dorsetshire; on the N. by the Severn Sea and Part of Gloucestershire, and on the E. by Wiltshire. It is more celebrated for its Mineral Waters than any County in England, and is one of the richest and largest, being about 60 M. in length from W. to E. and 50 in Breadth from N. to South, contains, according to Templeman, 1335 square M. three Cities, 42 Hundreds, 385 Parishes, 30 Market Towns, and about 1700 Villages.

The Soil is very rich and various; it abounds with Grain of all Kinds; its Pastures feed great Numbers of black Cattle, and its Hills large Flocks of Sheep.

The County is almost every where well watered; its most noted Rivers are the Avon, Parret, Froome, Ax, Torr, Tone, Ivil, and Brew.

BRISTOL, 12 M. from Bath, and 115 from Lond. is the second City in the British Dominions for Trade, Wealth, and Number of Inhabitants. Tho' it lay in two Counties, before it was made a County of itself, which was in the Reign of Ed. III. it was by the Parliament Rolls reckoned in Somersetshire. The College or Cathedral of this City was formerly the Collegiate Church of St. Augustin's Monastery, which, when dissolved by Henry VIII. and erected into the See of a Bishop, he applied its Revenues to the Maintenance of a Bishop, Dean, six Prebendaries, and other Officers. Some of the Earls of Berkley have chosen to be interred in this Church, as one of their Ancestors viz. the Lord Fitz-harding, was its Founder, Anno 1148.

The chief Parish church of this city is St. Mary Radcliff's, without the Walls, built in the Reign of Hen. VI. by William Cannings Alderman of this City. 'Tis a magnificent

Structure, in the Gothic Taste, the Workmanship is so exquisite, the Roof so artificially vaulted with Stone, and the Tower so high, that we may say with Mr. Camden, 'tis the finest Parish Church in the Kingdom. As it stands on the Brow of a Hill, there's a stately Ascent to it by Stone Steps: In it are two Monuments to the Honour of the Founder; one in the Habit of a Magistrate, denoting that he was five Times Mayor of the City; and the other is his Effigies in Priest's Robes cut in Marble; for in his latter Days he took Orders. This Gentleman settled Lands to pay 44 Pounds yearly to the Sheriffs, in Lieu of Toll demanded by them at the Gates of this City, and directed, that the Mayor of Bristol should have the placing of one of the poor Men, and the Mayorefs one of the poor Women, in an Alms-house, which he built at Westbury in Gloucestershire. Its Altar-Piece is finely painted, in part by the excellent Pencil of Mr. Thornhill. In the Year 1757, the Altar was decorated with three large Paintings representing the Resurrection &c. of Jesus, by the inimitable Hogarth.

2. Temple Church, in Temple-Street, is a large Edifice, worth visiting.

3. St. Stephen's, is worthy Observation, for the curious Workmanship of its beautiful and stately Tower.

4. All Saints Church, has a Steeple in Imitation of Bow Church in Lond. and in Compliment to Mr. Colston, the great Benefactor to this City, the Dolphin, which is his Arms, is placed on it, as the Dragon is on Bow Steeple. Here is a Stone Bridge built over the Avon with four broad Arches, and Houses on both Sides of it, more lofty and spacious than those lately on London Bridge; but as it is not so wide, Passengers are often incommoded, and sometimes endangered by the Coiliers, Carriers,



Carriers, and Coachmon; there being no Room for Posts, and the Pavement rendered slippery by the constant Draught of their Sledges over it; for Carts are not admitted in this City, for fear of shaking and damaging the Arches of the Vaults and Gutters that are made under Ground for carrying the Filth of the City into the River.

The Place which in Mr. Camden's Time was called the Marsh, and had Rope Walks on all Sides of it, is now Queen's Square, having been of late Years built almost all round with very good Houses, faced partly with Brick and partly with Stone; it is reckoned larger than any in Lond. except in Lincoln's Inn Square. On the N. Side of it is the Custom House, and in the Middle Walks of Trees, which lead to the Centre, where is a curious Equestrian Statue of King William III. carved by that excellent Statuary Mr. Ryfbrack.

The Walls of this City were raised in the Reign of William Rufus, yet Part of them still remain. called the Port Wall, between Harraz Tower by Temple Back, and the Glas House on Ratcliff Back, near the Avon. This Wall has 2 Gates, Ratcliff Gate, and the Temple Gate, at the Head of 2 long Streets, of the same Name, betwixt which St. Thomas's Street runs parallel with them towards the Bridge.

The other Gates are St. Nicholas, at the N. End of the Bridge, over which is the Tower of St. Nicholas Church, Back street Gate, and Marsh Gate, St. Leonard's and St. Giles's Gate, St. John's Gate, Needle's Gate, Pithay Gate, and Newgate, the Prison both for Malefactors and Debtors; Castle Gate, where the Castle stood, leading to a very broad Street, called the old Market, which terminates at Lawford's Gate, the Entrance from the Lond. and Gloucester Roads. This City, which with the Suburbs lies compact, being almost as broad as long, is, according to a Survey made in 1736, 4 M. and a half in Circumference on the Gloucester Side, and 2 M. and a half on the Somerser Side; which in the whole is 7 M. in Circumference. The Houses are close and pretty much crowded, especially towards the Bridge, and the Heart of the city, where many of them are five or six Stories high. The Ascent to St. Michael's Hill, is so steep, that near 100 Steps are laid at proper Places.

Of its Hospitals we shall mention only the chief. 1st, Queen Elizabeth's, which, before the Dissolution of the Abbey, was a Collegiate Church, called Gaunt's, from its Founder Sir Henry Gaunt, who entered himself a Recuse in it. 'Twas afterwards converted into

an Hospital by T. Carre, a wealthy Citizen, who is supposed to have lived in that Reign, and to have named it after the Queen. In 1706 it was rebuilt by the contribution of the Mayor, Aldermen, Mr. Colston, and other private Benefactors, and is large enough for 100 Boys; who are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetick, Navigation, &c. and when qualified to go out, either by Age or Education, have Liberty to chuse a Master, either for Land or Sea Service, and 8l. 8s. given to put them Apprenticed. Six of these Boys that are upon Mr. Colston's Establishment have 10l.

2. The Hospital founded by Edward Colston, Esq; on St. Austin's Back, where 100 Boys are maintained for seven Years, and taught and apprenticed as those are at Queen Elizabeth's; for maintaining these Boys the Master is allowed 1000l. a Year, for which Lands were purchased to perpetuate.

3. Another which he founded on St. Michael's Hill in 1691, the Front and Sides whereof are faced with Free Stone, with 24 Apartments, for 12 poor Men and 12 poor Women; an Allowance of 3s. a Week each, and 24 Sacks of Coals a Year: but the elder Brother has 6s. a Week. The Governor has an Apartment and Garden, and handsome Allowance: here is also a neat chapel, the Minister has 10l. per Annum for reading Prayers every Day, except when they are read at St. Michael's Church, at which every Pensioner is to attend.

4. Another adjoining to Merchant's Hall, in King-street, founded partly by Edward Colston, Esq; and partly by the Merchants, for 18 Men on account of the Merchants, and 12 Men and Women on account of Mr. Colston. The Pensioners have 2s. per Week, and the Merchants find them coals.

5. A large School and dwelling-House in Templestreet, built and maintained by the said Mr. Colston, where 40 Boys are taught reading, Writing, and Arithmetick, and clothed in good short grey coats, with caps and Bands, the Parents finding other Necessaries.

6. Foster's Hospital, on St. Michael's Hill, for six Men and eight Women, whose Allowance is 2s. per Week.

7. St. Nicholas Alms House in King-street, founded by Mr. Daniel Adams, where are 16 Rooms for 13 Women and three Men, with the weekly Allowance of 1s 10d. each.

8. An Hospital in Peter-street, built by Alderman Aldworth, for eight Widows, but no Allowance.

9. Merchant Taylors Hospital, in Merchant Street, where 2 Men and 9 Women have each 2s. 6d. per Week, besides a Dinner and 1s. a

Piece once a Quarter.

10. St. John's Hospital in the old Market, where 12 Women are allowed 2s a Week each, besides a Sack of Coals and 1s. a Piece at Christmas.

11. Another Hospital over against it, for 12 Men and 12 Women, who are allowed 2s. 4d. per Week, and Washing.

12. Alderman Stephen's Hospital in the same Street, for 12 Women, whose only Allowance is 1s. 6d. per Week.

13. Another on Ratcliff Hill, for 14 Men and Women, founded by Sir William Penn; some of the Poor here have an Allowance, others none.

14. An Hospital or Workhouse, built by the People called Quakers, near the Narrow Weir.

15. Dr. White's Hospital in Temple-Street, for 9 Men and 3 Women, at an Allowance of 2s. 6d. a Week each, and new Gowns once in three Years.

16. An Infirmary opened on St. Peter's Day, 1731, at the Mint, for Sick, Lame, and distressed Poor of this City, called St. Peter's Hospital; to which there have been very bountiful Subscriptions.

The Guildhall for the Sessions and Affizes, and the Mayor and Sheriffs Courts are in Broad Street; and adjoining to it is a spacious lofty Room, called St. George's Chapel, where the Mayor and Sheriff are annually chose on the 15th Day of September. In the Front of the Guildhall is a Statue of Ch. II. At the upper End of Corn-street is a large Council House lately rebuilt, where the Mayor and Aldermen meet every Day, except Sundays, to administer Justice; and below it is the

Tholsey, where are short Stone Pillars with broad Plates on them. They were erected by the Merchants for the Benefit of writing or counting Money. They used to meet here as the London Merchants do on their Exchange, but were so exposed to Weather and the Annoyance of Sleds and Coaches to and from the Key, &c. that in 1723 the Citizens obtained an Act of Parliament, and have in the same Street built a regular Exchange, with 4 Entrances into it, and Rooms for Shops over it, about two thirds as large as the Royal Exchange at London. The Buildings pulled down to make room for it cost the city 2000l. The first Stone of it was laid by the Mayor the 10th of March 1749, with several Pieces of Gold and Silver Coin under it, and on it a Latin Inscription. This Structure, which is all of Free Stone, with 2 spacious Apartments at the Entrance, one for a Tavern, the other for a

Coffee-House, is the completest of the Kind in Europe.

The Key here, which is upon the River Frome, is near half a Mile in Length from its Bridge to its Conflux with the Avon, and the most commodious in Engl. for shipping and landing of Merchants Goods, having several cranes on it for this Purpose; one of which, the Workmanship of Mr. Padmore, is not to be equalled in Europe for the extraordinary dispatch with which it clears Ships. There is a large handsome Sun Dial on this Key, and a Draw-Bridge over the River Frome, which preserves the Communication between the Parts of the City on both Sides that River, and is drawn up gratis by Officers paid by the City.

The stately high Cross at the upper End of High-street, was lately removed to the Middle of College Green: 'tis a fine Gothic Structure, with the Effigies of several Kings of England round it. In Wine-street is a large corn Market-house built of Free Stone, and a Guard-House adjoining to it, with Barracks for Soldiers.

Here are several public conduits for supplying the city with Water.

The Hot Well is in the Parish of Clifton, about a M. from the city down the River, and is very much frequented, especially in July and August; its Waters being reckoned better than those of Bath for some Distempers, particularly the Diabetes. They are also of excellent Use in all scorbutic and inflammatory cases, being impregnated, by the Lime-stone Quarries through which they run, with a soft alcalous Quality. They are not only drank on the Spot at the Pump-room, but every Morning cry'd in the Streets like Milk, and are observed to retain their Virtue longer than other medicinal Waters. Near the Well is a House built, with a fine Assembly Room. There are commodious Lodgings near the Well, but College Green is the chief Place of Residence for Gentlemen and Ladies.

The Rocks above the Well are the chief place for picking up the Bristol Stones, not so well known in Camden's Time as in ours.

At Jacob's Well is a Theatre, where in the Summer, during the Reces of the Comedians from the Metropolis, Plays are acted almost every Night; and for the gay Part of the citizens of both Sexes, there have been lately opened two Assembly Rooms; one a very handsome Building in the Way to the Hot Well, which is for the Summer; the other which is held every Tuesday in the Winter, at the old Theatre in Stokes Croft.

BATH, 12 M. from Bristol, 108 from Lond. was famous in the Time of the Romans for its medicinal Waters, called by Ptolemy, the hot Waters; by Antonius, the Waters of the Sun; by the Britons, Caer Baden, the city of Baths, and Caer Ennant, the city of Ointments; and by the Saxons, who took it from the Britons, Akmancheffer, or the city of Valetudinarians. Its Baths are named the King's Bath, the Queen's Bath, the Crofs Bath, the Hot Bath, the Cold Bath, and Leper's Bath. They have Benches to sit on, Rings to hold by and proper Guides for attending both Sexes. In the King's Bath is a Statue of King Bladud whom Mr. Camden calls the Soothsayer, with an Inscription under it, importing that he discovered the Use of these Baths 300 Years before Christ. That this Place was of old a Resort of cripples and diseased Persons, appears from the crutches hung up at the several Baths, as the Thank-offerings of those who came hither Lame, and went away cured; but it is now more frequented by the Sound for their Pleasure, than by the Sick for their Health. At the King's Bath is a neat Pump-room, where the Company meet to drink the Water, which is conveyed to it almost boiling Hot by a Marble Pipe from the Bottom of the Springs. 'Tis admirably grateful to the Stomach, has a fine sulphurous steely Taste like that of the German Spaw, or Pyrmont, and strengthens the Bowels, by restoring the lost Tone, and renewing the vital Heat. In short, many are the Diseases which find a Remedy from it when properly applied, and used with a light Regimen, due Exercise, and good Hours; for if high Meats and strong Liquors are indulged, they will create Inflammatory Disorders. The Springs were doubtless separated from the common Springs by the Romans, and fenced in with a durable Wall.

The Water of the Queen's Bath is not so hot as that of the Kings: here are also Pumps and Pumping-rooms, for pouring the hot Strams on any Part of the Body, which in many cases is very salutary. In the S. W. Part of the Town are those called the Hot Bath and the Crofs Bath, whose Waters rise near the Level of the Streets, and the overflowing of the Crofs Bath forms another for Lepers, and People maintained by charity. We cannot leave the Crofs Bath without taking Notice of a handsome Monument erected in the Middle of it by the Earl of Melfort, then Secretary of State for Scotland, the Day after King James II. met his Queen here. The Descent of the Holy Ghost attended by Angels, the Eucharist, the Pillar, and all the Ornaments are of fine Marble. The

Monument is still entire, only some of the Inscriptions have been erased.

This Bath, which is most frequented by People of Quality, was covered by James Ley, Earl of Marlborough, and has a Gallery on one Side, where the Ladies and Gentlemen stand to converse with their Friends in the Bath; and on the other a Balcony for the Music, which plays all the Time they are bathing. The Guides of this bath have observed that when the Wind blows strong from the W. they feel a cold Air arising from beneath, as they stand near the Springs; but if the Wind be at E. and the Morning close, with a gentle Rain, the Crofs Bath is so hot as scarce to be endured, whereas the King's Bath and Hot Bath are both colder at that Time than usual. In other Winds, be the Weather what it will, the Bath is temperate. It is observed to fill in 15 or 16 Hours all the Year round, and 4 Hours bathing here is more tolerable than one and a half in the Hot Bath or King's Bath, where the hot Spring is sometimes scarce sufferable. In this Crofs Bath and no other the Guides have observed a certain black Fly in the hot Weather winged like a Lady Cow, but somewhat bigger, which they say shoots into the Water, and sometimes bites. It lives under the Water, and is supposed to come up with the Springs. Within these few Years also a cold Bath has been erected by Contribution, at a Spring beyond the Bridge.

The two Seasons here are Spring and Autumn the Spring begins with April, and ends with June; the Autumn with September, and lasts till December; and some who drink the Water purely for their Health, remain here all the Winter. In the Spring Season it is much frequented for the Sake of Health, and in the Fall for Pleasure; when at least two thirds of the gay World drink the Waters merely for a Pretence to mix with the company at the Pump-room, and to give a Colour for coming to an Infirmary for Pleasure.

As this city lies in a Valley surrounded with an amphitheatrical circle of Hills, the Heat of the Waters and their milky detergent Quality are ascribed to a Mixture and Fermentation of two different Waters, distilling from Cartton Cown and Landisdown, two of those Hills, of which the former has Springs that are sulphurous or bituminous, mixed with Nitre, and the latter such as are tinged with Iron Ore; besides, the adjacent Country abounds with Mines of Coals, which all Naturalists agree is sulphurous and bituminous.

The City has a Bridge over the River Avon, which washes it on the S. and W. Side, and



is lately, by Means of six Locks, made navigable to Bristol. Its Walls, though slight, are almost entire, and supposed to have been the Work of the Romans; the upper Part seems to have been repaired with the Ruins of Roman Buildings. The small Compass of ground which these Walls inclose is in the Form of a Pentagon, with four Gates, besides a Postern. Great Additions have been made to the Buildings of this city within these few Years.— Without the Walls is a stately Square erected with a fine Chapel, and in the center of the Quadrangle an Obelisk 70 Feet high.

The Stone of which the Houses here are built is for the most Part dug out of the Quarries upon Carlton Down, and brought from thence down a long steep Hill by a curious Machine, the Invention of Ralph Allen, Esq; by which means it is bought at a trifling Expence. These Machines and the Manner of conveying Stone from the Quarries to the River are well worth Observation.

The Grove near the Abbey Church is now called Orange Square, in Compliment to the Prince of Orange, and a Monumental Stone erected with an Inscription, importing that his Health was restored by drinking those Waters.

Over the Market H. is the Town Hall, a grand Stone Building, erected on 20 Pillars, at the upper End of which are the Pictures of the late Prince and Princess of Wales, being their Present to the Corporation; and round the said Hall hang the Pictures of all the Members of the corporation, drawn at the Expence of the late General Wade, then one of the Representatives. Here are also the Effigies of the British King Coel, who is said to have given the city its first charter; and of Edgar a Saxon King, who was crowned here Anno 973. Here is a general Hospital or Infirmary for the Reception of the sick and lame Poor from all Parts of the Kingdom; the first Stone of which was laid the 6th of July 1738. 'Tis a noble Building, being 100 Feet in Front, and 90 deep, and capable of receiving 150 Patients.

On the 10th of March 1739-40, the first Stone of another new Square was laid in the Gardens adjoining to the South Side of the city by the Avon, and when finished answerable to the grand Design, will probably exceed any thing of that Kind in Europe.

St. Peter's Cathedral, which was the Abbey church, is supposed to be built on the Spot where stood the Roman Temple of Minerva, the Patroness of Baths; 'tis a lofty venerable Pile. The principal Front, which is at the W. End, is beautified with the Figures of Angels ascending and descending.

WELLS, 16 M. from Bath, 15 from Bristol, 120 from Lond. is a small but neat City, at the Bottom of Mendip Hills; it has its present Name from the Wells dug in all Parts of it. The Buildings are remarkably good. The Front of this Cathedral is greatly admired by Strangers for its excellent Imagery and carved Stone Work; though the Taste is a little too Gothic to please the Critics in Sculpture. The Cloysters adjoining to it are very large and spacious. The Chapter House is a Rotund, supported by a Pillar in the center; and the Window in the Front curiously painted. The Vicars Dwellings in the clove are very pretty, but their Hall is turned into a Music Room, where are frequent Concerts. There is a Charity School here for 20 Boys and 20 Girls. The eldest Vicar teaches the Boys to sing. The Town Hall stands over Bishop Bubbewith's Hospital, which maintains 30 poor Men and Women. There is another founded by Bishop Still, for women. Mr. Bricks built an Alms House for four poor Men; Mr. Llewelin another for women. Arbbibald Harper, a Stocking Man, built another Hospital here, and endowed it with 500l. to maintain 4 poor Woolcombers. Mr. Andrews, a Mercer, gave an Alms House for 4 poor women.

The Bp's. Palace is one of the handsomest in the K. On the S. Side it looks like a castle, being fortified by Ralph de Salopia, in the Reign of Ed. I. with Walls and a Moat; and near it is St. Andrew's well, one of the finest Springs in Engl. The Deanry is also a fine House, and here are also good Houses for the Prebendaries; the Streets are broad, and the Houses about 600. Some Bone Lace is made here, but the Poor are mostly employed in knitting of Hose. St. Cuthbert's Parish is a M. long and four broad, and contains several Hamlets. In the Middle of the Town was the old Market Place, called the Cross, and near it is another Market House lately built, which is also the Town House, where the Corporation meet, and where the Judges hold their Assizes. The Town itself has a little River, called the Welwe, running at the Back of it.

BRIDGEWATER, 143 M. from Lond. is one of the most considerable Towns in the Shire, as it is a Port, a Parliament-Borough and a Thoroughfare. The castle was built by W. de Briwere, who also founded St. John's Hospital. The Key called the Haven was made first by him, after which he began building the Stone bridge over the Parret, which was finished by Thomas Trivet, a Cornish Man. After finishing these Buildings, the Town began to flourish. When the Duke of Mon-

mouth

mouth came here in 1685, he resided at the castle, was here proclaimed King, and touched for the Evil with as much Effect as any of his Ancestors. The River Parret is navigable to the Thame, and from thence to Taunton. The Tide runs strong 10 M. above Bridgewater. On a Spring the Head of the Tide, or, as it is here called the Boar, comes in foaming and roaring so furiously, that it would do Mischief if the Sailors and Boatmen, who hear it coming a good Way off, were not on their Guard. The Reason of this Boar is ascribed to the heightning and shoaling of the River\*; the T. stands 12 M. from the StartPoint, where the River discharges itself into the Bristol Channel, and a Spring Tide rises 22 Feet at the Key. This River abounds with Salmon, Roach, Dace, Jack, Eels, and Elvers†. Ships of 200 Tons may come up to the Key. This Convenience for Navigation causes a good Coast Trade to Bristol, and all down the Severn, to Wales for Coals, and to Cornwall for Slates: the Receipt of the Customs amount to 3000l. a Year, clear of Salaries, Incidents, &c. Its foreign Trade is chiefly Portugal and Newfoundland, and sometimes up the Streights. Here is a good Market, which abounds with Provisions of all Kinds, and furnishes Corn for Exportation: it has been famous for the Woolen Manufactory, but now chiefly for Leather. The Freemen are free of all Ports of England but Lond. and of Ireland except Dublin. The Town stands on a small Ascent, for the most Part on a Gravelly Soil. There is a spacious Town Hall and high Cross, plain but in good Repair, and over it a Cistern, to which Water is conveyed from a Brook by an Engine fixed in that formerly called the Queen's Mill, and from this Cistern it is carried into most of the Streets. The Church is large but plain, and its Spire the third loftiest in Engl. Here is also a large Free School built of Free Stone, and under it are lodgings for the Poor of the Parish, and there is a very neat Alms-House built by Mayor Ingram. This Town is famous for the Birth of Admiral Blake. The Country betwixt this Place and the Sea, and Northward upon the Coast, lies low, and is employed for Pasture. The Road, called the lower Way from hence to Bristol, is not always passable,

\* Philosoph. Transact. See Lowthrop's Abridgem. vol. II. p. 226.

† Elvers are a sort of small Eel, which, at certain Times of the Year, swim upon the Surface of the Water, in great Numbers.— These they skim up in small Nets, and, by a peculiar way of dressing, make intolittle Cakes, and so send them up. A Dish, seldom to be met with out of this County!

being subject to dangerous Inundations.

MINEHEAD, 23 M. from Bridgewater, 167 from Lond. is an ancient Borough Town on the Bristol Channel near Dunster Castle, much frequented by Passengers to and from Ireland. Here have been several useful, tho' expensive, Improvements made in the Key, Pier, and Beach, which are of very great Emolument to the Inhabitants. The Town is well built, and situate on the Declivity of a Hill. The Pier is capable of receiving Ships of the largest Burden. The Custom-House joins to the Pier.

TAUNTON, 148 M. from Lond. on the River Tone, one of the biggest Boroughs in Eng. delightfully seated, and very populous; a Place of great Note for Manufactures of Serges, Du-roys, Sagathees, &c. The River Tone is made navigable hither. There is also a Bridge over the Tone of six Arches. The Streets are spacious, and kept clean. St. Mary Magdalen's Church is a spacious Edifice, with a lofty Tower and stately Pinacles, adorn'd with carv'd Work. Grey's Hospital is a large brick Building, for the Support of six Men and ten Women at 2s a Week; here is also a well endowed Grammar School. The Country for about 30 M. is called the Vale of Taunton, and commonly called Taunton-Dean, a very pleasant fruitful Country. Where the Parret mixes with the Tone, a little Island is formed called Athelney, said to be the Hiding-place of the Saxon King Alfred.

ILLCHESTER or Ivelcheester, 125 M. from Lond. so called because it once had a Castle, and situated on the River Ivel, over which is a Bridge. 'Tis noted for being the Birth Place of Friar Bacon.

GLASTONBURY, 5 M. from Wells, 121 from Lond. is in a Spot almost encompassed with Rivers. The Soil is fertile, and adapted to the Growth of Apples. The Abbey is said to have been founded about 30 Years after the Death of Christ, by Joseph of Arimathea, who, as well as his immediate Successors, lived in a Hutt made of Earth, and covered Boughs. However that be, there are authentic Accounts of a Settlement of Christian Monks at this Place in the beginning of the 5th Century. The Church is said to have been built by the W. Saxon King Ina, who loaded it with immense Revenues.

The Torr, so called from the Tower that stands on it, is a Hill that rises like a Pyramid to a great Height, and is a Land Mark to Seamen, it being higher Ground than any within 10 M. of the Place, and the Ascent extremely difficult. The Abbey was one of the richest and most magnificent in the World, as is evident from its Ruins: Many of the Saxon Kings were interred in it. The Walls that

that still remain, are overgrown with Ivy, and the Aspect of the whole is venerable. The Kitchen belonging to the Abbey is still entire; built of Stone, without the Addition of any Thing combustible.

Most Persons have read or heard of the Hawthorn, said to blossom on Christmas Day. That there was a Hawthorn in the Church Yard, and that it was of a particular Kind, and blossomed earlier than common, is true; but that it was at Christmas is false. A mineral Water was discovered here a few Years since; it arises from several united Streams, impregnated with Minerals of very different Natures. The Blood or Chalice-well is situated on the Declivity of a Hill, and has 2 Sources. Something higher on the Side of the same Hill is another Spring, equal in its mineral Properties to the Waters of the Chalice-well; and farther to the Southward arises another Stream, the Water of which, from its uncommon Softness, seems to be impregnated with Lime or Chalk Stone. These, all joining at the Foot of the Hill, form one Stream, and are the Waters drank at this Place.

WELLINGTON on the River Thone, 151 M. from Lond. has a large Church in the Road from Taunton to Exeter.

DULVERTON, 168 M. from Lond. stands in the Road from Lond. to Truro, on a hilly Moor, with a Stone Bridge over a Branch of the River Ex. 'Tis a pretty Town with a good Market, and in the Neighbourhood are Mines of Lead.

Langport, 130 Miles from Lond. a well frequented Town on the Parret, between Bridgewater and Crewkern.

DUNSTER, 2 M. from Minehead, 164 from Lond. is an ancient Town on the Shore of the Severn Sea, encompassed on all Sides, except that towards the Sea, with Hills. The Castle has two Wings and three Towers, and has a fine Prospect of a Vale 2 M. long, bounded by the Severn: The Fortifications are in a ruinous Condition. It was given, by William the Conqueror, to William de Mohun; but, in Process of Time, was sold to the Lady Eliz. Lutterell, Daughter of Hugh Courtenai, E. of Devonshire, and Widow of Sir Andrew Lutterell, Kt. in whose Family it still continues.

WATCHET, 153 M. from Lond. is an ancient Sea Port on the same Coast, having a Pier built by Sir William Windham. The Inhabitants extract a great Quantity of alkaline Salt from the Ashes of Sea Weed, and sell it to the Glass Manufacturers at Bristol.

YEOVIL, 124 M. from Lond. sometimes called Ivil from a River of that Name, a

Branch of the Parret betwixt Crewkern and Sherborn. It is a Thoroughfare on the W. Post Road to the Land's End. The Streets are narrow, and, for the most Part, mean; but the Church is large, and has a good Ring of Bells.

At Camalet and Chesterton near Somerton are the Remains of a Roman Camp, and Abundance of Coins and other Antiquities are often dug up here.

SOMERTON stands on a Branch of the R. Parret, 129 M. from Lond. in the Midway between Wells and Crewkern. This Town gave Name to the County; it is a Post Town, and very healthy, though the Moors are so near it. The chief Support of it are its Market, and Fairs for Cattle, which are fed on a Moor about a M. off, where are 20,000 Acres of good grazing Land, on which all the Inhabitants have a Right of commoning.

AXBRIDGE, 130 M. from Lond. a Borough under Mendip Hills, takes its Name from the River Axe, by which 'tis watered, about 7 M. from its Mouth. The Church is a large Building, whose Tower has two antique Statues, one on the E. another on the W. Here is an Almshouse well endowed; the Town is small, but very neat.

CHEDDER, which is the next Parish, is famed for the finest Cheese in the World, except the Parmesan, and is 23 M. in Compass, abounding with Pasture. 'Tis common here for three or four Dairies to join their Milk, to make one great Cheese of 100 or 150 lb. W. which they sell on the Spot for Sixpence a Pound. There are also such great Plantations of Apples in this Parish, that 3000 Hogsheads of Cyder have been made here in one Season; and 30 or 40 Horseloads sent weekly to Shepton Mallet. It has a large handsome Church, with a neat Tower, painted Windows, and a good Ring of Bells.

Above this Town there is a Chasm of a M. long, between a Cliff and a tremendous Rock, 2 or 300 Feet high, with Hollows equally awful and surprizing, which is in the Road to Bristol. Out of these Hills a Stream springs so rapid, that it soon forms a little River, which drives 12 Mills within a Mile of its Head, and after many Meanders falls into the River Axe.

WRINTON, a pretty Town among the Mendip Hills, which had the Honour to give birth to that great Philosopher Mr. John Locke. It is 6 M. from Axbridge.

The Lapis Calaminaris is dug and prepared near this Town. Here is a handsome Church with a high Tower, adorned with four Pinacles,

ILMINSTER,



**ILMINSTER**, 9 M. from Taunton, 138 from Lond. is a Parish 5 M. in Length, very considerable for the woollen Manufacture.

**CHARD**, 4 M. from Ilminster, is a Post T. situated on a Descēt, with several Streams running through it, which keep it clean; it consists of four Streets, which terminate near the Market-Place. The woollen Manufacture is the principal Support of the Inhabitants.

**KEYNSHAM**, 112 M. from Lond. a Thoroughfare in the lower Road between Bath and Bristol. It has a fine large Church, a Stone Bridge of 15 Arches over the Avon into Gloucestershire, and another Bridge over the River Chew. In the Neighbourhood is a Quarry, where Stones are frequently found of a Serpentine Form, but generally without the Representation of the Head. Here is a Charity-School for 20 Boys.

**BRISTLETON**, betwixt Keynsham and Bristol, has Mines of Coal like those of Newcastle, covered with a hard Crust, called Work, resembling in Shape a Fearn Leaf; it will split like black Slate, but is much more brittle.

**BRUTON**, 93 M. from Lond. in the Road to Bridgewater, stands on the River Brū, over which it has a Stone Bridge; it has a fine Church, a good Free School, a stately Alms House, and drives a great Trade in Serge and Stockings: In the Church are many remarkable Tombs. Over the Market House is a spacious Hall for holding Sessions, &c.

**CASTLE-CAREY**, 3 M. from Bruton, is a small Town of no other Note, than for its mineral Waters, which, according to Guidot, are much like those of Epsom.

**SHEPTON-MALLET**, 2 M. from Wells, is a large Town has about 1200 Houses, the Residence of many considerable Clothiers. The Streets are narrow, steep, very irregular and uneven; but well watered with Rivulets, convenient for the Clothworkers.

**NORTH PITHERTON**, between Bridgewater and Taunton, is a large Parish, 7 M. long, carries on a Manufactory of Serge, has a handsome Church with an Organ, a fine lofty Tower, and a good Ring of Bells.

Mendip Hills stretch out a great Way in Length and Breadth, and are the most famous in Britain both for Lead and Coals.

**BISHOP'S CHEW**, called also Chew magna, is one of the largest Parishes in the County, and the Houses, even of the poorer Sort of People, remarkably neat, and generally accommodated with little Gardens. In this Parish is Bow Ditch, so called from its circular Form: It was a large Camp on a Hill trebly fortified, from whence there is a Prospect of the Islands called Flatholm, and Steepholm,

in the Bristol Channel.

**FROME SELWOOD**, 10 M. from Bath, has a long handsome Church, with a noble Organ, and a fine Ring of Bells. Though the Town is longer than some Cities. yet it has one Church only. A new Alms House was lately built at the Expence of the Town, in the room of the old one near the Bridge, which consists of two wings with a Chapel. The Woollen Manufacture is reckoned more considerable here than in any Part of England and more Wire Cards are made here than any other T. in Britain.

Antiquities and Seats of Somersetshire.

**Montacute-Priory**, of which considerable Ruins still remain, was founded by William E. of Moreton.

**Stoke-Courci Castle**, was the Head of the Barony of Cobert and William de Courci, Sewers to the Empress Maud, and Hen. II. In Process of Time, it descended to Eleanor Wife of Hen. Piercy, E. of Northumberland. In the 35th Year of the Reign of Hen. VI. it was surpris'd and burnt by Lord Bonville, and has ever since lain in Ruins, but continued in the Possession of the Piercy Family.

**Prior Park** near Bath, the Seat of Ralph Allen, Esq.

**Clevendon Court**, **Kenton St. George**, and **Ren Court**, are 3 elegant Structures. The former belonging to the E. of Bristol, and the 2 latter to E. Powlet.

The Bishop's Palace at Bristol.

The Palaces of Wells and Barnwell, belonging to the Bishop of Bath and Wells.

**Lord Hawley**, at Buckland, 5 M. from Taunton.

**Burton-Court**, 11 M. from Somerton, Sir William Pynsent, Bart.

**Canington**, 2 M. from Bridgewater, Lord Clifford of Chudleigh.

**Brymton**, Sir Philip Sydenham's.

**Orchard Portman**, Hen. Portman's Esq.

**Marston Bigot**, near Froome, Earl of Corke.

**Witham Friery**, near the same Place, Earl of Egremont.

**Farley-Castle**, near Philip's Norton, was many Years in the Possession of the Family of Montford, then called Farley Montford; but, in the Reign of R. II. was sold to Sir Robert Hungerford; and at present belongs to Mr. Houlston.

**Nunge-Castle** was for many Ages the Seat of Drlmare; but, in the Time of Rich. II. passed, by Means of an Heiress, into the Family of Paulet, Ancestor to the present Duke of Bolton, and, in Process of Time, came into the Possession of William Whitchurch, Esq.

WARWICK.

**I**S bounded on the West by Worcester-shire ; on the S. by the Counties of Gloucester and Oxford ; by those of Derby and Stafford on the N. and on the E. by Northamptonshire and Leicestershire. It is about 33 Miles in Length, 22 in Breadth, and 122 in Circumference : contains 5 Hundreds, 158 Parishes, 17 Market Towns, 4 Castles, 10 Rivers, 13 Parks, 2 Forests, and 780 Villages.

It is divided into 2 Parts, the Felden and the Woodland ; the former on the S. Side and the latter on the N. Side of the Avon. The first formerly afforded all the Pasture and Corn Grounds, but the second being covered with Woods was of little Use, except for Fuel ; but the Iron Works in the adjacent Counties have so consumed the Wood, that they have long since made Way for the Plough ; and, at present, by marling and other Methods of Husbandry, all that Part yields Abundance of Corn, Cheese and Butter ; Felden, which used to supply the other with Corn, Cheese and Butter, is now in a great Measure turned into Pasture Land. The Soil of both produces excellent Corn and Cheese, especially the latter, which is noted in every Part of England.

**COVENTRY**, 8 M. from Warwick, 90 from Lond. joined with Litchfield in Staffordshire, is a Bishoprick. There are many traditional Stories relating to this City ; particularly that of the great Affection of a Lady, who to obtain and perpetuate some Privileges, rode naked thro' the Streets, and an annual Procession is still made through the Town in Commemoration of it. The Walls of the City are demolished, but the Gates which are left standing are noble and beautiful. The Prince of Wales has a large Park and Domain here, but very ill kept. Two remarkable Parliaments were held here, called the Learned and Unlearned, alias Devils and Dunces, in the Reign of Hen. VI. In the Reign of Hen. VIII. a stately Cross was erected here by Sir William Holles, Lord Mayor of London, in the Middle of its spacious Market Place, greatly admired for its Workmanship. It is 66 Feet high, adorned with the Statues of most of the English Kings as big as the Life. The City is large and populous, but the Buildings are old, and some of them which are built with Timber project out so much, that in some narrow Streets the Tops of the opposite Houses almost touch. The chief of its Churches are St. Michael's and Trinity, which for their Architecture seem to rival each other ; the former is large and well lighted, but not handsome ; its chief Beauty being its Stone Spire of excellent Workmanship, about 300 Feet high. The Protestant Dissenters are a considerable

Body, having as many Meeting-houses as there are Churches. The Town-house is worth seeing, the Windows being of painted Glass, representing some of the old Kings, &c. who have been Benefactors to the City. Its chief Manufacture is Tammeys, and the weaving the common Sort of Ribbon.

**WARWICK**, 88 M. from Lond. is the county Town, and stands on the River Avon, on an Ascent of rocky hills on all Sides, the Ways leading to it are cut through a Rock. It has however, rich pleasant Meadows to the S. and lofty Groves and spacious Parks to the N. — 'Tis a Town of great Note, and of such Antiquity, that it is said to have been founded by Kimblecline, one of the British Kings, contemporary with our Saviour. There are four Ways leading to it answering the 4 Points, which lead through a Rock over a Current of Water, to an equal Number of Streets, which all meet in the center of the Town. The Wells and cellars are made in the Rock, the Descent to which every Way renders it both a clean and elegant Town. It is supplied with Water by Pipes from Springs half a Mile off ; and has a noble Stone Bridge over the Avon of 12 Arches. Here is a Castle strong both by Art and Nature : the Rock on which it stands is 40 Feet from the River ; but on the N. Side it is even with the Town. From its terrace, which is above 50 Feet perpendicular above the Avon, there is a Prospect of the R. and a beautiful Country beyond it. The Apartments are well contrived, and many of them adorned with original Pictures by Van Dyke, not inferior to some of the royal Palaces. It was built originally by William the Conqueror, and now belongs to Earl Brooke. Though a populous Town, it has but 2 Parish Churches, of which St. Mary's is a beautiful Edifice, and the greatest Part of it with the lofty Tower new built. The other public Buildings are a Town-House of Freestone supported by Pillars, an Hospital and 3 Charity Schools, in which are taught and clothed 62 Boys and 42 Girls. Near the Town is Guy's Cliff, where Guy E. of Warwick is said to have lived a Hermit after his defeating the Danish Giant Colebrand. His Sword and other Accoutrements are still shewn in the Castle.

**TAMWORTH**, 6 M. from Litchfield, 107 from Lond. is parted in the Middle by the R. Tame, so that one half of the Town is in this County, and the other in Staffordshire, and each Part sends a Member to Parliament. 'Tis a fine pleasant trading Town, the most ancient in this Part of the Country ; and had a Castle where the Mercian Kings often resided. This Structure was demolished by the Danes, and lay

lay in Ruins till 914, when it was rebuilt by Ethelfleda Daughter to Alfred. The large Church here is in the Staffordshire Part of the Town. Here is a Grammar School founded by Queen Elizabeth. The Town also enjoys a fine Charity of Mr. Guy, who founded that in Southwark London. Here is a considerable Trade in narrow Cloth and other Manufactures.

The other Towns in this County of Note in Trade, though not Borough Towns, are,

**BIRMINGHAM**, 106 M. from Lond. a very large populous Town, the upper Part of which stands dry on the Side of a Hill. but the lower is watry, and inhabited by the meaner Sort of People. They are employed here in the Iron Works, in which they are such ingenious Artificers, that their Performances in the small Wares of Iron and Steel are admired both at home and abroad. 'Tis much improved of late Years, both in public and private Buildings. Near this Town is a Seat belonging to Sir Lister Holte, Bart. but now let out for a Public House, where are Gardens, &c. with an Organ and other Music, in Imitation of Vauxhall, by which Name it goes in the Neighbourhood.

**STRATFORD**, 6 M. from Warwick, 97 from Lond. has a fine Stone Bridge over the Avon, to which it is navigable by Barges. 'Tis a populous Town, its chief Commodity Malt. Here is a Grammar School and an Alms-house. Trinity Church here is supposed to be almost as old as the Conquest, and glories in the remains of the inimitable Shakespear, interred Anno 1564. The Navigation of this River is of great Utility to the whole Country, and promotes their Trade to Bristol.

**AULCESTER**, 105 M. from London, is a very ancient Town and Corporation, which from the Roman Coins often dug up here, was undoubtedly a Roman Station. Here is a good Market for corn. The Roman Way called Icknild-street passes through this Town.

**KYNETON**, 89 M. from Lond. at the Foot of the Hill has a Spring called K. John's well, which is very fine Water. Its Market is noted for black cattle.

**EDGEHILL**, in the Neighbourhood, famous for the first Battle between Charles I. and the Parliament in 1642. It is otherwise called the Vale of Red-Horse, from the Form of that Animal cut by the country People on the Side

of the Hill, upon a red Soil near Tysoe; some neighbouring Freeholders are obliged by their Tenure to keed it cleah and in Shape.

**ATHERSTON**, 103 M. from Lond. on the Steur, is famous for a Cheefe Fair, the greatest in England. Here the Cheefe Factors purchase great Quantities to carry to Stourbridge Fair. 'Tis a pretty large well built Town.

**NUNEATON**, 108 M. from London, on the River Anker, has a Manufacture of woollen Cloth. Here are the Ruins of a Nunnery, founded in the Reign of Henry II. for Benedictine Nuns.

**NEWENHAM REGIS**, over-against Rugby, and near the River Swift, is remarkable for its Medicinal Waters arising from 3 springs supposed to be precolated through a Mineral of Allom. The Waters, which are of milky colour and Taste, are reckoned good for the Stone. They are certainly very diuretic; and close and heal green Wounds; being drank with Salt they are laxative, and with Sugar restraining.

**KENELWORTH**, in the center of this Shire, famous for its noble castle, once a Prison for K. Edward II. afterwards a Palace to the Earl of Leicester, who entertained Q. Elizabeth and her Court here 17 Days. Here are also the remains of a Priory founded in the Year 1106.

**DOVEBRIDGE**, upon the Avon, was antiently a Roman Station, called Tripontium. Here the Stream divides in two. It has an Inscription, denoting it is maintained at the Expence of 3 Counties.

Seats of the Nobility and Gentry.

Milcot-House, near Stratford upon Avon, belonging to the Duke of Dorset.

Tamworth-Castle, belonging to Earl Ferrers.

Comb Abbey, Lord Craven's.  
Newnham-Paddox, the Earl of Dewbigh's, near Rugby.

Earl of Northampton's, at Compton in the Vale.

Earl of Plymouth's, at Hewell-Grange.  
Viscount Hereford's, at Castle Bromwich.

Lord Leigh's, at Stonely-Abbey, five Miles from Warwick, and at Flethamsted, near Coventry.

Earl of Hertford's, at Ragley and Popham.  
Earl Brooke's, at Warwick Castle.

Lord Digby's, at Colehill, 9 M. from Coventry.

Lord Lyttleton's, at Hagly.



**I**S an inland County, bounded by Lancashire on the S. and S. W. by Cumberland on the W. and N. W. by Yorkshire on the E. and N. E. It is 36 M. in Length and 34 in Breadth; 'tis divided into the Barony of Westmoreland, which is an open, Champaign County, 20 M. long and 14 broad; and the Barony of Kendal, which is full of Mountains. Both these are subdivided into two Wards, each of which contains 32 Parishes, wherein are many Chapels of Ease, 8 Market Towns, 220 Villages, and only one Parliamentary Borough, namely Appleby, which is also the County Town. In each of these Divisions are several Deaneries and Constablewicks, but no Hundreds, as anciently paying no Subsidies, being sufficiently charged in the Border Service against the Scots. The Barony or Bottom (from the low Situation of Westmoreland, which is the Northern Part, affords good Store of Corn. The Barony of Kendale, or Candalia, which is the Southern Part, so called from the River Can, has some Rocks as well as Mountains, but is pretty fruitful in the Valleys, especially in the Meadows near the Rivers; and its Mountains have good Pasture for Sheep, with Copper Ore in some Parts. Its Air is sweet, healthful and pleasant, but somewhat sharp in the mountainous Parts. Besides Pit Coals, this County abounds with other Fuel, there being Plenty of Wood upon the Mountains in the Barony of Kendale, and divers Forests in the Barony of Westmoreland. Among the Mountains in the South Part, on the Borders of Cumberland, lies Winander-mere, the largest Lake in Eng. so called by the Saxons from its winding Banks. 'Tis about 10 M. in Length, and paved at the Bottom with one continued Rock. It is of a vast Depth in some Parts, and well stored with a Fish called Char, rarely found except among the Alps, and is reckoned a Sort of golden Alpine Trout; 'tis baked in Pots, and so sent as Presents to London, and other Parts.

**APPLEBY**, 267 M. from Lond. claims the first Notice as the Country Town where the Assizes are yearly held, though it is neither rich nor beautiful, but the Situation of it in the Midst of pleasant Fields, and on the Banks of the River Eden, which almost encompasses it, is very agreeable. Its Name is a corruption of the Aballaba Aureliani, a Band of Roman Soldiers so called, because they were sent hither by the Emperor Aurelian. Here is the best Corn Market in all the Northern Parts; but the chief Beauty of the Town consists in one broad Street, which runs with an easy Ascent from S. to N. at the Head whereof is the castle, the Seat of the Earl of Thanet, almost surrounded with the River, and with Trenches where the River comes not. At the lower End

of the Town is a church and a school. Here also is an Hospital for a Governess and 12 other Widows, called the Mother and 12 Sisters.

The Town stands on the Roman Military Way, which crosses the County from Rearcross on Stainmore, in the East, to the River Eden, a little below Penrith in the West.

Other Towns of chief Note are,

**KENDAL**, 10 M. from Appleby, called also Kirkby Kandale, that is, a church in the Valley upon the River Can, over which it has two Bridges of Stone and one of Wood, and a Harbour for Boats; 'tis much superior to Appleby in Trade, Buildings, and the Number and Wealth of the Inhabitants, and indeed is the largest Town in the County. It has two good Streets which cross each other, and is enriched by the Industry of the Townsmen and the Woolen Manufacture, in which they have for a long Time drove a considerable Trade. It is of Note also for the Manufacture of Cottons, Druggets, Serges, Hats, Worsted and Yarn Stockings. Here are seven trading Companies, viz. Mercers, Sheermen. Cordwainers, Tanners, Glovers, Taylors and Pewterers, who have each their Hall. The Church is very large and beautiful, it is supported by five Rows of handsome Pillars. Near the Church is a Free School well endowed.

**KIRKBY LONSDALE**, the chief Town of Lonsdale, i. e. a Valley upon the River Lone, said to be called Kirkby from a Bishop of Carlisle of that Name, who routed the Scots, and was a Native of this Place. It is a large Town with a Woolen Manufacture, and has a fair Church with a good Stone Bridge over the Lone.

**KIRKBY STEPHEN**, on the River Eden, is one of the Towns in this County, noted for weaving Yarn Stockings, and a Free School, founded and endowed by the Family of Wharton.

**AMBLESIDE**, 270 M. from Lond. is another Town noted for a Manufacture of Cloth, and its Market is well stored with Provisions.

**BROUGH**, 6 M. from Appleby, 259 from Lond. stands on a Rivalet about two Miles from the River Eden, and is divided into two Towns, viz. Church Brough, where the Church stands, with a Castle and a small Fort called Caesar's Tower, the former of which being demolished by Fire, was rebuilt in 1661, by the Countess of Pembroke. Near the Bridge a Spaw Well was lately discovered. The other Part is called Lower Brough, from its Situation; and Market Brough from its Market, which is pretty considerable.

**MILTHROP**, five Miles from Kendal, at the Mouth of the Can, is the only Sea Port Town in the county, commodities being brought hither in Vessels from Grange in Lancashire.

**SHAP**, once called Chepe and Hepe, is a Market Town 7 M. South of Penrith, it has a Moot-house, the upper Part of which is a Room for public Business.

#### Antiquities of Westmoreland.

**Ambglana**, which from the Analogy of Names can be placed no where more commodiously than at Ambleside, upon Winander Mere, and the rather as it shews the Ruins of an old city, with other Marks of Antiquity, and several Medals of Gold, Silver and Copper have been found here.

**Verteræ** must be Brough under Stanemore, from its Situation on a Roman highway, and the exact Agreement of the Distances from **Levatræ** and **Bronnrcum**.

**GALLATUM**, is supposed to be Whelp-Castle, near Kirkbyshore, where are the Ruins of an old Town, and considerable Remains of Antiquity.

**Setantiorum Lacus** is thought to be Winander Mere.

At Kirkby-shore, begins the old Causeway, called the Maiden Way, which runs 20 Miles from hence to Caervorren, near the Picts Wall.

That by the Country People called King Arthur's Round Table, is a little to the S. of the Conflux of the Lowther and Eimot. On the Inside of it is a Trench, by which some think it was a Place for Jufts and Tournaments; but others that it was only a Cockpit, or Ring to wrestle in. Near it is a Kind of Fortification, being a Pile of Stones heaped up in the Form of a Horseshoe, called Mayburgh.

#### The principal Seats are,

The Earl of Thanet's, at Pendragon-castle, 12 M. from Appleby.

The Earl of Derby's, at Beltbam-castle, 7 M. from Kendal.

Sir James Lowther's, at Lowther-hall, near Ullewater.

## WILTSHIRE.

**B**ounded by Somersetshire and Part of Gloucestershire on the W. by Berkshire and Hampshire on the E. by Gloucestershire on the N. and by Dorsetshire and Part of Hampshire on the S. It is about 44 M. in Length, 40 in Breadth, and 140 in Circumference; containing 29 Hundreds, 23 Market Towns, and 304 Parishes.

The Northern Part, called North Wiltshire, is watered with clear Streams, and interspersed with small Hills which afford a delightful Prospect. The Soil of the Valleys is very fruitful, but that of the Hills chalky, and in some Places barren. Prodigious Flocks of Sheep are however fed on the Downs. and present the Spectator with one of the most charming Prospects imaginable.

Its chief Rivers are the Isis, Kennet, Upper and Lower Avon, Willey, Bourne, and Nadder.

**SALISBURY**, or New Sarum, 17 M. from Andover, and 84 from Lond. is an Episcopal See, and a large well-built pleasant City, near which 4 of the abovementioned Rivers join their Streams, and flow through the Streets. The Cathedral is considered as the most elegant and regular in the Kingdom. 'Tis built in Form of a Lantern, with its Spire in the cen-

ter, and only Buttresses and Glass Windows on the Outside, without any Wall. The cross Isle is very beautiful and lightsome; the Doors and Chapels equal the Number of Months in a Year, the Windows the Days, and the Pillars and Pillasters the Hours. The latter are fusible Marble, an ancient Art now little known, if not entirely forgotten. The Outside is truly magnificent, but the Inside does not equal it, the Painting being but indifferent; the carving, what little there is of it, is elegantly performed.

There are three other churches besides the cathedral. The Market Place, in which is a fine Town House, is a Square so spacious that three or four Battalions of Foot may be mustered without being crowded. There are some remarkable Monuments in the cathedral and other places, that cannot fail of entertaining the curious.

**OLD SARUM**, from the Ruins whereof arose the Ntw, is about 1 M. from it to the N. and is as ancient as the old Britons. The Ruins have something of an August Aspect, and the place, though consisting of only 1 or 2 Houses, is represented in parliament by as many Members as the city of York.

**WILTON**, 3 M. from Salisbury, is situated near the Conflux of the Nedder with the Willey; from whence it had its Name. It was once the Shire Town, whith 12 churches; now a small Place.

**DOWNTON**, pleasantly situated on the River Avon; an ancient Borough 84 M. from London.

**HYTESBURY**, is situated near the West Borders of the County, on the River Willey. Here is a collegiate church and a Free School.

**WESTBURY**, 4 M. from Trowbridge, a small Borough town in an open country adjoining to Salisbury Plain, has a good church, a Peculiar to that of Salisbury.

**CALNE**, 12 M. from Marlborough, stands on a little River; is a small but populous well-built Town: remarkable for a Synod held here, Anno 977, about the Celibacy of the Clergy.

**DEVIZES**, 89 M. from Lond. said to have been inhabited by the Romans, because on Round Way Hill, which overlooks the Town, there is a Square camp with a single Trench, where Roman coins are frequently found. It is a Town of large Trade, and has several flourishing Manufactures of Woolen cloth.—The Town is not so well supplied with Water as it might, if the Water from the fine Spring at the Foot of Round Way Hill was properly conveyed to it. The Buildings are old but good, and make an elegant Appearance.

**CHIPPENHAM**, commonly called Chipnam, on the River Avon, is a large populous well-built Town, 6 M. from Calne, 94 from Lond. has a good Bridge consisting of 16 Arches.—The church is magnificent, having on the Walls and Windows the Arms of the Hungerfords, who, if they did not erect it, as some think, are supposed to have beautified it, when by Licence from Hen. VI. they built a chapel.

**MALMSBURY**, 90 M. from Lond. stands on a Hill, with no less than 6 Bridges over the River Avon. It formerly had Walls, and a large strong castle, which has been long since rased. It is a neat Town, and carries on a considerable Trade in the Woolen Manufacture. This Place was formerly famous for its Abbey, great Part of which still remains. It was at first only an Hermitage, where Maildolphus a famous Hermit resided, and from whom the Town took its Name. After residing in this Solitude some Years, he found Means to change his Hermitage into a Monastery, and was himself the first Abbot.

**CRICKLADE**, 10 M. from Malmsbury, and 81 from Lond. was anciently a Town of great

Note, situated at the Influx of the Rivulets Churn and Rye into the Isis.

**GREAT BEDWIN**, formerly a city, and the Metropolis of Cissa, Viceroy of Wiltshire and Berkshire in the Time of the Saxons, is 72 M. from Lond. The Church, which is a spacious Fabric, is built of Flints, with a cement almost as hard as the Stone, in the Form of a Cross; and has a lofty Tower in the center. It has several ancient Monuments, particularly that to the Memory of Sir John Seymour, Father to the Protector.

**LUGGERSHALL**, 68 M. from Lond. is a Borough by Prescription, though only a small Hamlet Town. It is situated in a delightful country, which was the Residence of several Kings.

**WOTTEN BASSET**, 8 M. from Malmsbury and 78 from London, is a Borough both by charter and Prescription, but affords nothing remarkable.

**MARLBOROUGH**, 75 M. from Lond. so called from the chalky Soil in which it is situated, is prettily built, but consists chiefly of one large straight Street, with Piazza's all along one Side of it. It has 2 Parish churches and several commodious Inns, being the grand Thoroughfare from London to Bath and Bristol. To the S. are some Ruins of a Priory, particularly the Gatehouse. The E. of Northumberland's Seat here was the Site of the Roman Castrum; they have discovered the Foundations, and several Roman coins; and towards the River, without the Garden Walls, one Angle of it manifestly remains. The Road going over the Ditch cuts it off from the present Castle; the Ditch is still in some Parts 20 Feet wide. The Mount at the W. End of the Town was the Keep, or main Guard of the castle, and is now a pretty spiral Walk, on the Top of which is an elegant Summer House, from whence there is a fine View of the Town and Country.

**TROWBRIDGE**, 99 M. from Lond. in the W. Part of the County, has a good Stone Bridge over the River Were.

**BRADFORD**, 4 M. from Trowbridge, has a Bridge over that called Lower Avon, which rises in N. Wiltshire, crosses the Fosseway, and runs by Malmsbury, Chippenham, and this Town.

Between this Place and Bath lies Holt, a Village very famous by its mineral Waters, and resorted to for the cure of the Scurvy and other scrophulous Distempers. This medicinal Spring was first discovered in 1718.

**COSHAM**, 3 M. from Chippenham, and from



from Bath, stands in a dry stony Soil, not very fertile, but is a most pleasant Village; and, if we may credit the Countenances of the Living, and the Monuments of their Dead in the church Yard, it is the Seat of Health and long Life. Ethelred, one of our Saxon Kings had a Palace, and kept his court here. Since the Restoration, Lady Hungerford built here an Alms House and a Free School.

LAVINGTON, called formerly Market Lavington, is situated in a very pleasant country, 7 M. from the Devizes. Here are 2 Alms Houses and a Free School founded and liberally endowed.

MAIDEN BRADLEY is a Village on the Borders of Somersetshire, where there was formerly a Priory for Canons, but at present noted for the Duke of Somerset's Seat.

MERE, 103 M. from Lond. in an Angle of this county, bordering upon Somersetshire and Dorsetshire, is esteemed as the principal Staple for Wool.

WARMINSTER, 100 M. from London, through which the River Deverel runs, is a very ancient Town, and has a considerable Trade. On the Hills to the Eastward of the Town are two ancient camps, one called Battlebury, supposed from its double Works to be Danish; the other Scratchbury, a square Fortification, and has only a single Trench.

A little to the W. of this Town is Clay Hill, remarkable for its Height, which renders it conspicuous for many M. round; and for a Hillock on the Top, which, at a Distance, appears like the Crown of a Man's Hat. The Downs on the S. N. and E. Sides of Warminster, generally called Salisbury Plains, extended into Dorsetshire, and Hampshire; they feed innumerable Flocks of Sheep, though great Part has lately been cultivated and rendered arable.

The first remarkable Place on the Dorsetshire S. of these Plains is Wardour, or Warder Castle, where the Lady Arundel, being attacked with 1300 Men of the Parliament Army, defended herself bravely for a Week with only 25 Men, and at last surrendered upon honourable Terms.

2. Clarendon Park, on the E. Side of Salisbury Plain, is large and beautiful, and most commodious for keeping and breeding Deer. There are 20 Groves in this Park, each of them a M. in Compass. About half a Mile from it is a remarkable Roman Camp, being a circular Fortification, and situated on a dry chalky Hill.

3. Stone-Heng, about 6 M. N. of Salisbury, is reckoned one of the wonders of this Island. The learned have taken great Pains about this remarkable Piece of Antiquity, which fills

the Beholder with Astonishment, and has attracted, by its extravagant Grandeur, the Admiration of all Ages. Antiquaries have been greatly divided in their Opinions with regard to this famous antique Structure: at present they seem to acquiesce in the Opinion of the learned Dr. Stukely, that it was one of the grand Temples of the British Druids.

The Stones which compose this Building are natural, not factitious, as some have suspected; and must, notwithstanding their enormous Weight, have been brought 15 or 16 M. namely, from the Grey-Wethers, near Aubury on Marlborough Downs, all the larger Stones, the Altar only excepted, being of that Kind.

This stupendous Work is situated near the Summit of a Hill: the Appearance even at the Distance of half a M. is awful; but as you advance up the Avenue on the N. E. Side, the Greatness of its center fills the Eye in an astonishing Manner. It is inclosed in a circular Ditch, which having passed, you ascend 38 Yards before you come to the Work, on entering which you are affected in a Manner impossible to be described, by the yawning Ruins that surround you. The Stones of which this ancient Temple is composed are of amazing Magnitude: One of them, though not the largest, which is fallen down and broke, weighs above 40 Tons. As you advance farther, the dark Part of the ponderous Imposts over your Head, the Chafms of Sky between the Jambes of the cell, the odd construction of the whole, and the Greatness of every Part, surprize. If you look upon the perfect part, you fancy entire Quarries mounted up into the Air; if upon the rude Havock below, you see, as it were, the Bowels of a Mountain turned inside out.

Stone-henge consists of two circles and two Ovals respectively concentrick; the outer circle being 108 Feet in Diameter. The Intention of the Founders seems to have been this. The whole circle was to consist of 100 upright Stones, each Stone to be four Cubits broad, and each Interval two Cubits. Of the outer circle, which in its Perfection consisted of 60 Stones, and 30 Imposts, there are 17 Uprights left standing, 11 of which are contiguous by the grand Entrance, and have five Imposts upon them. The lesser circle, which never had any Imposts, is somewhat more than 8 Feet from the Inside of the outward one, and consisted of 40 lesser Stones, forming, with the outward circle, a Kind of circular Portico. There are only 19 of the forty left, but 11 of them are standing in situ, 5 in 1 Place contiguous, 3 in another, 2 in another. The Walk between these two circles, which is 300 Feet in Circumference, is equally grand and delightful

delightful. The Adytum or cell, into which none but the upper Order of Druids entered, is composed of certain Compages of Stones, or Trilichons consisting of two upright Stones and an Impost at Top; there are evidently 5 of these remaining, 3 of which are entire, two are ruined in some measure, but the Stones remain in situ. The Stones that compose it are really stupendous; their Height, Breadth, and Thickness are enormous; and to see so many of them placed together in a nice and critical Figure with Exactness; to consider, as it were not a Pillar of one Stone, but a whole Wall, a Side, and End of a Temple, of one Stone; to view them curiously, creates such a Motion in the Mind, as Words cannot express. The Stones, which form the two Ovals, rise in Height, as they approach nearer the upper End of the Adytum.

With regard to the Altar, it is laid, towards the upper End of the Adytum, at present flat on the Ground, and squeezed into it, as it were, by the Weight of the Ruins upon it. It is a kind of blue coarse Marble, like that of Derbyshire; two cubits three Palms in Breadth, 10 cubits in Length, and one cubit, or 20 inches in Thickness. The Number of Stones now remaining of this famous Temple is 140. Near this stupendous Work of Antiquity, are a great Number of Elevations something resembling the Form of a Bell, called Barrows; these are sepulchral Tumuli, or Graves where the ancient Britons deposited the Ashes of their dead.

AMERSBURY, 80 M. from Lond. is a Place of great Antiquity. Here was once a famous Nunnery of Benedictines; Eleanor, Queen to H. III. retired, died and was buried here; as were also Aurelius and several other British Princes. The Place is at present remarkable for a small Fish taken in the River, called a Loach, which the Company who re-

sort hither, put into a Glass of Sack, and swallow alive.

WAMSDYKE is a prodigious Trench, thrown up for many M. in Length, about the Middle of this County; but when or for what Reason it was dug, is not agreed upon by Authors.

Seats of the Nobility and Gentry.

Palace of the Bishop of Salisbury in that city.

Arlington House, six M. from Salisbury.

Marlborough House, near Marlborough, E. of Northumberland's.

Wilton House, Earl of Pembroke's, near Salisbury.

Ramsbury-place, four M. from Marlborough, Mr. Jones's.

Eddington, Duke of Bolton's, 3 M. from Westbury.

Damerham, Duke of Newcastle's, near Mere.

Charleton, Earl of Suffolk's, six Miles from the Devizes.

Longleat, Lord Weymouth's. 5 M. from Warminster.

Lediard-Tregose, near Wootton Bassett, Ld. Bolingbroke's.

Wardour Castle, 11 M. from Salisbury, it belongs to the Lord Arundel of Wardour, mentioned above, p. 45.

Wolf Hall, Mr. Seymour's, near Luggershal.

Bowden Park, 5 M. from the Devizes.

Brumham House, 3 M. from the Devizes.

Chute-lodge, 11 M. from Marlborough.

King's and Queen's Manor, both in Clarendon Park, 2 M. from Salisbury.

Tottenham Park, 5 M. from Marlborough, a fine Seat of Lord Bruce, the building of which was directed by the late Earl of Burlington.

## WORCESTERSHIRE:

IS bounded on the W. by the Counties of Hereford and Salop; on the N. by Staffordshire; on the E. by Warwickshire; and on the S. by Gloucestershire: Is about 38 M. in Length, 31 in Breadth, and 133 in Circumference; contains 7 Hundreds, and Part of 2 more; one City, 11 Market Towns, 152 Parishes, 500 Villages, and about 540,000 Acres. The Soil is very fruitful both in Corn and Pasture. It is watered by the Severn, Avon and Teme, besides a great Num-

ber of Rivulets.

The City of Worcester, 112 M. from Lond. is the capital of the County, and situated on the Banks of the Severn, over which it has a fine Stone Bridge. The remarkable Battle in 1651, when King Charles II. was defeated by Cromwell, was fought near the S. Gate of the City, where Bones of the slain are frequently dug up. About a M. and a Half above that Gate, is a Place called Perrywood, where Cromwell's Army lay; and above the Park is

a large Work of 4 Bastions, called the Royal Mount, from whence a Vallum and Ditch run both Ways, to encompass Part of the City; which is very large, but, being situated in a Bottom, cannot be seen at any great Distance. The chief Manufactures of the Place are broad Cloth and Gloves, and by Means of the Severn are in a flourishing Condition. The public Buildings make a grand Appearance, especially the Guildhall and the Workhouse. All their Markets are well supplied with Corn and Provisions. It had formerly a Castle, as also Walls 1659 Paces round, adorned with three Gates, and 5 Watch Towers; all long since destroyed. The Cathedral, which is exactly the Model of that at Brussels, is a large Edifice, but not very elegant, except the Choir of the Chapel, on the S. Side which is of very curious Workmanship and 120 Feet long. The Length of the Church is 394, the Breadth 78, and the Height of the Tower 162 Feet. A handsome Library belongs to the Cathedral, supported by one single Pillar in the Middle. Here are the Monuments of King John, Prince Arthur, Brother to Hen. VIII. the Countess of Salisbury, and other illustrious Persons. Besides the cathedral, there are 12 Parish churches, 9 within the City, and 3 without. The Streets are broad and well-paved; the Foregate-street is remarkably regular and beautiful. The Hospitals deserve particular Notice, especially that noble one erected by Robert Berkeley of Spetchley, who laid out 2000l. in the Building, and 4000l. in endowing it for 12 poor Men. Besides this, in and about the City are 6 or 7 others. The Severn, though generally rapid elsewhere, glides by Worcester very gently. Here is a good Water House and Key.

**DROITWICH**, 5 M. from Worcester, 6 from Bewdly, is remarkable for its Salt Springs, from which, and its wet Situation, Camden says it takes its Name. It stands on the Navigable River Salwarp. 'Tis a corporate Bailiwick, with about 400 Houses, and 4 churches; is much enriched by its Salt Works, which may at least be traced as high as the Saxons. It appears from Doomsday Book, that Salt was made here before the Conquest. The Reader will probably expect some Account of these Springs, and the nature of the Soil where they are found; but our Limits not admitting this; we shall refer the Reader to the Account given of them by Dr. Thomas Rustall, written on the Spot, and only observe that the annual Duty arising from the Quantity made here, amounts to 5000l.

**EVESHAM**, 12 M. from Worcester, 96 from Lond. is a neat Town, with a gentle Ascent

from the River Avon, over which it has a handsome Stone Bridge, with a Harbour for Barges. The Town is incorporated, has peculiar Powers and Privileges, can try and execute for all criminal cases, except high Treason: Its chief Manufacture is that of Wool. At the Bridge Foot is the Division of Bingham, where was formerly a Castle: Here are both a Grammar School and a Charity School liberally endowed. From this Town is an open Prospect of the spacious Valley, called hence the Vale of Evesham, which affords such Abundance of the best Corn, as well as Pasture for Sheep, that it may justly be reckoned the Granary of these Parts; but its Roads, like those in most fruitful Countries, are deep and miry. This Vale runs all along the Banks of the Avon, from Tewksbury to Pershore, and from thence to Stratford upon Avon, in the S. Part of Warwickshire, to which this fine River is navigable. Evesham is famous in History for a great Victory which Prince Edward obtained over the Earl of Leicester.

**Bewdley**, 8 M. from Droitwich, 122 from Lond. sometimes called Beaulieu, from its pleasant Situation on the Declivity of a Hill on the W. Side of the River Severn, over which it has a Stone Bridge. 'Tis a Place of considerable Trade; for by Means of the Severn great Quantities of Salt, Iron Ware, Glass, and Manchester Goods are put on board Barges here, and at Gloucester abroad troughs, for Bristol, Bridgewater, and other Ports, which Trade renders this a populous thriving Town and Corporation; but its chief Manufacture is Caps, which the Dutchmen buy, and call Monmouth Caps. The Town is well supplied with Corn, Malt and Leather; and every Saturday a Market for Hops.

The Towns of chief Note next the Boroughs are,

**KIDDERMINSTER**, 2 M. from Bewdley, 104 from Lond. situated on the Stour, not far from the Severn. It is a compact T. of 5 or 600 Houses, and drives a pretty good Trade in Cloth, and weaving Linsey and Woolseys.—The C. is a handsome Structure, and has a good free School and Almshouses are founded here.

**STOURBRIDGE**, 5 M from Kidderminster, 118 from Lond. situated on the Stour, over which it has a Stone Bridge. It has been much enriched by Iron and Glass Works; here are about 10 Houses where Glass Bottles and Window Glass are made, together with fine Stone Pots for Glass-makers to found their Metal in; the Clay whereof they are made being peculiar to the Place: Here is also a Manufacture of fine frieze Cloth, a Grammar School



School and a Library. Near this, at Old Samford, is an Hospital for 60 poor Children.

**BROOMSGROVE**, 7 M. from Stourbridge, 93 from Lond. situated near the Rise of the R. Salwarp, has a considerable Trade in the Cloathing Business.

**PERSHORE**, 7 M. from Worcester, 103 from Lond. is a pretty large old Town on the River Avon, and has a considerable Stocking Manufacture. It is said to take its Name from the Soil's being peculiarly adapted to the Pear Tree, which thrives remarkably here. The River Bow falls into the Avon near this Place, which contains about 300 Houses and has 2 Parish Churches.

**UPTON**, 6 M. from Pershore, 101 from Lond. has a good Bridge over the Severn, with a Harbour for Barges.

Before we quit this Shire, we must take Notice of Malvern H. which, says Camden, "are great and lofty for 7 Mile together, rising one higher than the other, and dividing this County from that of Hereford, and on that on the Top, Gilbert de Clare cast up a Ditch, to separate his Lands from those of the Church of Worcester, which Ditch is still to be seen." There are 2 small Parishes, call'd Great and Little Malvern, about 2 M. from one another, and also 2 medicinal Springs called Holy Wells; much resorted to, of late.

The most remarkable Antiquities, besides those mentioned already, are,

Great Malvern Abbey, was in the Times of

the Saxons an Hermitage of Urso d' Abitot; and made a Priory in the 18th year of William the Conqueror, by the Hermit Aldwin.

**DOBN**, on the S. Side of the Shire, where are the Ruins of a City, which stood on the Roman Fosse Way The Lines in which the Streets run may be easily traced. Roman Coins have been dug up here.

Abberton near Pershore is famous for its mineral Water, which is bitter and purging, of the Nature of Epfom Waters.

Harrow Hill, famous for another medicinal Spring, said to be very efficacious for the Cure of sore Eyes. The Water seems to be of a soft smooth Nature; yet it is manifest, from the Moss growing about it, that it has a petrifying Quality.

Seats of the Nobility and Gentry.

The Earl of Shrewsbury's, at Grafton, 9 M. from Worcester.

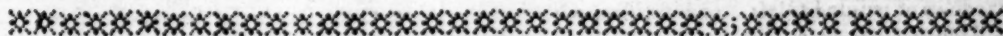
Earl of Coventry's, at Crome-Court, near the same City.

Felkenham Lodge, Eight; and Stoke upon Severn, six M. from that City.

Lord Craven's at Lenchwick, 11 M. from Worcester.

Lord Foley's, at Whitley-Court, 9 M. from the same City.

Hertlebury Castle, the Bishop of Worcester's Palace, was begun by Walter de Cantelupe, in the Reign of Henry III. and finished by Giffard Bishop of the above See about the year 1268.



# YORKSHIRE.

**I**S by far the largest County in England, having a great Variety of Ground, both high and low, rich and poor, marshy and healthy. On the W. it is bounded by Lancashire and a Part of Cheshire; on the S. by Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire; on the N. by Durham and Westmoreland; and on the E. by the German Ocean.

'Tis said to be of the same Dimensions as the Duchy of Wirttemberg in Germany. It is about 114 M. in Length, and 80 in Breadth.

It is divided into 3 Parts, called Ridings, which are distinguished by W. E. and N. from their Situation with respect to the City of York. The 3 Divisions collectively contain, besides the City of York, 49 Market Towns, 563 Parishes, (with many Chapels of Ease)

2330 Villages, and send 30 Members to Parliament.

Yorkshire is also subdivided into 3 lesser Shires, viz. Richmondshire, Allertonshire, Howdenshire, to which some add Hallamshire, and again in other Partitions, as Craven, Cleeve-land, Marshland, Holderness, &c.

As the Situation is different, so of course are the Air and Soil. The marshy Lands are rich, and the hilly barren, in a greater or less Degree.

Its natural Commodities are Alum, Jet, Lime, Liquorice, Horses; its Manufactures Knives, Bits, Spurs, Stockings, &c. but the greatest of all is Cloth, with which it in a great Measure supplies Germany and the N. It abounds in Corn and Cattle; Iron and Lead

Mines

Mines have formerly been more plentiful than of late Years, tho' no less than 40,000 Persons are employed in the Iron Manufactures under about 600 Master Cutlers, who are incorporated by the Stile of the Cutlers of Hallamshire.

YORK, 197 M. from Lond. is an Archbishoprick, and chief of the Province of York, as Lond. is of Canterbury; and, like Lond. its chief Magistrate has the Stile of Lord Mayor. It was the Capital City of the Brigantes, and therefore Ptolemy called it Brigantium. This City suffered very much in the Danish Ravages, but on the Establishment of the Normans it flourished again. In the Reign of K. Stephen the Cathedral and other Churches were burnt down, and in the Reign of Ed. I. began to be rebuilt, and was afterwards finished in the beautiful Manner it now is, by the Assistance of many liberal Benefactions. Pope Pius extolled this Church in particular for its wonderful Magnificence and Workmanship: and for a lightsome Chapel with glazed Walls, united by slender Pillars. This is the beautiful Chapter-House, one of the neatest Structures in England, with the following Line is written in Gold Letters.

*Ut Rosa flos florum, sic est Domus ista Domorum.*

It has 32 Stalls round it, all of fine Marble with Pillars betwixt each Stall of one Piece of Alabaster; but none to support the Roof, which depends entirely upon one Pin placed geometrically in the Center. The Room is an Octagon 21 Yards in Diameter, with the Windows of painted Glass, and finished with an Arch or Concave at the Top.

The Cathedral is built in the Gothic Taste, and by some thought to be the finest in Engl. if not in Italy. 'Tis dedicated to St. Peter. The Windows are adorned with Glass exquisitely painted with the History of the Bible, and other most curious Figures in 117 Partitions. In the S. Tower there is a deep Peal of 12 Bells. The Nave of this Church, which is bigger than any except St. Peter's at Rome, is four Feet and half wider, and 11 Feet higher than that of St. Paul's. The Ascent from it through the Choir to the Altar is by six Steps. The Entrance of the middle Nave of the church at the W. Door is under the largest Gothic Arch in Europe, which binds and supports the two Towers. At the S. End of the Cross gold is a circular Window, called the Mari Isle Window, from its Glass being stained of that Colour; and a large one at the N. End, consisting of five Lights reaching almost from Bottom to Top, and crested, as they say, at the

Charge of 5 maiden Sisters. The Paintings represents Embroidery.

The City belongs to neither of the Ridings, but enjoys its own Liberty, and a Jurisdiction over 36 Villages and Hamlets in the Neighbourhood, on the W. Side of the Ouse, on which it stands. This Liberty is called the Ainsty, or County of the City of York. It was generally esteemed the second City in Eng. in Camden's Time, and may still with respect to the Ground it takes up; but as to Number of Houses, Trade and Riches, Bristol much excels; notwithstanding which it is a fine City, and the great Ornament of the Northern Parts.

'Tis pleasantly situated in a large Plain or Valley, in the Midst of the Shire, in a fertile Soil and healthful Air; and is divided into four Wards, containing 28 Parishes, and walled, but not fortified with Artillery.—A handsome Mansion House was erected here for the Lord Mayor in 1728.

The River Ouse from the N. passes through it, and divides it into two Parts, joined together by a Stone Bridge of five Arches, of which the middlemost is reckoned for Height, breadth, and Architecture, to be equal to the Rialto at Venice, though not to that at Blenheim. The great Council Chamber, the Exchequer, the Sheriffs Court, and the two City Prisons are kept upon this Bridge. The R. brings large Vessels to the Quay, though at 60 M. Distance from the Sea. It has four large well built Gates, and five Posterns. The King's Palace, called the Manor House, lies on the N. Side of the River Ouse, but is far from being splendid, having been almost demolished in the Civil Wars. The other most remarkable Structures are the Guild-Hall, which is longer, and in some Respects superior to that of Lond. Near it is the Statue of King Edgar, who rebuilt the City and St. Anthony's Hall, in which there is one Room big enough to hold most of the inferior Tradesmen of the City. The Market-house in the Street called the Pavement, is a curious Piece of Architecture, supported by 12 Pillars of the Tuscan Order; and there is another still larger in a Square, called Thursday Market. In this City are 17 Churches; of which All-hallow's Church has the finest Gothic Steeple, perhaps in England. This Town is said by a late Writer to resemble Ghent in Flanders. The Houses are generally of the old Timber Building, like those at Canterbury; but there is abundance of fine ones round the Minster: though the Bishop's Palace is almost in Ruins, and the Prebendaries have no Houses, but what they hire.

The Assembly Room for the Nobility and Gentry, was designed by the late Earl of Burlington. The grand Egyptian Hall, which is 123 Feet long, communicates with the common Ball Room, 66 Feet long, 22 in Height and Breadth. 'Tis thought that the Hall for its Architecture is the best Room in the Kingdom, except the Banqueting House at Whitehall. The Castle, which stands at the Confluence of the Ouse and the Foss, was built by William the Conqueror; but repaired, or rather rebuilt, for the Convenience of keeping the Assize, in 1701.

The Cheapness and Plenty of Provisions brings many Strangers to reside here in the Winter; and the ancient Remains of the Roman Skill and Grandeur, besides the Ruins of Abbeys, Churches and Castles of a latter Date, attract and detain every Traveller who is curious in Antiquities. Among others there is an Arch at Micklegate Bar, and a Multangular Tower and Wall near a Place called the Mint Yard, both built in the time of the Romans; and in other Parts of the City have been found many Roman Altars, Inscriptions, Urns, Coins, &c. There are some Saxon Coins still extant, called Peter-pence, that were struck in this City.

The Members of Parliament for this City may claim a Seat in the House of Commons next to the Citizens of Lond. upon what is called the Privy Counsellors Bench; a Privilege which the Citizens of Lond. exercise on the first Day's Meeting of every new Parliament.

In 1738 a Subscription was set on foot for an Infirmary, which is since erected in this City, after the Manner of those at Lond. Bristol, and Bath.

KNARESBOROUGH, 13 M. from York, 197 from Lond. is almost encompassed by the River Nid, which issues from the Bottom of Craven Hill; it has the Remains of a castle on a craggy Rock, built by Serlo de Burgh.

HARROGATE, is famous for medicinal Springs, so near to each others Situation, and in yet so different in Operation, that England cannot parallel them, viz. 1. the Sweet spaw, or vitrioline Well, acknowledged by Physicians to be a sovereign Remedy in several particular Distempers; 'twas discovered by Mr. Slingsby in 1620. 'Tis about three M. from Knareborough, in the Forest. 2. The Stinking Spaw, or Sulphur Well, so fœtid, that they who drink it are forced to hold their Nose. 3. St. Mingo's, the Name of a British Saint, a cold Bath. 4. The Dropping Well, near the Town of Knareborough, and the most famous of all the petrifying Wells in England; so called because it drops from the spongy porous Rock hanging over it. The Ground which

receives it before it falls into the Well, is for the Distance of 12 Yards become a solid Rock. From the Well it runs into the Nid, where the Spring Water has formed a Rock that stretches several Yards into the River.

RIPPON, 6 M. from Boroughbridge, 209 from Lond. is a large pleasant well built and populous Town, between the River Ure, and the little River Skell, with two Bridges over the former, one of which has at least 13 Arches. This Town is a Staple for Wool, which is bought up here every Week by the Clothiers from Leeds, Wakefield and Halifax. The Church is both Parochial and Collegiate. The Market-place of this Town is reckoned the finest Square of the Kind in Engl. and adorned with a curious Obelisk.

BOROUGHBRIDGE, 6 M. from Rippon, 203 from Lond. is a Borough and Post Town; so called from its stately Bridge of Stone over the River Ure, which comes to it from Rippon; and being joined a little below it by the River Swale, is then called the Ouse. It is supposed that seven or 8000l. is laid out yearly here in hard Ware, brought hither for Sale, at the Fair in June.

PONTEFRAC, 18 M from York, 175 from Lond. is a neat built Town, not far from the River Aire, and its Conflux with the Calder. In the ruinous Castle is still to be seen the Place where the Collegiate Church of St. Clement stood. The Floor, Walls and Roof are all of one Kind of Stone, dug out of the Rock. It was built by Kildebert Lacy, in the Reign of William the Conqueror and demolished immediately after the Catastrophe of King Charles I. The Market-place, near the Middle of the Town, is spacious, commodious, and well stored with Meat, Corn, and other Provisions, as its Fairs are with Horses, Sheep, and other Cattle. In the Grounds about this Town, vast Quantities of the best Liquorice are produced. At the Bottom of the Market-place stands the Town Hall. The Roman Way called Ermin-street, from which it struck off at Lincoln, and passed over the united R. Aire and Calder to Tadcaster, and so on to York, is plainly to be seen in several Places betwixt this and Doncaster.

Other Towns of Note in this Riding are,

SHEFFIELD, 163 M. from Lond. on the Borders of Derbyshire, is an ancient, large, thriving and populous Town, on the River Dun, over which it has a Stone Bridge: the Streets are narrow, and the Houses look black from the continual Smoak of the Forges; this Town having been noted several hundred of Years for Cutlers and Smiths Ware. The first Mills in England for turning Grind-stones were



set up here. Here was a Castle built by K. Hen. III. but demolished after his Death. A stately Hospital was erected here, and endowed by Gilbert Talbot, one of the Earls of Shrewsbury.

**ROTHERHAM**, 6 M. from Sheffield, 161 from Lond. has a fine Stone Bridge over the same River, near its Conflux with the Rother, and is a neat handsome Town. Rotherham, Archbishop of York, who was a Native of this Place, founded a College here, now converted into Dwelling Houses. On the Bridge was a handsome Chapel, now used as a House for poor Inhabitants.

**DONCASTER**, 160 Miles from Lond. has its Name from its Situation on the River Don or Dun, and its now ruinous Castle. It is a very ancient T. has formerly suffered much by Fire, but is now noble, spacious and populous: and has a fine Gothic Church, with an admirable Steeple, and the Monuments of two remarkable Benefactors; 1. Thomas Ellis, who founded St. Thomas's Hospital here; and R. Byrks, who gave Rofington Wood to the Public.

The Town stands in the Road from York to Lond. and has a good Market for Cattle, Corn, &c. with several very good Inns. The Manufactures of this Place are knit Waistcoats and Petticoats, Gloves and Stockings. It has two strong and lofty Stone Bridges over the Dun, and a large Causeway beyond them now disused, a new Turnpike Road having been raised in its stead, and the Remains of the great Roman high Way mentioned at Pontefract.

**TICKMILL**, 6 M. from Doncaster, 156 from Lond. is a distinct Liberty of itself; it appears to have been formerly a Place of some Figure, and to have taken its Name from a Mount or Hill, whereon was a Castle; the Mount remains to this Day.

**BAUTRY**, 152 M. from Lond. is a Town situate near the Idle, which parts this Riding from Nottinghamshire. 'Tis of chief Note for its Trade in Mill-stones: and being a great Thoroughfare in the Road to Scotland, is well furnished with Inns.

**BARNESLEY**, 15 M. from Doncaster, 175 from Lond. is a well built Town noted for its Trade in Wire. It stands on the Side of a Hill; and is called Black Barnesley, because of its sooty Look.

**WAKEFIELD**, 11 M. from Ferry Bridge, and 179 from Lond. is a large well built Town, famous even in Camden's Time for its Cloth Trade, neat Buildings, great Markets, and its Bridge over the Calder. The Town continues in a flourishing Condition, and is situated in a fruitful Soil an dpleasant Country. It consists

chiefly of three large Streets centring near the Church. In the Market-place is a beautiful Cross, being an open Colonnade of the Doric Order, supporting a Dome with an Ascent, by an open circular Pair of Stairs, leading to a Room that receives Light from a Turret at the Top, and where they transact the public Business. The Church, which was repaired in the Year 1724, is a large and stately Gothic Structure with a lofty Spire. The Town is not a Corporation, but is thought to contain near as many Inhabitants as the City of York. In 1698 the Calder was made navigable hither from Castleford: a few Years ago an Act was obtained for making it so to Ealand and Halifax, which is at this Time carrying into Execution.

**HUDDERSFIELD**, 13 M. from Barnsley, 192 from Lond. This one of the five Towns in this County that have the greatest Share in the cloathing Trade; for which it has a large weekly Market.

**SNAITH**, 11 M. from Pomfret, 175 from Lond. near the Conjunction of the River Aire with the Dun, is a small Town, but has a pretty good Trade by Means of the River.

**HALIFAX**, 15 M. from Wakefield, 194 from Lond. stands on the left S. of the Calder, extending from W. to E. upon the steep Descent of a Hill. 'Tis one of the most populous, as well as most extensive Parishes in England, being about 30 M. in Circumference, and has 12 Chapels, besides the Mother church, and 16 Meeting-Houses. The Inhabitants are very numerous and industrious in the woolen Trade. 'Tis remarked that this and the neighbouring Towns are all so employed in the Woolen Manufacture, that they scarce sow more Corn than will keep their Poultry; and that they feed very few Oxen or Sheep, so that what Corn they have comes chiefly out of the East Riding, Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire, their black Cattle from thence and Lancashire, their Sheep and Mutton from the adjacent Counties, their Butter from the East and North Ridings, and their Cheese from Cheshire and Warwickshire. Their Markets are prodigiously thronged by Persons to sell their Manufactures and buy Provisions. The Church is a stately and venerable Pile, with many extraordinary Monuments.

**LEENS**, 14 M. from Halifax, 187 from Lond. is very pleasantly situated on the North Side of the River Aire, over which it has a magnificent Stone Bridge to the Suburbs. It has been a long Time famous for the Woolen Manufacture, and one of the largest and most flourishing Towns in the County. It has three Churches; that of St. John's was built in 1634, by one Mr. Harrison. He also built and endowed an Hospital for the Relief of honest Poor;

Poor; he also built a Free School, and a stately Cross for the Conveniency of the Market. 'Tis surprizing to a Stranger when he first comes to this Town to see the vast Quantities of Pieces of Cloth for Sale on a Market Day. The Merchants of this Place, ship them off at Hull, for Holland, Hamburgh, and the N. from whence they are dispersed into the Netherlands, Germany, Poland, &c. Its Cloth Market was formerly on the Bridge, afterwards in the High Street, but was lately removed into a prodigious Building erected a few Years since for that very purpose. When the Bell ceases, the Merchants come into the Market, where they match their Patterns, and treat for the Cloth in a few Words, and generally with a Whisper, because the Clothiers stand so near one another; and perhaps 20,000l. Worth is sold in an Hour's Time. Whoever comes to Leeds, ought certainly to see this Market for Cloth, which is held twice every Week, and of which a Stranger cannot otherwise form an adequate Idea. Besides this grand Market, which is entirely for Mixt Cloths, there is another (held in a different Hall, also lately erected) for White Cloths, intended afterwards to be dyed, according to Order. The Shambles are daily covered with Fleish; and the Town is well supplied (though so distant from the Sea) twice a Week with Fish: and in the Season, with most incredible Quantities of Fruit, particularly Apples, &c. of which latter 500 Load have been counted in a Day. The Guildhall is an elegant Building, adorned with a fine Statue of Queen Anne in white Marble. The River Aire, being navigable here by Boats, opens a Communication from the Town with Wakefield, York and Hull, to which Places it exports other Goods besides the Woolen Manufacture, and furnishes the City of York with Coals. On a Place called Tower Hill, the Ruins of an old Tower are still remaining, and they say that from the Materials of that Structure, the bridge was erected over the Aire. It is very strong and substantial, being built of large square Stones scarce to be paralleled. The Workhouse in this Town is built of Freestone, and Part of it has been used many Years as an Hospital. The only parochial Church is St. Peter's, on the Cieling of which the delivering of the Law to Mo'es is finely painted in Fresco by Parmentier; 'tis a spacious, strong, and very ancient Fabric, and seems to have been the Labour of several Ages, and is built in the Cathedral Fashion; the Walls are of Free Stone, and the Roof, which is for the

most Part covered with Lead, supported by three Rows of Gothic Pillars; the Steeple is founded upon four prodigious large Pillars and Arches. The new Church was built 40 Years ago, by Subscription, and is a very elegant Structure, dedicated to the Holy Trinity. Here are several Springs of the medicinal Kind, viz. St. Peter's, an extreme cold one, which has proved of great Service in Rheumatisms, Weaknesses, Rickets, and therefore is much frequented by those who formerly used to have Recourse to Monga's Well, at Knaresborough. 2. Eyebright Well, which stands on a Declivity near the Monk's Pit, is of Service in weak and inflamed Eyes. 3. A Spring at the Foot of the High Dam, whose Water by the Powder of Galls turns Purple, and has been sometimes drank medicinally with good Success.

BRADFORD, 9 M. from Leeds, is another Town eminent for the Woolen Manufacture.

ABERFORTH, 8 M. from Leeds, 184 from London, stands on the great Roman Causeway, which, in many Places, between this and Cattleford Bridge, appears as entire as at its making. Near the Town is still to be seen the Ruins of an old Castle, called by the Inhabitants Castle Cary. The Manufacture of this Place is Pin-making.

SHERBORN, 4 M. from Aberford, 181 from Lond. has an Hospital or School endowed by Robert Hungate for 24 poor Orphans. From this School four Exhibitioners, in St. John's College, Cambridge, have an Allowance of 7l. 13s. 4d. per Ann. each, at the Nomination of the Dean of York.

SELBY, 7 M. from Sherborn, is a populous though small Town, with a good Trade, on the River Ouze, which brings up large Vessels to it. In 1690 Part of its old beautiful Church with half the Steeple fell down, but 'tis since rebuilt.

TADCASTER, 9 Miles from York, 188 from London, is well provided for Travellers. Many Coins of Roman Emperors have been dug up here, and there are the Marks of a Trench quite round the Town, and of the Platform of an old Castle, out of the Ruins of which about 140 Years ago a fine Stone bridge was built over the River Wharfe. Dr. Oglethorpe, Bishop of Carlisle, founded and endowed an Hospital here.

WETHERBY, 6 Miles from Tadcaster, 191 from London, is a good Town pleasantly situated on the same River.

SKIPTON, 221 M. from Lond. is situated near the Kiver Aire, and surrounded with steep craggy Precipices. It is a handsome Town,

considering the Manner of building in these mountainous Parts. In the Church is the Monument of George Clifford, Earl of Cumberland, the famous Sailor in Q. Elizabeth's Time, who died in 1675, after having built or repaired six Castles, erected seven Chapels and Churches, and richly endowed two stately Hospitals. The Town is plentifully supplied with all Manner of Provisions; it has a handsome Church with a Grammar School, and a Library for the Use of that and the Church.

RIPLEY, 5 M. from Knaresborough, has a Bridge over the Nyd, and consists chiefly of one Street.

BURNSAL, 6 M. from Skipton, has a stone Bridge over the Wharfe, and a Free School liberally endowed by Sir William Craven.

BURSTALL, 7 M. from Leeds, is a little Town noted for the Manufacture of broad Cloth, and for dying.

The principal Antiquities of this Riding, besides those already mentioned are,

1. Cambodunum, near Almondbury, 2 M. from Huddersfield, where is a triple Fortification still visible.

2. Temple Borough, has a fair Roman Fortification near the River Dun. On the North Side of the River is,

3. Winco-Bank, from which a large Bank is continued almost 5 M. being in one Place called Danes Bank, in another Temple Bank, and in a third Devil's Bank, &c.

4. Conisborough has an old Castle called in British Caercanan, which stands upon a Rock near the River Dun, on a pleasant Ascent from the River. The Walls of this Piece of Antiquity are still standing. It is supposed to be the Place where Hengist was slain by the Britons. In the Church-yard under the Wall, lies a very ancient Stone of blue Marble, with antique Figures on it, one of which represents a Man with a Target behind him. 'Tis ridged like a Coffin.

5. At Cookridge, in the Way from Ilkley to Adle, antient Roman Coins have been dug up, and upon the Moor in 1702 were discovered the Marks of a Roman Town. Among the Ruins are many Fragments of Roman Urns, and others of their Plastics, with the Remains of a large Stone Aqueduct. At a little Distance is a Roman Camp pretty entire.

6. In the Vestry of the Church of Aldborough is the Figure of Pan in rough Stone, formerly dug up near the Church. Urns and Vessels of red Earth have been discovered, generally wrought with various Figures, Knots, Flowers, &c, as also several Pavements near

the Surface, consisting of little Stones in Mosaic.

Other remarkable Things in this Riding are  
1. The Devil's Bolts, or Pyramids near Boroughbridge, which are three huge Stones set an end, thought to be Monuments of Victories, or of British Deities.

2. At Giggleswick, near the River Ribbles, at the Foot of a very high Mountain, is the most noted Spring in England, which ebbs and flows sometimes thrice in an Hour, and the Water subsides three fourths of a Yard at the Reflux, tho' 'tis 30 Miles from the Sea.

3. Near Sandbeck, in a Field called Cuckold's Haven, is a remarkable Yew-tree of a greenish Colour, and very singular Form; its Branches rise one above another in natural Circles, of Dimensions as exact as if they were the Production of Art, and more beautiful; 'tis hedged in, being esteemed a great Curiosity.

4. At Loughton, not far from Rotherham, is a Church with a Tower and Spire of Gothic Architecture, standing so conspicuous on a high Hill, that it may be discerned at the Distance of 50 or 60 Miles.

5. Near Kirkles, 6 M. from Halifax, is the Funeral Monument of the famous Robin Hood, with an Inscription, which has been often copied as a Curiosity.

6. Ferrybridge, a Mile from Pontefract, is noted for a Battle fought there in 1461 between the Houses of York and Lancaster. A large Causeway extends from hence to Brotherton.

With regard to the principal Seats in this Riding the Reader is referred to the End of the County, where it is thought most convenient to place them all together.

The East Riding is the smallest of the three Divisions; it is bounded on the N. and W. by the Derwent and the Ouze, on the S. by the Humber, and on the E. by the German Ocean. Its chief Towns are Beverly, Hull, and Headon, which sends Members to Parliament, Burlington, Wighton, Howden and Pocklington.

BEVERLEY, 8 M. from Hull, 185 from London, is remarkable for several Antiquities. Upon opening a Grave here, a leaden Plate was found with an Inscription, signifying that the Church was burnt in 1188; and that in 1197 Inquisition was made after the Bones of John de Beverley, which were found and re-interred on the 6th of the Ides of March 1197. The Minster is one of the most elegant Churches in England; but few Cathedrals ex-

ceeding



ceeding it: the Roof is an Arch of Stone. In it are several Monuments of the Piercy's, who have added a little Chapel to the Choir, in the Windows of which are the Pictures of many of the Family drawn on the Glafs. Over the Altar is a magnificent wooden Arch curiously engraved, and supported by eight fluted Columns of the Corinthian Order. The Altar itself is one entire Stone of white Marble, finely polished. The Screen betwixt the Choir and the Nave has been lately rebuilt of Roch-abbey Stone in the Gothic Stile, and is a great Ornament to the Church, the Body of which is paved with the same Stone and black Marble. At the upper End of the Choir, which is paved with Marble of four different colours, stands the Seat called the Freed Stool, i.e. the Chair of Sanctuary, formerly placed in the Church for Criminals. It is of one entire Stone, said to have been brought from Dunbar in Scotland. At the upper End of the Body of the Church hangs an ancient Table, with the Pictures of St. John, and King Athelstan the Founder; at the Bottom is a beautiful Font of Stone. The Church was repaired and beautified 1710, Sir William Wharton having left 4000l. for keeping it in Repair. The Town has several pleasant Springs running thro' it. Besides its Minster, which is dedicated to St. John, it has another church called St. Mary's, which are reckoned two of the finest and largest parochial Churches in the Kingdom. It has a Free School improved by two Fellowships, six Scholarships, and three Exhibitions to St. John's College, Cambridge: a Workhouse, and seven Alms-houses.

The Sessions for this Riding are always held here, for which Purpose there is a fine large Sessions House with a spacious Hall, a public Garden and Walks. Here is a House with proper Offices built for the public Register of all Deeds, Wills, &c. in this Riding, pursuant to an Act of Parliament procured for that Purpose. Its principal Manufactures are Malt, Oatmeal, tanned Leather, and Bone-lace. It has a Market on Wednesday for Cattle, and another on Saturday for Corn and other Provisions. The Market-place is large and adorned with a beautiful Cross supported by eight columns, each of one entire Stone. The Streets are spacious and well paved. The creek or Gut, called Beverly Beck, from the Town to the River Hull, has been lately cleaned and rendered navigable.

HULL, 176 M. from Lond. denominated in all antient Writings Kingston upon Hull, from its Situation on that River, has two

churches, one called the Trinity, or High Church, the other St. Mary's, or Low church, the former is a spacious beautiful Building, the Pillars of which are remarkably small; and had before the Reformation 12 Chantries or Mass Chapels, in one of which is now a neat Library; and at the West End of the church are 12 Houses, called Priest-row: the latter is supposed to be the Chapel Royal when King Henry resided here. Here are also several Meeting-Houses, an Exchange built in 1621, a Custom-House, and an Engine for making Salt Water fresh. Here is also a Free School, with a Hall over it belonging to the Merchants, who have founded an Hospital called Trinity House, in which are maintained many distressed Seamen and their Widows. The Town carries on a great Trade in Sail-making; is large, close-built, and exceeding populous; has a wooden Bridge over the Hull. Here are several Hospitals and a Charity School, in which are a great Number of Children taught, maintained, and when able put out Apprentices. The foreign Trade of this Town is much more considerable than their home Trade, their Customs being reckoned at between 30 and 40000l. per Annum; and more Merchant Ships belong to it than to any other Port in England, except London, Bristol and Yarmouth; owing in some Measure to the great Number of Rivers which fall into the Sea near it.

HEADON, 8 M. from Hull, is a small, pleasant, well-built Town near the Humber. It was formerly considerable both for Merchants and Shipping, and there are still the Remains of two churches, besides one in present Use; but it has not now the least Appearance of its Grandeur.

Other Places of Note in this Riding are,

HOWDEN, 20 Miles from Hull, a pretty large Town with a Harbour for Boats near the Ouse.

WIGHTON, 10 Miles from Beverley is a small but antient Town near the River Foulness.

PATRINGTON, 10 Miles from Headon, is an antient Town corporate, has a small Harbour within the Promontory of Spurnhead; and a fine Prospect towards the Main Ocean on one Side, and both Shores of the Humber on the other.

SPURNHEAD is the very Point or outermost Part of the Promontory, by some called Conny Hill; a Light-House was built on it, and in 1686 a Day Mark was also erected.

HORNSEY

**HORNSEY** stands upon the Coast of the German Ocean, a small Arm of which almost surrounds it. The Church has a high Spire, which is a Sea-mark though much decayed.

**BURLINGTON**, 10 Leagues from the Spurn-head, 211 M. from Lond. is situated in a Bay or creek, which is a safe Harbour in case of strong Gales of Wind and Winter Storms from N. N. W. 'Tis of late become a Place of good Trade, and has a good Corn Market. A little to the N. E. runs out that Promontory called Flamborough Head, which has a Watch Tower with Lights for the Sailors.

The North Riding is, as it were, the Frontier of the other two Ridings extending along the coast from that called Filey Bay, on the N. Side of Flamborough Head as far as the mouth of the River Tees, which separates it on the N. from Durham. It runs from the Sea in a narrow Tract of near 60 M. as far as Westmoreland, and is bounded on the S. E. and S. W. with the Derwent and Ure, which divide it from the E. and W. Ridings. The N. W. Part of it is called Richmondshire. The Boroughs of this Riding, which send Members to Parliament, are Scarborough, Malton, Thirsk, Northallerton, and Richmond.

**SCARBOROUGH**, 43 M. from York, (from Lond. through York, 241 M. by Lincoln and Hull, 222 M.) is an antient, and, though not a large, yet a well built Town, defended on the N. E. Side by a steep Rock advancing a good Way into the Sea. Here is a Castle first erected in the Reign of King Stephen, but rebuilt in a more splendid Manner by Hen. II. It is now almost in Ruins. On the Top of the Rock is a pleasant Plain of about 19 Acres of Land; and has a Fountain in it which serves the Garrison. The Houses, which are strong and well built, are in a romantic Situation, bending in Form of a half Moon to the Ocean, and extending confusedly on the declining Side of the Rock from N. to S. It has a good Trade and a commodious Key, with a considerable Number of Vessels, chiefly employed in the Coal Trade between Newcastle and Lond. this Port and Hull being the only safe Ports in stormy Weather on this Side Yorkshire. The Pier is maintained by a Duty upon Coals, and the Mariners have erected an Hospital for Widows and poor Seamen, which is maintained by a Rate on Vessels, and Deductions out of Seamen's Wages. From the middle of November Herrings are taken herein great Numbers, with which they supply the City of York, and other Parts of the County. Besides Herrings, they catch Ling, Codfish, Haddock, Tubois, and other Kinds of Fish in

great Plenty: and sometimes, but not usually, Whiting and Mackarel. Besides these Advantages, the Town is much enriched by the great Number of Persons that flock thither every Year in the Season to drink the Waters of its Chalybeate Spring. The Spaw Well is about one fourth of a M. South of the Town at the Foot of an exceeding high Cliff, rising perpendicular out of the Earth like a boiling Pot, near the Level of high Water Mark in Spring Tides, with which it is often overflowed. 'Tis never dry, and in an Hour yields 24 Gallons of Water. Its Qualities are a Compound of Vitriol, Iron, Allum, Nitre and Salt; it is very transparent, inclining somewhat to a sky Colour; has a pleasant acid Taste from the Vitriol, and an inky Smell.

These Waters, which are frequented most in the hottest Months, are purgative and diuretic, nearly of the same Nature with those of Pyrmont in Germany, or Cheltenham in Gloucestershire. There is good Accommodation for those who drink it, besides Assemblies and public Balls, as at Bath and Tunbridge. That called the Spaw House lies a Quarter of a Mile S. of the Town on the Sands, fronting the Sea to the E. and has a high Cliff on the Back of it to the W. the Top of which was 54 Yards above high Water Level till December 1737, when it rent 224 Yards in Length from the main Land, and 36 in Breadth, to the Compass of about an Acre, and sunk with the cattle feeding upon it near 12 Yards perpendicular. During this the Place under the Cliff where the People used to walk, rose six or seven Yards above its common Level, for above 100 Yards in Length, on each Side of the Straith or Wharf adjoining to the House; and the Wells rising with it, the Water failed, and the spring was lost for some time; but upon rebuilding the Wharf, and clearing away the Ruins, it was after diligent Search recovered, to the great Joy of the Inhabitants.

**MALTON**, 19 M. from York, 217 from Lond. is a populous Town, has a good Stone Bridge over the Derwent, in that called Rydale, a very fine, pleasant and fruitful Vale. The Derwent is made navigable to this Town from the River Ouse. The Town is divided by the River into two Parts, the old and new. It stands in the Road from Scarborough to York, is accommodated with great Inns, one or two of them more like Noblemen's Houses, and its Saturdays Market is the best in the County for black Cattle and other Commodities.

**THRISK**, 20 M. from York, 214 from Lond. had antiently a very strong Castle, but demolished by King Henry II.

**NORTH-ALLERTON**, 8 M. from Thriske, 223 from Lond. is a Borough of great Antiquity, situated in a level Country, watered by the River Wiske, and encompassed with fruitful Fields. It consists chiefly of one Street well built. David King of Scots was defeated near this Town by the English, in that called the Battle of the Standard, because of the extraordinary Standard, then brought into the Field by the English, being a large Chariot with a very tall Mast fixed in it, on the Top of which was a Cross, and under that a Banner. 'Tis observed by Historians that this Banner was never displayed but in the greatest Expeditions, when the very Government itself was at Stake. The Field of Battle is to this Day called Standard Hill, and some hollow Places, where 'tis supposed the Slain were buried after the Battle, Scots Pits.

**RICHMOND**, 15 M. from North-Allerton, 231 from Lond. is enclosed with Walls of a small Compass, though it has populous Suburbs. The Walls with a very strong Castle were built by Allen, the first Earl of Richmond, who gave the Town this Name. It has a good Stone Bridge over the Swale, which rushes among the Rocks at the Bottom with a terrible Noise, and encompasses almost half the Town. 'Tis well built and inhabited both by Gentry and Tradesmen, has two good churches, a spacious Market-place, neat Streets, and three Gates leading to its Suburbs. Many of the Houses are built with Free Stone, and the Streets well paved. It has a good Trade in Stockings and Sailors Woolen Caps.

Places of Note on the Coast are,

Robin Hood's Bay, N. of Scarborough, about a Mile broad, a good Road for Ships, and the most noted Place for the Fishing Trade of any in these Parts, especially for Crabs and Lobsters; and indeed for most other kinds of Fish, with which they supply even the most distant Parts of the Country; on the adjacent Moor are three little Hills, called Robin Hood's Butts.

**WHITBY**, 18 M. from Scarborough, 50 from York; is a well built Town on the River Esk, where it falls into the Sea. It has a Custom House, a commodious Harbour, and at least a hundred Ships belonging to it of 80 Tons Burthen. Here is a small Haven with Piers, which being decayed were lately repaired, or rather rebuilt.

**GISBOROUGH**, 22 M. from Whitby, is a fine well built Town, in a delightful Situation, on a rising Ground, 5 M. from the Mouth of the River Tees; it stands so high that it would be very cold if the Breezes from the Sea were not qualified by some intervening Hills.

**PICKERING**, 9 M. from Malton, 225

from Lond. is a pretty large Town on a Hill, among the wild Mountains of Blackmore. Here are the Ruins of an antient Castle.

**YARUM**, 12 M. from Gisborough, 238 from Lond. has a fine Stone Bridge over the Tees, which not far from it receives the little Levan. It is a corporate tho' a small Town, and carries on a considerable Trade with Lond. by Sea, for Lead, Corn and Butter.

**STOKESLY**, 238 M. from Lond. is a pretty good Town near the Source of the Levan. It is a Corporation, but consists only of one well-built Street, with a very good Market, and a Beast Fair, reckoned the greatest in England.

**BEDALL**, 7 M. from North-Allerton, 219 from Lond. is a little Town in that Part called Richmondshire, upon a Rivulet that runs into the Swale. It is chiefly of Note for a Roman Causeway which passeth from it thro' Richmond, to Barnard's Castle.

**MIDLAM**, 9 M. from Bedall, 225 from Lond. on the River Ure, had formerly a very strong Cast. but is now only noted for a Manufactory of Woolen Cloth.

**MASHAM**, 7 Miles from Midlam, 217 from Lond. carries on the Cloth Manufactory, has a good Mill on the River Ure, and a large Warren on the Moor, called Ellington Moor.

The principal Antiquities, besides those already mentioned are,

The Ruins of Byland Abbey, near Thriske, founded by Roger de Mowbray, A. D. 1134.

The Ruins of Bolton Abbey, near Skipton, founded by William Mefchines, and Cecilia his Wife, A. D. 1120.

Burstal Abbey, near Hull, for Monks of St. Martin's, who were settled here by Walter Archbishop of York, A. D. 1115.

Eafbey, and Egleston Abbeys, both in the neighbourhood of Richmond. The former was founded by Roald, Constable of Richmond, A. D. 1152. The latter by Ralph de Multon; but when is uncertain.

The Ruins of Fountain's Abbey, in Skeldale, 3 M. from Rippon. This was a famous Monastery, and founded in 1132 by Thursten, Archbishop of York.

Wickham Priory, near Malton, founded by Walter Espee, and Adelina his Wife, A. D. 1122.

Kirkstall Abbey, near Leeds, possessed about the Year 1135, by Cistercian Monks.

Mount Grace, near Osmotherley, formerly a Monastery of Carthusian Monks, founded by the D. of Surrs, in the Reign of Richard II.

St. Martin's Abbey, near Richmond, once inhabited by Monks of the Benedictine Order.

St. Mary's Abbey in York, founded by W. Rufus.



Rivaulx Abbey, near Helmsley, founded by Walter Espee, A.D. 1132.

Roche Abbey, near Tickhill, founded 1147, by Richard de Builli, and Richard Fitz Turgut.

Ruins of Sandal Castle, near Wakefield, built by John Plantagenet, Earl of Surry and Warren, in the Reign of Edward II. and demolished in 1648.

Somley Abbey, founded by William de Piercy, in 1147.

The principal Seats of the Nobility and Gentry in Yorkshire, are

Sheffield-Manor, belonging to the Duke of Norfolk.

Wentworth-Castle, (formerly called Stainborough-hall,) belonging to the Earl of Straford, 2 M. from Barnsley.

Sandbeck, 2 M. from Tickhill, belonging to the E. of Scarborough.

Wentworth (formerly Wentworth-Woodhouse) 3 M. from Rotheram, belonging to the Marquis of Rockingham.

Sir Brian Cooke, Bart. at Wheatly, near Doncaster.

Mr. Copley, at Sprotborough near Doncaster.

Ribston-hall, belonging to Sir John Goodrick, Bart.

Sir Edward Blacket's, at Newbie, near Rippon.

Denton hall, belonging to Mr. Ibbotson.

Sir Thomas Slingsby's, Bart. at Scriven, near Knarsborough.

Mr. Auditor Aistabie's, at Studley, where here is a Park, or rather Garden, which Art

and Nature have joined to render one of the most delightful Spots in England.

Wresfel Castle, 3 M. from Howden, belonging to the Earl of Egremont.

The late Earl of Burlington's, at Lonsburg.

The Earl of Exeter's, at Snape Park, 7 M. from Rippon.

Castle Howard, 5 M. from Malton, belonging to the Earl of Carlisle.

Skipton Castle, belonging to the Earl of Thanet.

Whorlton-Castle, belonging to Ld. Bruce.

Earl Fauconberg's, at Newborough Abbey, 7 M. from Thrislk.

Wilton-Castle, 21 M. from York, belonging to Earl Cornwallis.

Bolton-Castle, near Skipton, belonging to the Duke of Bolton.

Lord Langdale's, at Holm, on Spalding Moor, 14 M. from York.

Temple Newsam, Lord Irwin's in the West Riding.

Ingleby Manor, Sir William Foulis, Bart.

Acklam, in Cleveland, Sir W. Hustler.

Constable Burton, in the North Riding, Sir Marmaduke Wyvil, Bart.

William Chaloner, Esq; of Gisborough, in Cleveland.

Swillington, Sir William Louther, Bart.

Whixley, in the West Riding, late Christopher Tancred, Esq; now converted into an Hospital for decayed Gentlemen.

William Turner's, Esq; at Kirkleatham, in Cleveland.



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W  
A. J. Turner

Tapton near  
Chesterfield



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This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and a small dark spot near the bottom center. The left edge of the page is bound, showing the stitching and the inner cover material. There is no text or other markings on the page.